245 K. 8

THE BEE:

OR

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

CONTAINING

Something to hit every Man's TASTE and PRINCIPLES.

VOL. VI.



—— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* LUCRET.

LONDON, Printed for *M. Harris* at the Sign of the *Bee-Hive*, opposite to St. *Clement's-Church*, in the *Strand*; where Letters will be taken in.


BRITISH MUSEUM

THE PREFACE.

WE *take this Opportunity at the Concluſion of the* Sixth *Volume of our* BEE, *to aſſure our Readers, that the Encouragement they have been pleaſed to give us ſhall not make us grow indolent and idle: On the contrary, we are determined to make them the beſt Return we can for their Favours; we ſhall daily ſtudy how to improve our Plan, and to make it, if poſſible, even more* uſeful *and* delightful *than it is at preſent.*

We

We have added a compleat Ind to *this* Sixth *Volume, after the same manner as we have hitherto done to each of the former Volumes; having the Pleasure to find that these* Indexes *are highly approved, and thought to be of the utmost* Use *by all our Readers.*

THE

A

SUMMARY

OF THE

CONTENTS

OF THE

Sixth VOLUME.

Observations on the late Elections Page 1
An Opinion of M. Rapin 2
Remarks on the late Election *for the County of* Kent 4
Articles of News from several Places 6
A Letter from Timothy Scrubb *of* Ragg-Fair *Esq;* 7
The Family of the Scrubbs *well provided for.* 8
Bargains *no* Bribery 10
A Rich lazy Clergyman censured 11
An Article of News ibid
The Danger of giving Military Officers Commissions for Life 12
Garbling of the Army, what 13
The Character *of a Representative for a certain Western County* 17
The Happiness we may promise ourselves by the late Elections 21
An exact List of all such Ships as came into, *and* sailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wednesday, May 22. *to* Tuesday, May 28. *both Days inclusive.* 23

A Summary of the *Contents* of the

Foreign News, *with Political Reflections, under Proper Heads.* 27
Domeſtick Occurrences, *with the* Drone's Collection. 32
The Bill of Mortality. 33
The State of Literature in Foreign Parts. 34
An Account of a dreadful Earthquake in China ibid.
The Emperor of China's *Behaviour thereupon* 7

Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

The Billingſgate Conteſt; *or, a* Piſcatory Eclogue, *in Imitation of the third* Eclogue *of* Virgil 38
An Account of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* original Speeches *on the moſt* Remarkable Occaſions
His Majeſty's *Speech* 42
Motion in the Houſe of Lords *for an Addreſs* 44
Motion in the Houſe of Commons ibid
J———n Ch———ll, *Eſq; his Speech* 45
W———m S———n, *Eſq; his Speech* 46
Sir J———n H———d C———n's *Speech* 47
J———n Ch———ll, *Eſq; his ſecond Speech* 48
The L--d C———ne's *Speech* 49
H———y P———m, *Eſq; his Speech* ibid
W———m P———y, *Eſq; his Speech* 50
Sir R———t W———le's *Speech* 51
Sir W———m W———m's *Speech* 53
Sir W———m Y———ge's *Speech* 54
J——n S———pe, *Eſq; his Speech* 55
W———m P———y *Eſq; his Second Speech* 56
The Houſe of Commons *Addreſs to the* King 58
The King's *Anſwer* 60
The Dangers of Corruption ibid
A good Conſtitution *a downright* Farce *with a corrupted People* 61
Several Articles of News 66
A Compariſon between a certain Miniſter *and a certain* Roman Emperor 67
Men *are known by their* Fruits 69
The Tories *Behaviour in the Reign of Queen* Anne ibid
The Abuſe of the Term Country-Intereſt 72
Marſhal Villars's *Anſwer to the* French *King's Advice* ibid
The Magiſtrates of Dantzick's *Anſwer to General* Munich 77
Domeſtick Occurrences *with the* Drone's Collection. 79
The Bill of Mortality 80

The

The State of Literature in Foreign Parts. Page 80
Memoirs of Frederick Henry, *Prince of* Orange ibid
A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates, *in the last Seſſions of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches, *on the moſt* Remarkable Occaſions.
An Eſtimate of the Navy-Debt 86
The Vienna Treaty *called for* 88
Motion for other Papers, Debate thereupon 89
Sir W----m Y——ge's *Speech* ibid
Sir W----m W——m's *Speech* 91
Sir R----t W——le's *Speech* 93
W----m Sh——en, *Eſq; his Speech* 97
W----m Pu——ey, *Eſq; his Speech* 98
J----ph D——rs, *Eſq; his Speech* 102
Obſervations on our late Elections ibid
A remarkable Caſe in Coke's Inſtitutes 105
A remarkable Letter 106
A Compariſon of the Conduct of the preſent Miniſtry, *and of the* Country Party, *when they were each in Power* 107
The laſt Scheme of the Malecontents 109
A Vindication of the Preſent Miniſtry, *and, in particular, of a certain* Honourable Perſon 110
Popularity *no Proof of* Merit 112
An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels, as came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *June* 5, *to* Tueſday, *June* 12, *both Days incluſive.* 113
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections, under Proper Heads* 117
Domeſtick Occurrences *with the* Drone's Collection 123
The Duke of Hamilton's Proteſt, *at the Election of Peers in* Scotland 124
The Proteſts *of ſeveral other Lords* 125
The Duke of Queensbury's *Proteſts* ibid
The Bill of Mortality 127
Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
True Happineſs 128
An Epigram upon the late Elections. ibid
A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* Remarkable Occaſions 129
Motion for Inſtructions, *and* Debates *thereupon*
S----l S——y's, *Eſq; his Speech* ibid
H----y P——m, *Eſq; his Speech* 130

H----o

H-----o W——le's, *Esq; his Speech* Page 131
Sir C-----s W——r's, *Speech* 133
W-----m P——ey, *Esq; his Speech* 134
H-----o W——le, *Esq; his second Speech* 137
Sir W---m W——m's, *Speech* 140
Sir R----t W——le's, *Speech* 144
Motion for Good Offices 147
Motion for Applications *and* Debates *thereupon.*
S---l S——ys, *Esq his Speech* 148
H-----y P——m, *Esq; his Speech* ibid.
W-----m P——ey, *Esq; his Speech* 149
Sir W-----m Y——ge's *Speech* 250
W-----m P——ey, *Esq; his second Speech* ibid.
Sir W----m Y——ge's *second Speech* ibid.
W---r P——r, *Esq; his Speech* 151
Mr--- C——rn's *Speech* 152
Remarks on a late Free-Briton ibid.
A Deſcription of Popularity 153
Several Articles of News 158
A Liſt of the Scoth Peers, *and of thoſe in the* Oppoſite Liſt 158
Lord E——e's *Proteſt* 159
Reflections on the late Marſhals of France, Villars *and* Berwick *ibid*
Articles of News 163
The Patriot, *a Panegyrick on a certain* Honourable Perſon 164
The Rebel, *a Satire on Mr.* D'Anvers 165
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections, under Proper Heads* 166
Domeſtick Occurrences, *and the* Dron'e Collection 171
The Bill of Mortality 172
A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches, *on the moſt* Remarkable Occaſions
Number of Seamen agreed to 173
Druggiſts Petition preſented, and Debates thereupon 174
Sir J——n B——d's *Speech* 175
A——n P——y *ſeconds the Motion* 176
T——s W——n *Eſq; his Speech* 177
A——n P——y's *ſecond Speech* 178
Sir W——m Y——ge's *Speech* 181
S——l S——ys, *Eſq; his Speech* 184

P---p G———n, *Esq; his Speeech* Page 186
W---m ———r, *Esq; his Speech* 188
Some Reflections on Mr. Osborne's *late Assertions, and upon the* Scotch Elections 190
Character of the late Duke of Berwick 192
Reflections on the Craftsman's *Manner of Writing* 194
Reflections on the Sense of the People 196
An exact List of all such Vessels as came into, *or* sailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wednesday, *June* 18, *to* Tuesday, *June* 24, *both Days inclusive* 197
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections, under proper Heads* 201
The Dying Speech of John Witness, *executed at Barbadoes* 206
Domestick Occurrences, *with the* Drone's Collection 211
The Bill of Mortality 212
The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
The History and Memoirs *of the* Royal Academy of Sciences, *at* Paris, *for the Year* 1731, *&c.* 213
Miscellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
The Description of a Frosty Morning, *&c.* 214
An Original Ode 215
Pu---ey, *the* Sisyphus 216
A Remarkable Story of Cardinal Ximenes 217
A Story of Sir William Temple. *The Way to judge of a Minister* 222
A late Remarkable Instance of the most horrid Cruelty and Barbarity 225
A Letter to———in Scotland, *upon the Protests of the* Scotch-*Peers, at their late Election* 227
Remarks on a late Craftsman *of June* 15 232
An exact List of all such Vessels as came into, *and* sailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wednesday, *June* 26, *to* Tuesday, *July*, 2. *both Days inclusive* 233
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections, under Proper Heads* 237
Domestick Occurrences, *with the* Drone's Collection 143
The Bill of Mortality 245
The State of Literature in Foreign Parts 246
The Eulogy of Peter *the* Great, *late* Czar *of* Muscovy; *by* M. Fontenelle ibid
Books *published in* London, *in the Month of* June, 1734. *under proper Heads* 253

Miscellany

Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.* Page
The Deſcription of an April Morning 256
Damon *and* Corinna, *a Dialogue* 257
A Song 259
A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates, *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches, *on the moſt* Remarkable Occaſions.
The Debate on the Druggiſts Petition continued.
H——y P——m, *Eſq; his Speech* 261
W——m P——ey, *Eſq; his Speech* 264
Sir R——t W——le's *Speech* 267
Mr. S——r, *to Order* 271
W——m Pu——ey, *Eſq; his ſecond Speech* ibid
Sir J——n B——d's *Speech* 272
J——n C——n, *Eſq; his Speech* 276
A Bill to prevent the infamous Practice of Stockjobbing, *preſented and read* 277
Motion concerning the Army 278
T——de A——w's, *Eſq; his Speech* ibid
Sir W——m W——m's *Speech* 279
H——y P——m, *Eſq; his Speech* 280
G——ge H——te, *Eſq; his Speech* 282
W——m S——n, *Eſq; his Speech* 283
W——m P——ey, *Eſq; his Speech* 284
Remarks on the late Elections, *and the* Senſe of the People 286
A Quotation from the Spectator 290
An Opinion of Mr. Rapin's ibid
A Letter from Timothy Scrub, *Eſq:* ibid
Articles of News 293
Remarks on the late Elections for London *and* Briſtol 294
Character of the late Lord B 295
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections, under Proper Heads* 296
Domeſtick Occurrences, *with the* Drone's Collection. 300
A new Game at Piquet ibid
The Bill of Mortality 302
The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
Account of ſeveral New Books ibid
Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
To Amoret. 300
A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates, *in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches, *on the moſt* Remarkable Occaſions 305

Debates

Debates on the Army continued
W———r P———r, Esq; *his Speech* Page 405
The Hon. E---d D———y, *Esq; his Speech* 306
Sir W———m W———m's *second Speech* 307
W———m P———ey, *Esq; his Speech* 310
Sir W———m Y———ge, *his Speech* 312
M———r *of* R———l's *Speech* 314
Mr. S———r's *Speech* 317
Sir J———n S———t A———n's *Speech* 319
Resolutions 321
Debates *on the* Mutiny Bill.
L———d M———th's, *Speech* 322
Sir J———n R———t's *Speech* 324
T———s C———k, *Esq; his Speech* 325
S———l S———y, *Esq; his Speech* 327
Some Remarks on the Courtly *Mr.* Walsingham 331
A Remarkable Letter, *containing a* Character *of the late Duke of* Berwick 334
A Key *to one Part of it.* 337
The Nature *and* Tendency *of the* Present Opposition *considered* ibid
The Reigns of the Stuarts *one* continual Violation *of the Laws of* England, *&c.* 339
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections, under Proper Heads* 340
Remarkable Circumstances *of the* Battle of Parma 341
Abstract of two Letters written by King Stanislaus 344
Domestick Occurrences, *with the* Drone's Collection 345
The Bill of Mortality 346
Miscellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
Vice *and* Virtue ibid
A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates, *in the last Session of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches, *on the most Remarkable* Occasions
Continuation of the Debate on L—d M——th's *Motion*
C———l B———n's *Speech* 349
Sir T——s R———n's *Speech* 351
T——s W———n, *Esq; his Speech* 359
Sir J——n H——pe B----ce's *Speech* 361
G-----l W——de's *Speech* 363
G----e E———le, *Esq; his Speech* 364
W———m P———y, *Esq; his Speech* 366
Observations on the late Election *of the* Peers *in* Scotland 371

An

An Article of News 376
A Letter from Timothy Scrubb, *Esq; in Vindication of a certain* Honourable Perſon ibid
A very extraordinary Compliment of Mr. Mi———ll's *to the ſame* Honourable Perſon 379
An Hiſtorical View of Parties ibid
Conſiderations on the preſent Clamour raiſed by the Male-contents 381
Foreign News *with political Reflections* 382
The dying Words of Count Merci 384
The Capitulation of Philipsburg ibid
The Capitulation of Dantzick 385
Domeſtick Occurrences, *&c.*
Sketch of a Character *of the late Lord* Chancellor ibid
Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
Upon Mr. B———w, *an old Batchelor's being lately married to Mrs.* Caſh, *a Lady, with* 10,000 l. *Fortune* 390
The Dignity of a Taylor, *his* Gooſe *and a* Louſe ibid
A wiſe and juſt Regulation of Oliver Cromwell's 393
A Table of Computations for regulating Elections 396
Burnet's *Opinion of the* Rotten Part of our Conſtitution 397
A Letter from Timotny Scrubb, *Eſq; in Defence of a* certain great Man ibid
A remarkable Letter upon the late Troubles at Geneva 401
The Senſe of the People conſidered, *and the* Craftſman's *Manner of anſwering his Adverſaries.* ibid
A noble Scotch *Earl vindicated* 406
The Character of Duke Lauderdale, *to whom a certain* Scotch *Earl was lately compared by the* Craftſman 408
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections* 411
The King of France's *Letter to the Archbiſhop of* Paris ibid
A Remarkable Expreſſion of that Archbiſhop 412
Domeſtick Occurrences, *&c.* 416
The State of Literature in Foreign Parts
Fontenelle's *Character and Account of Sir* Iſaac Newton 419
Two Stories, from a French *Book lately printed* 422
An Account of ſeveral Books printed abroad 425
Deſcription *of a clear and calm* Morning 426
A poetical Alphabet, to the Tune of the Times. ibid
Juſtice à la Mode, *a* TALE 427
Vaux-Hall. 431

A Con-

A Continuation of the Proceedings *of Parliament.*
The Debate of the Lord Mo---th's *Motion continued.*
H---y P———m, *Esq his Speech* Page 434
Sir W----m W———m's *Speech* 436
Sir W---m Y———ge's *Speech* 439
Sir R---t W———le's *Speech* 442
L---d C———gh's *Speech* 445
Motion relating to the D. of Bolton, *and Lord Viscount* Cobham.
S---l S——ys, *Esq; his Speech* ibid
W----m Pu——ey, *Esq; his Speech* 446
Sir W----m W------m's *Speech* 447
Mr. Osborne *proved to be an* old Woman 448
Some severe Remarks *on the Conduct of the* B----ps *and Dignifyed* Cl --gy 454
Extract of a Letter received by the Wiltshire, *from* St. Christophers 458
Observations on the Affairs *of* Scotland 459
A Review of the Craftsman's *Scheme, for alterirg the* Constitution 461
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections* 463
A Saying of the King of France, *on the Birth of his Daughter* ibid
Domestick Occurrences, *with the* Drone's Collection. 469
The Indian *King's Speeches to their Majesties* ibid
Miscellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
An Ode *on the late Marriage of the Duke of* Portland, 471
An Account of the Debate in the H---se *of* L---ds, *upon the Bill brought in by his* G---ce the D—ke *of* Ma——gh *for* securing the Constitution and regulating the Army 473
The Method of Proceeding in the H---se *of* C—-ns *and* H---se *of* L---ds 474
The E---l *of* Ch———ld's *Speech* 475
L---d H———y's *Speech* ibid
The D---ke *of* N———stle's *Speech* 479
The E----l *of* Ch———ld's *second Speech* 281
Mr. Osborne *and Mr.* Walsingham *compared to two Ladies in* Covent-Garden Market 482
An Original Speech made in the H---se *of* C----ns, *in Behalf of the* Sufferers *in the* Charitable Corporation 496
Observations on the Affairs of Scotland 500
Some Thoughts on the present Situation of our Affairs 502
Foreign News, *with Political Reflections* 504

Domestick

Domeſtick Occurrences, *with the* Drone's Collection. 508
Account of Books publiſhed in London, *in the Month of* July, 1734 ibid

Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

To Mr. Ellis, *upon his intending to draw the Picture of Miſs* Atherton 514
A new Ballad, *occaſioned by a young Lady's lately ſhewing a delicate Pair of plump B---t---ks at his Royal Highneſs's Palace at* Kew. 516
An Account of the Debates *in the* H---ſe *of* L---ds *upon the Duke of* Bolton, *and Lord* Cobham's *being removed from their Regiments* 517
E——l *of* Sc——gh's *Speech* 518
L---d C——t's *Speech* 522
E——l *of* I——a's *Speech* Ibid
L---d Ba——ſt's *Speech* 523
E----l *of* Co——y's *Speech* 530
E----l *of* Ab——n's *Speech* ibid
D--ke *of* Ar——le's *Speech* 531
E----l *of* An——ey's *Speech* 533
Some farther Remarks on the Scottiſh *Election of* Sixteen Peers 535
The Pernicious Conſequence of the Clergy's meddling in Affairs of State 537
The Groans of the Craftſmen 541
Foreign Affairs, *and Political Reflections* 542
Character *of Sir* Robert Martin, *Preſident of the new Wells at* Iſlington 549
A Compariſon between this Gentleman, and Mr. Narſh *of the* Bath ibid

---

DIRECTIONS to the BOOKBINDER.

PLACE the *General-Title* which has the *Copper-Plate*, before our BEE Number LXVI, which is the *firſt* Bee of the Sixth Volume.

Place the *Contents* after the *Preface*.

THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deſigned for the Uſe of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Perſon's *Taſte* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Buſineſs*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXVI. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *May* 25. to *Saturday*, *June* 1.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *ſuppreſſed*, after Number X, by *certain Perſons*, for *certain Reaſons*, in ſuch a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noiſe*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occaſion to ſay any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was ſo *well* received by the Publick before it was *ſuppreſſed*.

Sold by all Bookſellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIR

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXVI. From *Saturday May* 25. to *Saturday June* 1.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. Obſervations on the late ELECTIONS.
II. A Letter from *Timothy Scrubb* of *Rag-Fair* Eſq;
III. A rich lazy Clergyman cenſured.
IV. The Danger of giving Military Officers Commiſſions for Life.
V. The Happineſs we may promiſe our ſelves from the late *Elections*.
VI. The Character of the Repreſentative for a certain Weſtern County.
VII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
X. An Account of a dreadful Earthquake in *China*, and the Emperor's Behaviour thereupon.
XI. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.
XII. The *Billingſgate Conteſt*, or a *Piſcatory Eclogue* in Imitation of the 3d Eclogue of *Virgil*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXV.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. The Lords *Proteſts* in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
II. Reflections upon a Letter *to the Freemen of Canterbury.*
III. If ever the Liberties of *England* are deſtroyed, it muſt be done by a *Parliament.*
IV. Two *Dreams.*
V. A Diſcourſe ſhewing that *Parliaments* were never *Annual* in *England.*
VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
IX. To Miſs Y——two Years Old.
X. To Mr. *Hogarth* on Miſs F——'s Picture.
XI. Conſtancy. To *Sylvia.*
XII. A *Summary* of the *Contents* of the Fifth Volume of the BEE.

THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXVI. VOL. VI.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anver's *laſt Craftſman contains ſeveral Obſervations upon the late* Elections: *We ſhall lay before our Readers an* Abridgment *of what he ſays.*

The firſt Thing remarkable (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) is the uncommon Expedition, and even Precipitation, in chuſing a *new Repreſentative*; for it cannot have eſcaped any Body's Notice that the laſt Parliament was *prorouged* one Day, a Proclamation was order'd for *diſſolving* it the next, and the Writs for electing a new one bore *Teſte* on the third; ſo that many Gentlemen, who thought it incumbent upon Them to attend their Duty in Town, and not ſuffer any ſurreptitious Points to be carried, without bearing their Teſtimony againſt them, had not Time to viſit their Boroughs, or at leaſt to make the proper Application to their Electors, by explaining the Reaſons of their Conduct, and

the preſent Situation of Affairs. I call This a *proper Application*, in Contradiſtinction to all *corrupt Influence*; and in many Places it is abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially at a Time, when Multitudes of *mercenary Pamphlets* and *Papers* are diſper'd through all Parts of the Kingdom, to poiſon the natural, honeſt Principles of the People, and no Methods are left unemploy'd to deprive Them of Information on the *other Side*.

In the next Place, I muſt obſerve that the Elections of *thoſe Places*, which were ſufficiently prepared to chuſe their Repreſentatives according to Direction, happened very luckily to come on firſt; (for I will not ſuppoſe that it was by any particular Management) and Thoſe, who appeared ſullen and out of Humour at *ſome late Meaſures*, had Time given Them to cool and conſult their *true Intereſt*——Out of the *former Claſs* I muſt indeed except the antient Dukedom of *Cornwall*, which was reſerved, by the ſame happy Accident as an Aſylum for thoſe *worthy Gentlemen*, who have been *excis'd* out of their own Couties and Boroughs by the Peeviſhneſs of the People, and the invidious Conſtruction of their late Behaviour.

The *miniſterial Scriblers* ſeem to be in high Delight upon this Occaſion, and flatter themſelves that the Return of a *new Parliament* will intirely ſilence all our Pretences to *Popularity*; but, if We may take Mr. *Rapin*'s Opinion, there is no true Judgdment to be made of the *Senſe of the People* by the *Choice of their Repreſentatives*. Whether this Obſervation will hold good in general, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but it is certainly ſo in a very great Degree; for if We conſider the particular Members, who compoſe the Body of a *Britiſh Houſe of Commons*, We ſhall find that a Majority of Them are ſent from Seaport Towns, governed by *miniſterial Influence*, and little beggarly Boroughs, whoſe *Poverty* makes them an eaſy Prey to the Baits of *Corruption*. Moſt of Theſe are become, in too great a Meaſure, the Property of *Men in Office*; and if any of Them preſume to refuſe a RECOMMENDATION from their reſpective Principals, They are look'd upon as a Sort of Rebels, and muſt expect to be treated accordingly. It would be endleſs, and is almoſt impoſſible, to enumerate the various Kinds of Influence which our *Debts*, *Taxes*, and *Funds* have lately created. There is not a City, or Corporation in the whole united Kingdom, where *this Evil* does not prevail in a great Degree;

gree; and if it is ſuffered to increaſe upon us, as it hath lately done, moſt of the *Boroughs* will become little more than the Tools of a *Prime-Miniſter*; for I am informed that it is lately made a Rule not to admit any Perſon into the meaneſt Employment, unleſs He is duly qualify'd to ſerve his King and Country with a *Vote for Members of Parliament*; and it is currently reported that the Election of *one Borough*, where there happens to be a great Number of *Bargemen*, was abſolutely carried by granting Them *Protection from the late Impreſs*. I cannot ſay whether the ſame Indulgences have been diſpens'd in any *other Places*; but it is certainly a *Precedent*, which will admit of great Improvements, and I leave it to the Conſideration of our *Connoiſeurs in Elections*, whether it might not be of Uſe, at theſe Times, to iſſue out large Numbers of *Preſs Warrants*, in order to alarm the Seafaring Part of the Nation, and oblige Them to commute, by ſerving their Country *at home*, inſtead of *Abroad*.

It is therefore poſſible that the *miniſterial Writers* may have ſome Reaſon to exult on their Succeſs in the *Borough-Elections*; for, conſidering how the Caſe ſtands, I am rather inclined to wonder that the *Country Party* have been able to make any Stand at all in *thoſe Places*; but I muſt beg Leave to differ from *theſe Gentlemen*, if They produce ſuch Inſtances as any Proof that the *Senſe of the People* is on their Side. This is to be ſeen beſt in the *Elections for Knights of the Shire*; for though there is not one County in *England*, where the ſame *miniſterial Influence* does not prevail in ſome Degree, (and in ſeveral, it prevails to a very high Degree;) yet as the Body of the Inhabitants, in every Shire, is generally aſſembled upon theſe Occaſions, We may eaſily judge from the *Voice of the People* what are the *genuine Sentiments of the People*; and if thoſe *modeſt Writers*, who boaſt ſo much of their Succeſs, will be pleaſed to look over the Liſt of *Knights of the Shire*, I believe They will find at leaſt THREE TO ONE choſen againſt Them. I might add that *theſe Gentlemen*, having large Properties in their reſpective Counties are able to purchaſe four Times the Number of *Thoſe*, who are generally returned from the *little Boroughs*. Many of Them have been choſen without any Oppoſition, and ſome of Them in Counties, where theſe *petty Corporations* abound moſt.

I muſt

I muſt particularly mention the late Election for the County of KENT, which was carried by a very great, and almoſt incredible Majority, when We conſider the prodigious Influence on the *other Side*; *viz. three Docks*, *two Epiſcopal Sees*, and *four Cinque Ports*, beſides that infinite Multitude of *Revenue Officers*, who ſwarm round the whole Coaſt, and hold all the lower Sort of People in Dependence.

Nothing therefore can be more ridiculous than to collect the Senſe of the People from the *Borough Elections*; for if the *Cuſtom-houſe*, the *Exciſe Office* and the *three great Companies* were each of Them allowed to ſend *two Repreſentatives* to Parliament, the *miniſterial Writers* might argue with as much Reaſon that *theſe Elections* would determine the Senſe of the City of *London*.

I know They will alledge that all the Members of the *Houſe of Commons* are upon a Foot of Equality, and therefore They are ſure of a *Majority*. For the Sake of *England*, I wiſh They may find Themſelves miſtaken; but I hope the *Court Writers* will be ſo modeſt, for the future, as not to inſiſt on the *general Senſe of the People*; nor to ſay *that Every Body*, *except the* Craftſman, *hath done with the* EXCISE; for the late Elections are ſufficiently to convince Them that it is neither forgot nor forgiven by the Body of the Nation, who have hollowed it down in ſuch a Manner through the whole Kingdom, that a *Miniſter* muſt be very deſperate, or very arbitrary, who will ever venture to attempt it again.

Indeed, thoſe Perſons, who have dared to violate ſo ſtrict and ſolemn an Act as That againſt *Bribery and Corruption*, may be juſtly thought capable of any Thing; and that there are ſuch Men amongſt us, the *late Elections* give us too melancholly a Proof. Some have had the profligate Aſſurance to offer their Bribes publickly at Market-Croſſes, in open Defyance of *that Law*, and to promiſe the poor deluded People that all Proſecutions upon it will be ſtopt by an *Act of Grace*; which is as much as to ſay; *Gentlemen*, *if you are not afraid of the Penalties of* Corruption *and* Perjury *in another World*, *you may depend upon Indemnity here*. Others have been ſo modeſt as to content Themſelves with condemning *that Act*, and expreſſing their honourable Reſolution to *aſſiſt in the Repeal of it*, *if They ſhould ever have an Opportunity*. But We may ſafely rely on his Majeſty's Goodneſs, that He will

ſcorn

ſcorn to pardon ſo flagitious a Crime as *Corruption*, back'd with *Perjury*; and We have Reaſon to hope that our *Repreſentatives* will never repeal the *only Law*, which can ſecure the *Freedom of Elections*; for notwithſtanding all the vile Artifices, which have been put in Practice to defeat it, I cannot help thinking that it hath already had ſome Effect, and will certainly have a great deal more, if it is put vigorouſly in Execution againſt the *Corruptors* and the *Corrupted*. I am inform'd that there is Evidence actually in Hand, ſufficient to make ſome Examples of *both*; and if *Thoſe*, who are thus armed, ſhould be prevail'd on to ſcreen *ſuch Delinquents*, They will draw great Part of the Guilt on Themſelves, and forfeit all Right to the Favour of their *honeſt Countrymen* for the future.

But as the Obſervance of *this Act* hath already been of great Service to ſome Gentlemen, and the Violation of it hath deprived others of their natural Right, I hope They will both unite in bringing the Offenders againſt it to condign Puniſhment. One or two Convictions in *Weſtminſter-Hall* would create ſuch a Precedent, as might eſtabliſh *this excellent Law* for ever, and deter the moſt hardened *Agents of Corruption* from attempting to break through it again.

Having made theſe Remarks on the Courſe of the *Elections*, I cannot conclude without taking ſome Notice of thoſe Practices, which too often ſucceed the *Choice of a new Parliament*; I mean what is commonly, tho' ſomewhat improperly, call'd WEEDING *the Houſe*; for if We examine the Conduct of our *political Gardiners*, upon theſe Occaſions, We ſhall find that They frequently root up the *Flowers*, and plant the rankeſt *Weeds* in their Room. Menaces, of this Kind, have been already thrown out very liberally againſt ſeveral Members, who are choſen on the *Country Intereſt*; and, if I am not miſinformed, ſome of our moſt noted *Borough-Jobbers* actually retain'd Council, before the *Elections* began, to defend theſe laudable Practices; ſo that Thoſe, who are ſhut of the Houſe at the *Fore-Door*, may have a *Back Door* opened to Them, and preſs Themſelves, as it were, into the Service of their Country.

The *Freedom of the Houſe of Commons* depends ſo much on the *Freedom of Elections*, that a *Committee* is always appointed for that Purpoſe, at the Beginning of every Parliament; and without ſome Regulation of that Kind, the Houſe

Houſe might be filled with Members illegally returned; but this Proviſion, like all others, is liable to very great Abuſes, and there have been ſo many Conteſts about the *Right of Voting*, and the Conduct of *returning Officers*, that it affords a Pretence for a Multitude of *Petitions*; which puts it in the Power of a *Miniſter*, who may gain an abſolute Aſcendency in *that Place*, to nominate the *ſitting Members*, and thereby model the Houſe to his own Purpoſes.

Such Practices as theſe have occaſioned great Complaints in former Times; and, if we may give Credit to ſome Papers lately publiſhed, or the confident Diſcourſes of a *certain Set of Men*, there ſeems to be a Deſign of reviving them at preſent; for We have been given to underſtand, that the Right of *honcurary Freemen* is to be ſet aſide, wherever their Votes have ſerved the *Country Party*; particularly in the Boroughs of *Warwick*, *St. Alban's*, *Southampton* and *Northampton*. At the ſame Time, ſome nice Diſtinction, perhaps, will be found out to eſtabliſh it in *other Places*, where it hath been made ſubſervient to the *oppoſite Intereſt*; eſpecially at *Malden* and *Liverpoole*, where it is notorious that the Returns have been abſolutely founded on the Votes of *honourary Freemen*, made for that Purpoſe. The Caſe of *Liverpoole* is particularly remarkable; there having been no leſs than *ſix hundred of thoſe occaſional Tools* made within two or three Years paſt, compoſed of *Cuſtom-houſe*, *Exciſe* and *Salt-Officers*, *military Gentlemen*, both by Sea and Land, *unpreferr'd Clergymen*, and veneral Dependents of every Sort, collected from all Parts of the Kingdom.

This, I ſay, is what the *Creatures of Power* have had the Inſolence to threaten; but I hope both *They* and their *Maſter* will be deceived in their fond Imaginations.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

Ilcheſter, *May* 15. THIS Day came on the Election for the County of *Somerſet*, when Sir *William Windham*, Bart. and *Thomas Strangeways Horner*, Eſq; our two late Members, were unanimouſly re-choſen. They were attended by the greateſt Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders, that ever appeared upon ſuch an Occaſion in this County, not from any Apprehenſions of an

an Oppoſition, (which could only have ſerved to expoſe the Weakneſs of an inconſiderable Party,) but out of a pure Zeal and Affection for their worthy Repreſentatives, and a moſt grateful Senſe of the great and ever-memorable Services, that had been done them by theſe Gentlemen, in the late Parliament.

N. B. No leſs than ten thouſand Horſe were preſent on this Occaſion.

We hear from *Norwich* that a CERTAIN NOBLE KNIGHT, attended by the learned Madam OSBORNE, found his Friends ſo hard preſs'd, at the late Election there, that He ſubmitted to give his own Vote, as an HONOURARY FREEMEN; upon which the People called aloud to have the Oath adminiſter'd to Him, *that He had received no Money for that Purpoſe.*————Strange! that his *own Countrymen* ſhould be ſo little acquainted with his Talent, which is known to lye in GIVING, not RECEIVING Money, on theſe Occaſions.

Letters from Norwich make a ſad Complaint of the Election there (which was honoured with the Preſence of the *Prime Miniſter*) that the Sheriffs (*who it is ſuppoſed were well adviſed*) appointed Writing-Clerks and Swearers for the Candidates on both Sides; (the former indeed is done at London, but the latter never; for it would be very hard the Candidates ſhould not have the Liberty of nominating their own Inſpectors) and then the Sheriffs declared they would adjourn the Poll at Eight at Night till next Day; but the Poll was kept open till near Nine, and not adjourn'd, tho' ſeveral of Sir Edward Ward's and Mr. Branthwait's Men were unpoll'd, and then the Sheriffs retired, and carried the Books unſealed and open, to a private Chamber in the Town Hall, not attended by Sir Edward Ward, or Mr. Branthwait, or their Friends, and there began to caſt up the Poll, but did not go through with it; and therefore made a general Declaration, that Mr. Walpole and Mr. Bacon had a Majority of Votes together different from their *Computation* the Night before; and ſince that, the Numbers are ſtill varied.

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt* Journal *contains two Letters; the firſt is from* Timothy Scrubb *of* Rag-Fair *Eſq; and runs in the following Words.*

Maſter

Maſter Fog,

I Happened lately to be in Company with ſome Gentlemen, who have made a ſort of Convert of me; nay, ſo far, that you may look upon this as a farewell Epiſtle, if you do not refute their Arguments; the Subſtance of which are as follows.

Your Lucubrations, and thoſe of the *Craftſman*, having been the Topicks of the Evening's Converſation, one turned towards and addreſſed me, pretty near, in the following Words:

" I am not a little ſurprized, Mr. *Scrubb*, to ſee a Gen-
" tleman of your Family herd with the M———ts,
" while there are ſome great Men living, that have a par-
" ticular Regard to your Name and Family, and have
" provided for ſuch a Number of them, that, except your
" ſelf, there are few *Scrubbs*, but who are——, or pro-
" vided with good P——s; ——— the preſent Perſons
" ſo famous for Wealth and ſomething elſe, we may ſay,
" in a great Meaſure are made up of *Scrubbs*, and there
" is ſo great Partiality ſhewn to your Family by a certain
" Gentleman, that the higheſt Honours, both in C——
" and S—— are conferred on *Scrubbs*; and whenever a
" *Scrubb* ſtands Candidate for a P—— or P———, every
" one elſe is forced to drop his Pretenſions, as knowing
" the beſt are not ſufficient to ſtem the Tide of Favour,
" which flows upon your Family. —— I replied, that I
" was very ſenſible of the Regard that a certain Perſon
" ſhewed for thoſe of my Name, and it might ſeem a
" Paradox to find any *Scrubb* on the Side of the Anti----
" m—l Writers; but for my Part, I could not approve
" the Meaſures taken by certain Perſons not a Thouſand
" Years ago, which I thought were copied from three
" *French Miniſters*, whoſe pernicious Schemes had en-
" ſlaved their Country; that if any one would be at the
" Trouble of reading *Le Teſtament Politique de Monſieur*
" *Colbert*, they would eaſily diſcover the Originals from
" which theſe ſame Men had copied all their Meaſures.
" That I could not overcome the Tenderneſs which I
" ever had for my Country, or prefer a ſordid private
" Intereſt to that of the Publick, which engroſſed my
" Concern.

" The Gentleman replied, is not yours a Zeal, Mr.
" *Scrubb*, without Knowledge, and are not your Wri-
" ters

" ters injuring thoſe for whom they are ſo very anxious?
" —— Nay, do they not act as indiſcreetly as unjuſtly?
" What has been the Conſequence of raiſing that muti-
" nous Spirit in the People, which is more viſible than
" dangerous, and of which the *Craftſman* and *Fog* are
" the ſole Authors? Why, it has augmented the Num-
" ber of Troops, and obliged the Parliament to ſtrength-
" en the Hands of the King, that he may confine this
" malignant Spirit within the Circle of *Grumbling*, in
" which the Lenity of the Court may indulge them; it
" has occaſioned the ſending for the *Iriſh* Troops, and
" put the Miniſtry upon acting as reſolutely as the Peo-
" ple ſeem to think deſperately. But dear Mr. *Scrubb*,
" why all the Noiſe which is made by theſe *Writers* a-
" bout Bribery, Corruption, &c. If any Member has
" made his Way into the Houſe by corrupting Voters,
" are not ſuch Voters as much to blame who took, as he
" who gave, the Money? But for my Part, I think a
" Man may lawfully make the moſt he can of his Suf-
" frage, he has a Right to ſet his Liberty and Property
" to Sale, and to diſpoſe of it as he thinks fit, by either
" preventing an impending Evil, or obtaining a preſent
" Advantage. When a Freeholder has bargained for him-
" ſelf and Poſterity, he and they are become the Proper-
" ty of the Purchaſer. If this is Fact, as you muſt allow
" me it is, how unjuſtly do you alarm the People with
" the Danger of Liberty and Property, and terrify them
" with ſtanding Armies, when it is evident, that after
" they have taken Money in *Market-Ouvert* for their
" Birthright, they have no longer the leaſt Claim or Pre-
" tenſion to it; and they can no Way blame a Purchaſer,
" who makes the moſt he can of a Bargain, which was
" made with mature Conſideration on the Part of the
" *Vender:* Here can be no Surprize, no Dureſs pleaded,
" it is not the Reſult of a ſudden and inconſiderate
" Thought; no, the Seller has Months to conſider on
" the Conſequences; he deliberates cooly, and determines
" after he has weighed the Inconveniencies and Conveni-
" encies which may attend his Reſolution; when he has
" thus determined to take Money, and to give up his
" Liberty, &c. into the Hands of the Purchaſer, can he
" with the leaſt Colour of Juſtice any more complain of his
" diſpoſing of this Bargain for his own peculiar Advantage,
" than he could cry out upon the Butcher as a barbarous

" and unconſcionable Wretch, who having purchaſed his " fat Cattle, cuts their Throats, and ſells their Hides " and Carcaſſes.

" Your Writers make a great Noiſe about Liberty, and " againſt Bribery, and by what I have ſaid, it is evident " they are for clipping the Wings of that Liberty —— re- " ſtraining it in a very eſſential Point; which is, that of " diſpoſing of it; they are turning a *Liberty in Fee Sim-* " *ple*, to a Tenure for Life only; putting it out of the " Peoples Power to diſpoſe of themſelves and Poſterity, " as they ſhall think proper; but I hope the Nation " will never be ſo gulled; but that we may yet ſay with " Mr. *Odway* in the Play, that we are *free born Subjects*, " *and can diſpoſe of our Perſons.* What they term Bri- " bery is a fair open undiſtinguiſhed Bargain, without " Compulſion, or the leaſt Colluſion; and I think the " Venders for the Term of ſeven Years ought to give " the higheſt Marks of Gratitude to the *Vendees*, for the " moderate Uſe they have made of their Purchaſes; ſince " by the Compact they were impowered to wipe out the " very Names of Liberty and Property. Can you then " think it juſt to exclaim againſt Standing Armies, &c. as " Hardſhips and Burthens, when it is demonſtrable, that " we are obliged to the Lenity of our Repreſentatives, " that any Thing is left us to apprehend for.

" Give me Leave to tell you, Mr. *Scrubb*, that the " preſent Spirit among the People, to uſe a Phraſe of " your Party, ſeems to me the Harbinger of what they " are taught to fear; I mean a deſpotick Government; " and if they do not loſe the Liberty of ſelling their " Votes, I mean if they are allowed to be repreſented in " Parliament, it is more owing to the prudent Foreſight " of the Adminiſtration, which has put it out of their " Power to deſerve ſuch a Chaſtiſement, than to their " own wiſe Management. No prudent Man will rouze " a ſleeping Lion. The Inſults of your Faction, are " moſt flagrant Proofs of the Lenity of the Miniſtry, " which has much more Power than Inclination to make " you ſmart for your Follies; their Condeſcenſion gave " Way to your Clamours, and a Scheme was dropped, " becauſe you expreſſed your Averſion to it; but ſtop " here, don't let that encourage you to be froward, leſt " you fare like the Aſs in the Fable, which being loaded

" with

" with Salt, by Accident fell down in a Rivulet; he " found this Fall had greatly lightened his Burthen, and " the next Time he paſſed the River, laid himſelf down; " his Maſter finding this, loaded him with Sand, the Aſs " not knowing the Difference, lay down again, but was " hardly able to travel under the additional Weight of " Water, or to ſupport the Baſtinadoes of a mercileſs " Driver.

I muſt own to you, *Maſter Fog*, that I find a good deal of ſtrong Reaſon in this Gentleman's Diſcourſe, and the Sting in the Tail has alarmed me ſo much, that I am almoſt determined to accept of a Share in the A ——n.

The ſecond Letter is directed to a rich Clergyman, and reproaches him in a very lively Manner for not viſiting his Flock above twice a Year, though his Living is worth 500 l. per Annum: *It ſeems this honeſt Gentleman leaves the Care of his Flock to a poor Curate, to whom he gives but* 30 l. per Annum, *and the Surplice Fees, and who takes much more Delight in* Fiſhing *and* Fowling, *than in* Praying *and* Preaching.

The Letter Writer obſerves, that it can hardly be thought a Man who behaves like this rich Parſon, *has any Regard to what he ſolemnly vowed at his Ordination, or believes that he is accountable for his Behaviour in another Life.*

But ſome Biſhops (ſays the Letter Writer) have been tranſlated from one See to another, without having been once in the Dioceſe to which they were firſt conſecrated.

He concludes his Letter with obſerving, that the Immoralities of the Clergy, till they reform their Behaviour, will always be the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs of the Infidels.

An Article of News extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

LAST Thurſday was Sevennight about ſix o'Clock in the Evening, the Lord Middleſex and Sir George Oxendon, joint Candidates on the *Court Intereſt*, againſt Lord Vane and Sir Edward Deering joint Candidates on the *Country Intereſt*, threw up the Poll at Maidſtone, when the Numbers on caſting up the Poll ſtood as follows, viz.

Lord Vane	4273
Sir Edward Deering	4327
Lord Middleſex	3379
Sir George Oxendon	3231

Lord Vane and Sir Edward Deering had then above 1000 more to have Polled for them; but upon the other Candidates throwing up, they had no Occaſion to give their Friends any further Trouble; and on Account of their Succeſs, there was at Deptford on Saturday Night laſt great Rejoycings and a large Bonfire, in which was burnt the Figure of a Man, with a blue String round its Neck, and a Piece of Paper on its Breaſt, with theſe Words wrote upon it, viz. *The Exciſe Projector.*

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The Danger *of giving Military Officers* Commiſſions for Life.

AFTER all the Noiſe and Complaints about the *Army*, which, in order to render it the more terrible, is always called a *Standing Army*, though voted and maintained by Parliament only from Year to Year; the Men who made that Noiſe, and *appeared* afraid of any Army, even when all *Europe* was arming, having at laſt frightened others in good earneſt, with a Scheme to make the Army *dangerous* indeed, by making it *independent.*

This is a Project extremely new, and therefore extremely ſurprizing. It is what I do not remember to have been ever thought of by our Anceſtors, thoſe boaſted Anceſtors ſo often extolled and quoted. In all their Struggles for Liberty, (and many ſuch Struggles they had) in all their Efforts for *Reformation*, (and in many ſuch Efforts they ſucceeded) it never entered into their Heads to grant Military Commiſſions *for Life*, or to give Military Men Privilege by a Law to be judged by one another, whether they ſhould part with their Commiſſions or no; or Power to a Jury of Officers to try every Brother-Officer for Miſdemeanors, to which they might think themſelves all liable, and for which they would be

be apt to think that none of them ought to loſe their Bread.

It is ſaid the Power of placing and diſplacing has been abuſed. I dare ſay it has often; ſo has every Power and Privilege in this World, in all ſorts of Hands; and yet ſuch Powers muſt ſtill ſubſiſt; and ſome of them ſubſiſt intire; becauſe the Uſe of them is indiſpenſible, even where the Abuſe of them is great and certain. Every Government that ſubſiſts muſt have a Power of caſhiering Military Men, elſe the Military Men will ſoon caſhier the Government.

But how hath this Power been abuſed in the preſent Reign? Why, the King diſcharged *two* Men of Quality from their Regiments, and gave theſe Regiments to two other Men of full as great Quality, and (without the leaſt Diſparagement to the former) full as brave, full as able, full as upright Men as they. It abundantly juſtifies the Change, if his Majeſty thought the latter could ſerve him better. Who elſe is to judge? And was not the Power, and conſequently the Choice, entirely in him? This is his Prerogative, that is to ſay, 'tis Law, and Part of the Conſtitution. It is an ordinary Exertion of Power, and they who call it *Garbling* the Army, do but abuſe themſelves and others.

To *garble the Army*, is, upon *evil Deſigns* againſt the State, to diſmiſs *worthy Men*, Friends to their Country, and to employ in their Place *abandoned Tools*, fit for any Deſign, however wicked and ruinous; and this not in an *Inſtance* or *two*, but by a *continual Change*, till theſe abandoned Tools are become the Majority, or perhaps the *whole*.

Is this the Caſe *now*, when only *two Officers* (however juſtly diſtinguiſhed one of them be for his long and gallant Services) are removed, and two of the *firſt Subjects* in *Europe*, as illuſtrious in their Characters as in their Quality, are put in their Place; Men never once ſuſpected of Deſigns againſt publick Liberty, but rather greatly diſtinguiſhed by their Attachment to it; both of them renowned for Courage and Honour, and *one of them* in *Rank* and *Experience*, and every *great Qualification*, equal to any Man living for the Command of Armies? It is therefore extravagant and malicious in itſelf, as well as a falſe Alarm to the People, to call this *Garbling* the Army; and

'tis

'tis a high Abuſe upon the Two very noble Perſons who ſucceed the others.

Beſides, it ſuits not well with Patriots to patronize a Scheme, which, if it had ſucceeded, would furniſh an Argument for keeping up an Army for ever, an Argument with two Edges, to ſerve equally whether ſuch an Army were thought dangerous or no. For, as it might be alledged on one Hand, that now the Officers were for Life, and not depending upon the Crown, the Crown could never truſt or employ them in any Attempts againſt the Publick Liberty; therefore they were to be conſidered as a very harmleſs Body of Men, ſure always to defend you, never to be induced to hurt you, and therefore never to be parted with: So it might likewiſe be urged on the other Hand, that ſince they were become an *independent* and *more compacted Body*, they were conſequently become *more formidable*; and it would be utterly unſafe to *provoke them*, by offering to break them, and to take from them what they called their *Freeholds*; that is, their *Commiſſions for Life:* It would be ſaid, that they would certainly ſtand by one another to maintain their *common Rights*; but if you let them alone, they would be quiet, nay would protect you; and who, in his Senſes, would run the Risk of a Civil War, and provoke them, by attempting to *break them?*

Such a Scheme therefore would ſeem a ſly and dangerous Artifice to make the Army *independent*, in order to make it *perpetual*, and would come very naturally from Men fond of Armies, fond of Military Power in the State, and bent upon altering our Conſtitution, or from Men influenced and miſled by ſuch; but it would be a Contradiction to the Spirit of Patriotiſm, as it would be threatning to Civil Liberty.

The Uſe the *Pretender* might make of *Independent Officers* in the Army, is apparent; ſince if he could corrupt a Number of them, (of which Corruption it might be hard to find legal Proof; and perhaps it would require very clear and circumſtantial Proof to convince a Board of Officers ſitting upon a Brother Officer) he might be here before they could be removed, if ever they were removed.

Extract

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

THE Author of the Free-Briton *wrote his laſt Paper chiefly upon a Suppoſition, that the two late Repreſentatives of a certain* Weſtern Country *would be oppoſed; but we have lately been informed that thoſe two Gentlemen have carried their Election, and that tho' no Body thought fit to ſet up againſt them, no leſs than* ten thouſand Horſe *appeared in their Intereſt on the Day of Election.*

The Elections, (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) though they are not altogether concluded, have already fixed the *Majority of the enſuing Parliament* on the Side of our preſent moſt happy Eſtabliſhment. The World may now ſee how vain the Hopes of our Enemies have been, who flattered themſelves, that they had ſufficiently deceived the People, and were certain of their Succeſs in all the conteſted Elections.

There is ſome Diſcretion requiſite in that Party, which would wreſt the Power of the State out of thoſe Hands where the Laws and the People have placed it. The Clamours which they propagate ſhould at leaſt bear ſome Reſemblance to Grievances, as the Perſons whom they recommend ſhould have ſome Appearances of Patriotiſm; and they ought to be extremely cautious of declaiming againſt thoſe Meaſures, which the Friends of a Government may uſe in Support of the general Intereſt, whilſt they themſelves are carrying on the Purſuits of their private and ſelfiſh Advantages by the worſt Expedients, and by the moſt odious Inſtruments.

The Clamour which was with ſuch Induſtry and Zeal promoted all over the Kingdom, was the *ſhort-lived Being of a Day*, and the firſt cool Moment of Reflection brought the Body of the People to Temper. That dreadful *Bugbear* of a *General Exciſe*, which was repreſented as a Monſter coming to devour them and their Children, when it came to be enquired after, appeared to be a Scheme which was *never intended to be general*, and had not only been given up in that particular Inſtance, where it was propoſed, but likewiſe with a *ſolemn Declaration*, that it ſhould *not hereafter be attempted in any Shape whatſoever.*

On the Strength of this Clamour againſt a Project, which *never* had been, nor ever will be *carried into Execution*,

cution, the *People of England* were expected to take ſuch Men into their Service as always had been avowed *Enemies to the Conſtitution*. Even *B--l--ngbr--ke* was to have been forgiven a moſt *infamous* Adminiſtration; the *Blood of the Catalans*, and the *Breach of our Faith*; the Surrender of our *Newfound-land Fiſhery* to the *French*, and the *French Commerce Bill* itſelf were Crimes, which we were told he had cancelled, by joining in the Outcry againſt an *Exciſe on Tobacco*. B———RE likewiſe was to have been elected by the *capital City* of the Kingdom. And the *Journey to Rome*, with Remittances in Favour of Rebellion, was to have been excuſed by ſkreening from Juſtice a *Mob raiſed againſt the Exciſe*, and declaring, in Defiance of Law, that *Riots committed under Pretence of Rejoicings* were *not Riots* at all; nay, though the *Liberties of Parliament* were violated by *open Aſſaults* on the Perſons of the *Members*; yet *he* was thought to be the *fitteſt Repreſentative in Parliament*, who had proſtituted his Authority as a *Magiſtrate* to protect ſuch an Outrage upon the *Legiſlature* of his Country.

But wild and inconſiſtent as theſe Propoſitions were, ſtill more extravagant was the Attempt on the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, who were told, that they ought from Equity and Conſcience to adopt the *Fathers of the Schiſm-Bill* as their beſt Guardians and Benefactors. The Party which had always oppreſſed them were ſtrenuouſly recommended to them for their Truſt and Confidence; the *particular Patriot* was pointed out for the *Votes and Intereſt* of all the Diſſenters, who *perſonally* brought in the *Schiſm-Bill*; *a Bill* which not only took away their Liberties throughout this Kingdom, but, by an unnatural Stretch of Power, *extended its Cruelty* to *Ireland*, and deprived the *Proteſtants* there of their *religious Rights*, without the Conſent of their Parliament, and without conſulting any Part of their People; inflicting Penalties upon them, which they had no Share in enacting; and by a Law, to the paſſing of which they were Strangers, diveſting them of their natural Power in *the Education of their Children*.

If there ought to be Reſentment againſt enormous Oppreſſion, and a Mark to be ſet on the Authors of *Violence* and *Cruelty*; if the Love of Liberty is moſt ſtrongly expreſſed by an unfailing Oppoſition againſt all Tyrants and Tyranny; if that *ſacred Cauſe* is beſt to be ſupported by excluding from the publick Councils, thoſe who have ever employed

employed their Hands to fetter the Necks of the People; let *that Man* be remembered who renounced all Tenderneſs and Compaſſion for ſuch Numbers of his Countrymen, whom he oppreſſed by this moſt *unchriſtian* Law; let thoſe Men whom *he* reſtrained by the Power of Parliament, from *worſhipping* God *according to their Conſciences*, remember his known Reſolution, that, had the Reign continued wherein he was authorized to commit Injuſtice, he would have employed his Credit in the *Houſe of Commons* to have taken away the *Diſſenters* Votes in Elections: And whether they will beſtow their Voices on him, who would have deprived them of *thoſe Voices*; whether they can ſuffer him who tore the Children from the Parents, and denied that they who gave them Birth ſhould give them Education; whether they can ſuffer him to ſit in that Place, where he was the *firſt Mover* of this inhuman Proceeding, is a Queſtion ſo eaſily to be determined, that if any other Perſon offers himſelf as a Candidate, there is not a *Proteſtant Diſſenter*, there is not a Friend to the Rights of Mankind, or to the Liberty of Conſcience; there is not a Man who hath any Regard for for himſelf or his Children, but, from every Motive of Duty to God and Man, muſt find himſelf obliged to employ his own Vote, and every Vote he can influence within that County, againſt this *Enemy of Liberty*, this *Patron of Perſecution.*

Can *he* have any Merit to plead with the Conſtituents, who enſlaved them by his Confidence which they repoſed in him? Can he have any *Sincerity* as a Man, who, though he was the *Author of Slavery*, pretends to be an *Aſſertor of Liberty?* In all the *Scenes of Power*, where he was employed, he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by *Works of Oppreſſion*; he pleaded like a *fee'd Advocate* for the Expulſion of Sir *Richard Steele*, like a *French Agent* for the paſſing of the *Commerce-Bill*, and like a *Miniſter of the Inquiſition* for that Bill which he brought into Parliament with his own *mercileſs* Hands, to take from the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* the Education of their Children.

With what prodigious Fortitude muſt that Man be endowed, who can offer himſelf to the Judgment of Mankind; after having been the *Oppreſſer* and *Enſlaver* of Mankind; who hath ſhewn, that there is not that *Name* ſo ſacred, not even the *God* and *Father of the World*, but he hath blaſphemouſly urged it in the Cauſe of Cruelty; that there is not that *Liberty* ſo dear to Men, not even the

Liberty of Worſhipping God, but he can deprive them of it, to ſtrengthen a private Faction, or ſupport a ſelfiſh Scheme of Power; and though he never gave *Toleration* to Liberty, yet hath fled to it as his *Protection*: In *Power* an *Enemy to the Rights of Mankind*, in a *private Station* equally averſe to the *Laws of his Country*; he never adminiſtered *Government*, but to deſtroy *Liberty*; nor ever aſſerted *Liberty*, but to deſtroy *Government*?

View him as the Child of B—L—NGER—KE's *Power*, the Pupil of B—L—NGBR—KE's *Politicks*, the Abetter of his Crimes, and the Advocate in his Defence. Heavens! what an *Oppoſer of Power* is *he*, who hath made himſelf anſwerable for the worſt Abuſes of Power that ever happened in any Country! What a *Reformer of Governmemt he*, who ſtands defiled with all the Pollutions of a moſt corrupt and profligate Miniſtry! What a *Friend of the People he*, who labours to impoſe upon them that Man who *forfeited his* Life *by his* Treaſons, and *enjoys his* Liberty *by their* Mercy, *yet employs* both *to work their* Deſtruction?

The Attachment to that deteſted Cauſe, which now they diſguiſe and abjure, aroſe originally from thoſe *Promiſes of Succeſs* which ripened *ſecret Treaſon* into *Overt-Acts*: And when the *People* were prepared for a *general Inſurrection*, ſome worthy *Patriots* were by no Means aſhamed of being thought *Jacobites*. When the King's Forces ſubdued the *Rebellion at Preſton*, theſe Gentlemen returned to the *ſafer Denomination* of *Tories*; nor could they bear to be ſuſpected of any Deſire to introduce the *Pretender*, though they had ſo lately been in Arms to introduce him; and though the *moſt Innocent* among them were ſuch as had been prevented, by merciful Commitment, from being the *moſt Guilty*. As every ſucceeding Year ſtrengthened the Sceptre in the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, inſomuch that it grew the Dread of our Enemies, and the Support of our Friends, *our Enemies* wiſely affected to be *our Friends*, as the ſureſt Means of leſſening that Terror which they were not ſtrong enough to defy, and to court that Favour which, like the *Fleſh-Pots of Egypt*, allured their Return to Allegiance.

This Alteration, in the Minds and Behaviour of the diſaffected Party, was no Alteration of Principles, Sentiments, or Affections. It was an Alteration of their Fortunes, Situations and Circumſtances. None of them beheld the

Jacobite

Jacobite Scheme with Diſlike, but all of them look'd upon it with Deſpair: It was dangerous to own, it was convenient to diſguiſe their former Views, and even their preſent Inclinations.

It was on this Foundation that B—L—NGBR—KE, and, by his Example, his *illuſtrious Pupil*, ſet out with new Pretenſions, and modelled their Maxims according to the Faſhion of the Times. The former renounced his old Attachments to regain his Liberty in his native Country, the latter to recover ſome Credit in the Houſe of Commons. *Both* altered their Convictions to fall in with thoſe which they were in no Condition to diſpute. If they could be in ſuch a Condition to diſpute Points with us, would they, or would they not, return to their *original* Principles?

Now this being the Iſſue on which we are to depend, how much would any Man venture ſo *nice a Chance?* How much would any one, who knows them, truſt to the *Political Sincerity* of either of them? Will any ſenſible Man among their Friends and Followers give us Security for them? I fear that thoſe who beſt know them will not the moſt readily engage for them. And is there a reaſonable Man living, who, though he cannot anſwer for their Conduct, would truſt them with the Conſtitution; who, though he would not hazard a *grey Groat* upon the Steadineſs of their Attachments, will venture the Liberties, Lives, and Fortunes of himſelf, and the People of *England*, on Aſſurances which are no better aſcertained to us?

If one of theſe *illuſtrious Patriots*, when he firſt took the *Oaths to his lawful Prince*, and *abjured the Pretender*, did, before the Year was expired, *ſwear* Allegiance *to that Petender* whom he had *abjured:* and, on the next Revolution of Affairs did even *abjure that* Pretender *over again*, and ſwear to be *true to his lawful Prince*, after having been *falſe to both*, I may reaſonably conclude, that his *Oaths* and *Declarations* are ſo ready at Hand, to ſerve his *preſent Intereſts*, that it cannot be *ſafe* to rely on any Thing whatever which he may *ſay* or *ſwear*.

And ſince our Dependance on perſonal *Faith and Sincerity* is ſo requiſite to induce our Election of any Perſon to repreſent us in Parliament; ſince the Fate of our Liberties muſt be truſted to his Honour, it will be allowed me to remember what I would not invidiouſly mention,

that there really was a *Sort of a Flaw* in his *Parol*, when he eſcaped from that Officer who had him in Cuſtody, and whoſe Humanity yielded to his Requeſt of going from him, to acquaint thoſe Perſons with this Accident, whom the Surprize of it might have too much affected. If he *conſulted his Convenience* in that Affair, rather than the *Punctilio of his Promiſe* to return; if he thought it more prudent to *defraud the* Officer *of his Charge*, rather than *preſerve the* Honour *of his Engagement*, I am not ſatisfied for myſelf, and will not anſwer it to any *Freeholder within the County*, that the ſame Caſe may not happen again; where the *Non-Performance of Promiſes* may be of infinitely more importance to the *People of England*.

It is incumbent upon the Friends of the Conſtitution, to exert themſelves in its Defence; and conſidering how active its Enemies have been, there is the leſs Reaſon for Tameneſs or Indolence on the Side of the *Whigg-Intereſt*. Our Diviſions have given too much Encouragement to the adverſe Party; and the Share which ſome have had in fomenting ſuch Diviſions, can never be mentioned to their Praiſe. We have ſeen *Brother* acting againſt *Brother*, and thoſe who have derived their *Greatneſs* from the *Whiggs*, employing the Weight of their Fortunes in the *unnatural Feud*, to introduce the moſt *notorious Jacobites*, by widening the Breaches of a *Whigg-Family*. It is with ſome Pleaſure, that we have ſeen the Attemt unſucceſsful, and we may juſtly except, that, wherever the *Whiggs* will aſſert their own Powers, they will ſurmount all Diſadvantages. If this hath been ſeen where the *Whiggs* have been divided, we may hope it will appear in a more conſiderable Manner, where they are united by the ſame Intereſt and Affection, where their Zeal for the Conſtitution is diverted by no perſonal Differences amongſt themſelves. But animated by the Appearance of the *moſt dangerous* Man, whom the Faction againſt our Liberties have to lead them in publick Aſſemblies; a Man who hath led the Cauſe of Rebellion, as he now leads the Cauſe of Oppoſition; and who may live to ſhew us, that as Times and Seaſons make it requiſite, or couvenient, it is not more natural to change a *War againſt the King* into *Attacks upon* his *Miniſters*, than it is to improve that *Oppoſition to a Miniſtry* into *avowed Hoſtilities* againſt the *Throne* itſelf.

Extract

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The Happineſs we may promiſe ourſelves from the late ELECTIONS.

THE Senſe of the People is by this Time well known by the Turn the Elections in general have taken through the Kingdom, and it may not be amiſs, thus early to lay before the Publick, what are likely to be the Conſequences of a Choice, which cannot fail of giving Pleaſure to every Man who is a Friend to the Proteſtant Succeſſion and his Country; and is ſincerely deſirous of *Great Britain*'s being a united, as well as a flouriſhing formidable Kingdom.

Had a Party prevailed, which lately ſeemed ſo ſure of prevailing, that they had carried it with the higheſt Inſolence, and even treated MAJ--TY it ſelf with impious Outrage, what muſt have followed? We had been thrown into a Flame; and perhaps, been in Blood.

But, God be thanked, the evil Intentions of this Party are defeated; and we are aſſured, of a new Parliament in the inſeparable Intereſt of their King and Country: ——— Miſerable would it have been for us, and to our everlaſting Reproach, had it been otherwiſe.

What could we have ſaid for ourſelves? or what would the reſt of the World have ſaid to us, when the King could appeal for the Juſtneſs of his Conduct to the Conſciences of his Peoples each of whoſe Breaſts muſt ſupply a Witneſs to his righteous Indulgent Reign? yet that this very People, made happy by their moſt gracious beneficent Sovereign, as fully as ever they were before, and beyond what any other People upon the Face of the Earth can pretend to, were for obliging him to put himſelf, and to truſt the Intereſt of the Nation, and the Honour of his Government in the Hands of Men——it was morally impoſſible he could receive into Confidence and Eſteem.

Men who had reviled all the Meaſures of his Adminiſtration, and betrayed the Secrets of his Council: ——— who had traduced the glorious Memory of his great Father, were in ſtrict Confederacy with his worſt Enemies, and had ſworn the Deſtruction of his beſt Friends.

Had

Had a Majority happened on the Side of theſe, how fatal muſt ſuch a Majority have proved to *Britain:* Would not they who have trampled upon our civil and religious Liberties, have gladly trampled upon them again? —— Would others have ſtuck at any Miſchief to have ſatiated their Ambition or Revenge ——— Contempt and Diſtreſs Abroad, tearing to Pieces and Diſtractions at Home, would have been the leaſt we ought to have looked for.

But a wiſe and ſteady Purſuit of Publick Good; —— Powerful Truth; and the Unanimity of honeſt Men, have carried the Day: ——— PUBLICK PEACE has now a renewed Security out of Reach, and we are ſtill in the Hands of thoſe whoſe conſtant ſincere Affection to the true Intereſt of their Country ever was, and if we may judge by what is paſt, ever will be the Standard of their Conduct.

We need now be in no Terror for our Country; but be aſſured that no Steps will be taken, but ſuch as moſt effectually may ſecure its Tranquillity, and advance its Proſperity.

All the Wheels of the great Machine of State, will continue to move ſmoothly and regularly: Animoſities muſt ceaſe, and national Harmony ſucceed: Clamour and Faction are of equal Exiſtence, and will find an equal Period; they will together expire in ſpite of a Traitor, and an inveterate confederate Band of Malcontents to continue a cauſeleſs malicious Oppoſition.

It is a Part we purpoſely reſerve more full to ſpeak to; or we might here ask a certain Set of Gentlemen, who ſeem to be as much chagrined as ever, and, *Faith*, to have as much Cauſe for it too, whether they do not themſelves think now, "*That the People of* England *have ſhewn their* "*Sentiments in an effectual Manner*; *and* chiefly *made* "*Choice of thoſe in whom, from their known Characters in* "*the World, they have moſt Reaſon to confide.*"

And how indeed could it ever be believed that they would do otherwiſe? Theſe Gentry may now learn by renewed Experience what not any Thing leſs would perſuade them to, that *Engliſhmen* are not to be made Dupes of at Pleaſure, but will judge for themſelves;——That Men of Senſe, are not to be deceived by ſpecious Pretences, and unſuprorted Charges; and that tho' a Mob may be influenced by calling odious ignominious Names, it

is

is only a Mob can be influenced by theſe, unleſs to a Deteſtation of ſuch ſcurrilous Uſage.

Irretrievable Diſappointment has let theſe honeſt Gentlemen into a Secret, which was only a Secret to themthemſelves before: That they really knew their Country but little when they fancied their Country was with them; and that they were ſomewhat too alert, when they imagined that the People were as ſanguine and as mad as themſelves.

To be a little more ſerious with them: When a People know by Experience that they are happy, it is not all the World beſides can perſuade them to the contrary. If they find themſelves ſafe; their Properties guarded; countenanced and encouraged in their lawful Undertakings; ſupported in their juſt Demands, and no Invaſion of their Liberties and Privileges, they depend upon it Things are in a good Way, and that the Management at the Helm is right; they are fully ſatisfied in the Conduct of their Superiors; and being eaſy they hate all Thoughts of a Change: ——*What more ample Teſtimony could the Commons of* Britain *give that this* Is, *and long has been our Situation, than what in this critical Conjuncture they have given?*

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *May the* 22*d*, *to* Tueſday, *May the* 28*th*, *both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Deal, May 20. THE two Admirals and the Men of War ſtill remain; with the Ruby, Saunders, for the Streights; and the Duro, Landifield, for Oporto. Several more are juſt now come down, but their Names I muſt refer to my next. *Arrived* the Mary, Smith from Oporto. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, May 21. *Arrived* the Young Alexander, Hollis, from Rotterdam; the Diana, Moyſe, the St. George, Roberts, and the Speedwell, Rogers, from Lisbon; the Silver Eel,——, from Frieſland; and Bear Key Factor, Maſterman, from Norway; and in the Hope the Anne aud Katherine, White, from Cadiz for Bremen. The Helena, Hunt, from the Canaries, is *arrived* at Hamburgh.

Falmouth,

Falmauth, May 18. Since my laſt *came in* the Ann, Gibbons, from the Canaries; the William and Margaret, Clies, from St. Sebaſtian's; the Samuel and Luke, Orchard, from Gallipoli for this Place; his Majeſty's Ship Saltaſh from cruiſing; and the Two Siſters, Peck, from Rotterdam for Truro. This Day *ſailed* the King George Packet, Uring, for Lisbon.

Plymouth, May 19. Since my laſt *came in* the Molly, of and for this Place for Hamburgh. This Day came back his Majeſty's Ship the Romney, Lord Muskerry Commander. *Came in* the Hound, Capt. Slater, and the Saltaſh, Cap. Wimſet from cruiſing.

Southampton. May 20. Since my laſt *came in* the Ann, of Southampton, Gavet, from Guernſey; the Henley Galley of Southampton, Sparks, from Oporto; and the Hopewell of Southampton, Curtis, from Oporto; all for this Place.

Weymouth, May 20. Yeſterday came to an Anchor in this Road, the Wrighton and Iſabella, Walker, of and from Sunderland with Coals,

Deal, May 21. This Morning Sir John Norris hoiſted his Flag on board the Britannia, Admiral Haddock on the Namure, and Vice Admiral Stewart remains in the Edinburgh; with the Princeſs Amelia, Princeſs Caroline, Grafton, Orford, Hampton-Court, Norfolk, Captain, Berwick, Burford, Torbay, Deradnought, Sunderland, York, Buckingham, Exeter, Argyle, Hawk-Sloop of War, Gryphon and Bridgwater Fireſhips. Laſt Night *ſailed* the Ruby, Saunders, for the Streights; the Douro, Landifield, for Oporto; the Cato, Jell, for Lisbon; the ----- Wigram, for Calais; the ---- Ladd, for Ireland. *Remains* the Don Carlos, Jones, for Cadiz. *Arrived* the Hannah and Elizabeth, Jones, from Cadiz. Wind S. E. by S.

Graveſend, May 21. *Arrived* the Figueira Merchant, Woodrop, and the John and Elizabeth, Spencer, from Amſterdam.

Portſmouth, May 22. Since my laſt *came* in the St. Catherine, Roberts, from the Canaries, with Wine, and the Two Brothers Sloop, Styles, from Guernſey for London. *Sailed* the Wm and Mary, White, for Cadiz; the Charles, De la Rue, for the Baltick; and the Willing Mind, Tomlins, for London. Yeſterday came to Spitehead from the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Roebuck, Capt Crawford; and *ſailed* thence on a Cruiſe his Majeſty's Ship the Leopard, Capt. Warren. *Remain* at Spitehead his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Kent, Lenox, Royal Oak, and Roebuck.

Deal, May 22. The three Admirals with the Fleet *remain* in the Downs. Yeſterday *came down* and *remain* his Majeſty's Ship the Tartar, Capt. Norris, for New York; alſo the Mary, Hill, for Cadiz; and the Swift, Cumby, for Lisbon. *Sailed* the Don Carlos, Jones, for Cadiz. Wind S. W.

Cowes,

Cowes, May 22. On the 20th Inſt. *came in* and *ſailed* the Tilly, Stevens, from London, for Dublin.

Topſham, May 22. Since my laſt *arrived* the Mary, Webber, from Carolina; the Queen Carolina, Showers, from Bilbao; the Ann and Mary, —— from Newcaſtle. *Sailed* the Phenix, Withall, for Ireland and Newfoundland; the Bilbao Merchant, Leonard, for Oporto; and the Charming Peggy, ——, for Amſterdam.

Deal, May 23. The Men of War ſtill *remain*; with the Swift, Cumby, for Lisbon; the Mary, Hill, the Friends Goodwill, Phillips, the Barcelona, Weight, and the Dove, Date, for Cadiz; the Ann and Catherine, White, for Bremen; and the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergen. *Arrived* the Owners Goodwill, Harley, and the Francis and Ann, Wilcox, from Cadiz; and the Salisbury, Smith, from Lisbon. Wind S. S. W.

Graveſend, May 23. *Arrived* the Hannah and Elizabeth, Thomas Jones, from Cadiz; the Mary, Robert Smith, from Oporto; the Mary, Peter Smith, from Oſtend; and the Britannia. John Howlatſon, from Rotterdam.

Deal, May 24. Sir John Norris, Vice-Admiral Stewart, and Rear Admiral Haddock, *remain* in the Downs, with the Fleet; alſo the Anne and Catherine, White, for Bremen; and the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergen. All the reſt of the Outward-bound *ſailed* laſt Night and this Morning Weſtward. Wind N. E.

Deal, May 25. His Majeſty's Ships the Exeter and Greyhound *ſailed* Yeſterday Afternoon to the Weſtward. *Remain* the three Admirals with the reſt of his Majeſty's Ships, Britannia, Namur, Edinburgh, Princeſs Amelia, Princeſs Caroline, Grafton, Orford, Hampton-court, Norfolk, Captain, Berwick, Burford, Torbay, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Buckingham, Argyle, Hawk-Sloop, Gryphon, Pool, and Bridgwater Fire-ſhips; the Ann and Catherine, White, for Bremen; and the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergen. Laſt Night *ſailed* at the Back of the Goodwyn Sands, the Julian Galley, Brame, for Cadiz. Wind Eaſt.

Graveſend, May 34. *Arrived* the Alexander, Symonds, from Majorca; the Princeſs Ann, Fowler, from Rotterdam, the Salisbury, Smith, from Lisbon; the Francis and Ann, Wilcox, from Cadiz; the Unity, Carſtens, and the Lady Suſanna, Van Creeken, from Hamburgh, where the Joſeph, Tillier, from Cadiz, and the Brotherly Love, Stoddard, from Lisbon, were *arrived.*

Leith, May 21. *Arrived* the Robert, Thompſon from London. *Sailed* to the Road, in her Way to London, the Chriſtian, Crawford. Laſt Week the Mary of Montroſe, Henderſon, ſate down upon a Stone in the Harbour, whereby her Keel was ſo

crack'd as to let in Water, which much damaged her Cargo of Sugar.

Falmouth, May 23. Yeſterday *came in* the Eagle Packet, Tomkin, from Corunna; the Herald, Harbourgh, from London for Seville; the Penryn, Jenkins, for Rotterdam; the Providence, Harman, from Topſham for Dublin; and the Meſſenger, Whitfield, from Oporto for this Place. *Arrived* the Elton, Smith, from the Streights; and the Prince William, Hill, from Figueira.

Dartmouth, May 24. Yeſterday *came in* the John and Elizabeth, Paul, from Oporto for London; the Bonadventure, Buchan, from Cadiz for Hamburgh; and Warden, Wigram, of and from London, to load Barley for Cadiz. The Three Brothers of Dover, Allen, from Lisbon for Oſtend, is juſt come in. The Nile, Elton, from Leghorn for London, was Yeſterday off the Start.

Liverpool, May 24. *Arrived* the Pemberton Galley, Jones, from Lisbon.

Liverpool, May 25. *Arrived* the Diamond, Preſton, from Cadiz: and the Kittey, Duſſey, from Oporto; where the Widmore, Foord, is *arrived* from Carolina.

Topſham, May 25. Since my laſt *arrived* the Sam. and Luke, Orchard, from Majorca; and the May, Burgin, from St. Sebaſtians. *Sailed* the Warrington, Roymond, for Oporto.

Weymouth, May 25. Yeſterday *arrived* the Dorcheſter, Bowles, of this Place from Malaga. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road two Veſſels in his Majeſty's Service, belonging to the Blenheim and Ipſwich Men of War.

Comes, May 25. Sime my laſt *came in* and *ſailed* the William and Mary, White, from Portſmouth for Cadiz; the Europe, Watſon, from Hull for Lisbon; and the George and Jane, Knap, from Southampton for Guernſey. The 24th *came in* and *ſailed* the Lamb, Seaman, from London for Cadiz.

Southampton, May 27. Since my laſt *came in* the Charles and Thomas, Abraham, from Oporto; the Two Maries, Jeffrey, from Guernſey; the Delight, Wadmore, from Cork; the Jane, Pitton, of and from Guernſey, *Sailed* the George and Jane, Knap, of and for Guernſey; the Mary,——, of and for Jerſey; and the Succeſs of Southampton, Payne, for Cork.

Deal, May 26. The 3 Admirals with the Fleet ſtill *remain*. The Ann and Catherine, White, for Bremen *ſailed* this Morning. *Remains* the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergon. Yeſterday *arrived* the Induſtrious, Knowler, and the Neptune, Knowler, from Malaga. This Morning *arrived* the Marmaduke, Brown, from Oporto; and the St. George, Hainbly, from Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Graveſend,

Graveſend, *May* 26. *Arrived* the Catherine, John Clarabutt, from Calais; and the Elizabeth and Mary, Thomas Stevenſon, from Dunkirk.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE *Toulon* Squadron of Men of War, with the Gallies of *France*, when they ſailed out of that Port, received Orders to join the Fleet of *Spain*, to aſſiſt them in making the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Sicily*.

The Court has ordered 15000 Men to march with all Expedition into *Italy*, to reinforce the Confederate Army there, which is thought the more neceſſary, as the laſt Tranſport of the *Spaniards* is deſigned wholly for the Service in *Naples* or *Sicily*.

Monſieur *de Guy-Trouin*, Commodore of the *French* Squadron deſigned for the *Baltick*, was taken ill the very Day it was to depart from *Breſt*, but it is hoped the Fate of *Dantzick* will not be ſuffered to depend upon the State of one Man's Health.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

MR. *Walpole* continues his Conferences daily, with the Deputies of the *States-General*, and with ſome Foreign Miniſters, which make it generally believed there is ſomething very conſiderable on the Carpet, though the Subject of theſe Negotiations is kept an entire Secret. It is reported, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange*, intends to make a Tour to *England*, during the Abſence of the Prince at the Army.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

WE gave an Account in our former, that Part of the Tranſports deſigned for *Italy*, were ſailed from *Barcelona* on the 4th Inſtant, another Part of thoſe deſigned to tranſport the 16 Battalions, under the Command of the Count *de Glimes*, ſailed the 6th, and the reſt of the

Squadron ſailed a few Days after. The Cavalry, which had Orders to march through the Southern Parts of *France*, it is now ſaid, are to march to *Barcelona*, to be embarked there.

The *Aviſo*, from *Carthagena* and *Puerto Bello*, is arrived at *Cadiz* after a tedious Paſſage of 17 Days from the *Havanna*; but having been ſo long under Way, could bring no News of the Arrival of the four Men of War.

Our laſt Letters from *Spain* advice, that on the 13th the *Spaniſh* Cavalry ſailed with a fair Wind for *Italy*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

DON *Carlos* made his Publick Entry into the City of *Naples* on the 10th Inſtant, with great Magnificence and Triumph, and to the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction of the People, having, by Permiſſion of the King of Spain, his Father, aſſumed the Title of King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, or, as theſe two Kingdoms were formerly called, the two *Sicilies*. The Marquis *de Biſſy*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *France* to that Prince, has complimented him upon his Acceſſion to thoſe two Crowns, having received his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's expreſs Order ſo to do. Thus, at laſt, the Queen of *Spain* has gained what ſhe long aimed at, and ſet a Crown on her Son's Head, even before his elder Brother, the Prince of *Aſturias*. Her ſecond Son *Don Lewis*, it is believed, will be created a Cardinal, and made Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, if his tender Age ſhould not be judged an Obſtacle to his taking the Purple.

A Detachment of 5000 *Spaniards* are ſent to reinforce the Troops, under the Duke *de Caſtro Pignatello*, which are in Purſuit of the late Viceroy. The Occaſion of this March was the Advice *Don Carlos* received of his being joined by 4000 *Imperialiſts* from *Sicily*, and a great Number of Recruits from *Trieſte*, by Means of which he attempts to ſtand his Ground at *Tarentum*.

A terrible Fire has happened at *Rome*, which has conſumed 72 Houſes, above 100 large Piles of Wood and Timber, on the Banks of the *Tyber*, a Palace belonging to the Prince of *Borgheſe*, with many Things of Value, the whole Loſs being reckoned at 300,000 Crowns, and the Number

Number of Families, computed to be ruined thereby, 383.

The *Imperial* Miniſter at *Florence* has proteſted againſt *Don Carlos*, and his Succeſſion to the Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany*.

GERMANY.

THE famous *French* Partizan, the Chevalier *de la Croix* begins aagin to appear on the Theater of War, and, it is ſaid, has ſurprized and defeated a *Heſſian* Regiment, which was marching to join the *Imperial* Army under Prince *Eugene*.

The *French* inveſted *Philipsburg* on the twenty-third Inſtant, and ſay they will open the Trenches, as ſoon as their Train of Artillery, which is to conſiſt of 300 Cannon, and 120 Mortars, is arrived. It is believed, as well the Defence as the Attack will be carried on with the utmoſt Courage and Vigour. The four and twentieth, the Marquis *d'Aſfeldt*, who is to command the Siege, ſent a Trumpet to the Governour, Count *Wutgenau*, to let him know, he allowed him but till the next Day to ſurrender, after which, in Caſe of a Refuſal, he would grant no Capitulation; but on the contrary, would treat as well the Fortreſs as its Garriſon, and the Inhabitants with the utmoſt Rigour: The Governour's Anſwer was; *that ſo far from thinking of a Surrender, he, and all that were under him, had reſolved to defend it, to the laſt Man.* The Count *de Belliſle* is to aſſiſt the Marquis in the Siege, and they propoſe to attack it in two Places at once, while the Duke of *Berwick* covers the Siege with the main Body of the *French* Army. Prince *Eugene* continues ſtill encamped at *Heilbrun*, where the Troops of the Empire join him daily, from ſeveral Parts; but whether in ſuch Numbers as will enable him to face the *French*, is very much queſtioned?

The Lines of Circumvallation about *Philipsburgh* are already far advanced, and the *French* hope to be Maſters of the Place, within twelve Days after the Opening of the Trenches.

A Treaty of Alliance between the *Emperor* and the *Republick* of *Venice* is very much talked of at the Court of *Vienna*,

Vienna, as a Thing near being concluded; but with what Grounds we ſhall not pretend to determine.

The 27th Inſtant the King of *Denmark* honoured the City of *Hamburg* with his Preſence, and took a View of the principal Streets. A Thing his Father was very ſcrupulous of, who, if we miſtake not, tho' he was often at the very Gates, would never be prevailed upon to enter the City, but once, and then only paſſed directly through it, to viſit the *Czar*, who lodged without the Gates on the oppoſite Side of the Town. His Majeſty returned afterwards to *Altena*, from whence he ſet out the 28th, with his whole Court, for *Oldenburg*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE *Ruſſian* Troops, which have been ſo long quartered in *Warſaw*, are embarked on the *Viſtula* to be tranſported to *Dantzick*, having left only 1200 Men for the Security of the Town and Caſtle, and about 500 *Saxons* for the Defence of the Palace; but, it is ſaid, they are to be reinforced by the *Saxons* from *Cracow*.

Our laſt Advices from the Camp before *Dantzick* are not ſo favourable for the Inhabitants as our former made us believe; but as they come to us cooked up by the *Ruſſians*, they may reaſonably be ſuſpected of ſome Partiality. In the mean Time we ſhall give them our Readers as we received them.

The tenth Inſtant (the Day after the *Ruſſians* had been defeated in their Attempt upon the *Hagelsberg*) they got Advice that ſome of the *French* Tranſports were arrived in the Road. The 11th ſeveral of theſe Ships land their Troops at Fort *Wechſelmund*, upon which they doubled their Diligence to barricade the *Viſtula*, by drawing Cables over it, and ſeveral other Methods, to prevent the Paſſage of Boats, and compleated ſeveral other Works to prevent any Succours being thrown into the Town by the Way of *Wechſelmund*, during all which the Bombardment and Cannonading continued. The 12th and 13th the *Ruſſians* employed chiefly in perfecting their Works. The 14th ſome Priſoners on both Sides were exchanged; and the ſame Day the *French*, who had landed about 1500 Men, re-embarked them, and put to Sea again. The 16th the *Dantzickers* made a Sally upon the *Ruſſian* Lines at *Stoltzenburg*, but without great Succeſs. The 17th the *Ruſſians*

Ruſſians detached a Party of Horſe with Order to march to the very Counterſcarp of *Wechſelnund*, and at the ſame Time drew their Men out of their Trenches, to alarm the Enemy, in Order to ſee whether any of the *French* Troops were remained in that Fort, but none appeared. They continued to ſtrengthen their Trenches and Lines, and are making Preparations for ſome new Attack, which, it is believed will be near *Alle Gettes Engel*, towards *Biſchoff'sberg*. The Fire continued on both Sides, but ſeemed to ſlacken with the *Dantzickers*. The 20th the Magiſtrates ſent a Drummer to the *Ruſſian* Camp to demand a Suſpenſion of Arms, which Count *Munich* at firſt refuſed, but conſented to it the next Day, for two Days only, on Condition that no Boat ſhould go in or out of the Town during that Time; notwithſtanding which, a firing was heard on the 22, before the Expiration of it. Our freſheſt Letters from *Dantzick*, which are of the 25th, are more favourable for that Place, and ſay that five *French* Men of War, with a great Number of Tranſports, arrived in that Harbour on the 24th, and were preparing to land their Troops, notwithſtanding any Oppoſition the *Ruſſians* might make, which has again ſo revived the drooping Spirits of the Inhabitants, that they ſeem reſolved to abide the greateſt Extremities.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

IT is priyately whiſpered about at *Conſtantinople*, that there has been another Battle in *Perſia*; but the *Divan* endeavours as much as poſſible to ſtifle this News. It is ſaid, however, that *Thamas-Kouli-Kan* has entirely defeated the *Ottoman* Army, and diſperſed it, in ſuch Manner, that it will be impoſſible for them to ſuccour the City of *Babylon*, and it is generaly believed it has ſurrendered already. The *Perſian* General, it is ſaid, has reſolved, after the reducing this Place, to march into *Syria*, where there is a Revolt againſt the *Ottoman* Empire. The Inhabitants of *Conſtantinople* are likewiſe in General diſſatisfied, and an Inſurrection was greatly feared; but the principal Conſpirators having been taken and executed, thoſe Troubles are pretty much appeaſed.

DOMES-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, May 30. YEſterday the Merchants receiv'd Advice, that the Owner's Goodwill, Capt. Bowers, from Hull, bound to the Streights, was lately taken by a Salleeman near the Streights Mouth; as was the London Hope, Capt. Howell: But the latter had the good Fortune to be afterwards retaken; as was alſo the Two Siſters, Capt. Cocks, after the Moors had taken out her Cargo.

Yeſterday begin the Anniverſary of the Reſtoration of King Charles II. the ſame was obſerv'd thoughout the Cities of London and Weſtminſter with the uſual Rejoicings.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompany'd by the Aldermen and Sheriffs, went with the uſual State to St. Paul's, and heard a Sermon preach'd on that Occaſion by the Rev. Mr. Moody, his Lordſhip's Chaplain.

The ſame Day being the firſt Day of Sittings at Guildhall after Eaſter Term, the Judges, Serjeants at Law and Council, were entertain'd by the Sheriffs of this City in a ſplendid manner at Coopers-Hall.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, arriv'd here from that Kingdom.

On Tueſday laſt the Lady Bellow, an Iriſh Peereſs, who arriv'd here a few Days ago from France, was preſented to their Majeſties at Richmond, and met with a gracious Reception.

On the 20th Inſtant died in an advanc'd Age, at his Houſe at Shafſton in Dorſetſhire, Sir George Carpenter, Commander of a Man of War in the Reign of Queen Anne: He had the Honour of being Knighted by that Princeſs in the Year 1708, for his gallant Behaviour againſt the French.

Count Naſſau La Lec, Nephew to the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, and Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs

of

of Orange, is appointed firſt Aid du Camp to his Highneſs the Prince.

This Week all the Caſh and Bullion belonging to the Bank of England, will be removed from Grocers Hall to their new Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet; on Monday next the Directors and Clerks will begin to tranſact Buſineſs there; and on the Thurſday following a General Court will be held there, for the firſt time.

A Diſpenſation is paſſing the Seals to enable the Rev. Mr. Dyer, M. A Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkley, to hold the Vicarage of Shenton Dean in the County of Salop and Dioceſe of St. Aſaph, together with the Rectory of Sprowſon in the County and Dioceſe of York.

On Monday laſt Mr. Stephens, a Gardener, was flung from the Shafts of a Cart at Knightsbridge, and the Wheel unfortunately going over his Stomach, kill'd him on the Spot.

The ſame Day a young Gentleman driving a Coach over Wallhum Green, the Horſes took Fright, and ran away with him againſt a Poſt, which overturn'd the Coach upon a Child belonging to Mr. Barker, a Shoemaker of that Place, and kill'd it on the Spot.

Alſo the ſame Day a Boy about eight Years of Age was kill'd by a Horſe at Fulham.

May 31. Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Portland was married at the Earl of Oxford's Houſe in Dover-ſtreet, to the Lady Margaret Harley, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of that noble Lord, by Henrietta his Counteſs, Heireſs to John Cavendiſh-Holles, late Duke of Newcaſtle. Their Graces are nex Week to be preſented to their Majeſties at Richmond, after which they will ſet out for Lord Oxford's Seat at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire.

On Wedneſday laſt, at the Horſe-Race at Croydon, ſeven Horſes ſtarted for the 10l. Plate, which was won by the Royſton Mare.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	164	Buried	Males	253
	Females	169		Females	203
	In all	333		In all	516

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 27.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

Extract of a Letter from CANTON *in* CHINA.

THE ſeveral Extracts we gave of a former Letter from this remote Place having met with a general good Reception; we believe we cannot oblige our Readers more, than by giving them, from Time to Time, ſome more Pieces of the ſame Kind, which we have lately received, and which we again aſſure our Readers are *genuine*. The Event we have made Choice of for our preſent Article, though the Reader may have already ſeen a ſlight Account of it in our publick News, is ſo extraordinary in its Kind, and the Account we have of it ſo far more circumſtantial than any hitherto publiſhed, at leaſt in the *Engliſh* Tongue, that we hope it will ſufficiently excuſe our coming ſo late with it.

This Event is the wonderful and fatal *Earthquake* at *Peking* in *China*, which overthrew that vaſt Capital, and ſeveral other Places, in a great Circuit of the Country adjoining.

The firſt Shock of this dreadful Earthquake was felt the 30th of *September* a little before eleven in the Morning; and it was ſo violent and ſudden, that the Cauſe and the Effect were very viſible at one and the ſame Inſtant, by the fall of the Houſes, and other Edifices, and the frightful Noiſe occaſioned by the horrid Cruſh of ſuch an infinite Number of Buildings, of which no better Idea can be given, than by ſuppoſing the whole Surface of the Ground they ſtood upon, blown up by one general Mine, and the Ruines ſinking into the terrible Abyſs. In leſs than a Minute's Time, above a Hundred Thouſand Inhabitants of this great City were buried under the Ruines of it, and in the Country adjoining the Number was far greater: For there, whole Towns and Villages were involved in one general Ruin.

There was one Thing remarkable in this Earthquake, *viz.* that it was very unequal in the Line it run. In ſome Places of this Line it ravaged in a frightful Manner, while it lightly paſſed over others, and having left thoſe Intervals, with little or no Damage, retook its former Force. This Line, in which it ſeemed to have taken its Courſe, run from the North-Weſt to the South-Eaſt. At

firſt

irſt the Houſes roſe in a perpendicular Line, then, al-noſt in the ſame Inſtant, were made to lean towards the South-Eaſt, and as ſuddenly brought back to the North-Weſt. Nothing was able to reſiſt the Force of this Ele-vation, and of theſe two ſo contrary and precipitate Shocks. The more maſſive and ſolid Buildings were, the more violent were the Effects of theſe irregular Moti-ons. The Earthquake mentioned by *F. Couplet*, which happened in the eighteenth Year of the Emperor *Canghi*, was but a faint Image of this. Many *Europeans* in *China*, who were Eye-Witneſſes of both, ſay there was no Com-pariſon between them.

Four Leagues to the North of *Peking* the Earth open-ed, and a Smoke, or rather a thick Miſt immediately filled the Air, after which the Surface of the Earth was covered with Water, in ſome Places black, in others yel-lowiſh, and again in others black and reddiſh. At a Place to the Weſt of *Peking*, there was an Opening of the Length of a *Ly*, or the tenth Part of a common League: There were two pretty large Openings in the City, and four at *Tchang-chun-yuen*. To the South of *Peking*, a Ri-ver ſwelled to ſuch a Height, that it overflowed all the Lands adjoining, and in a ſhort Time returned to its uſual Channel.

When Friends meet in the Streets the Queſtion is, *Are all your Friends well?* Without ever mentioning their Houſes, or other Effects, which they ſuppoſe to be in-volved in the general Ruin. It is a melancholly Sight to ſee the Streets of *Peking*, which are, for the moſt Part broad, filled with Tents and Huts, under which the miſe-rable Remains of the Inhabitants have taken their Shelter. As for the narrower Streets, there is no ſuch Thing as coming into them, they are ſo choaked up with the Ruins of the Houſes.

The firſt terrible Shock, of which we have given an Account above, was followed bp three and twenty more, within the Space of four and twenty Hours; which, how-ever, were not ſo violent as the firſt. From the Day of this firſt ſad Cataſtrophe, to the tenth of *October*, they had frequent Shocks from Time to Time; three of which were violent, one the Evening after the firſt great Shock, and the other two the firſt and ſecond of *October*.

The *Chriſtian* Miſſionaries had three fine Churches in *Peking*, one in the South, another in the North, and a third in the Eaſt Parts of the City. The latter has ſuffered but little, this Earthquake having been in general, leſs violent in the Eaſtern Parts, than in the Northern and Southern. But the other two, eſpecially that belonging to the *Portugueze* Jeſuits, a large and fine Building, of not above fifteen Years ſtanding, are in a deplorable Condition This fine Church did not, indeed, fall at once; but the Walls were ſo ſhattered and cracked, that they were forced to pull down what the Earthquake had left ſtanding.

As the *French* Church and College were ſituate in the *Tartarian* Quarter, or Northern Part of the City, which was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, it was no Wonder they ſuffered with the reſt. Nothing can be more Melancholly than the Account *F. Chalier* gives of it.

" Our College, *ſays this Father*, is now nothing more " than an Object of Deſolation. The Spacioufneſs as well " as the Architecture of it, rendered it worthy of the " Magnificence of thoſe Princes and Lords, who by their " Bounty contributed to the Building and Founding of it. " Of theſe Beneſactions nothing now remains but a Heap " of Ruins. The Walls were built of large Bricks, and " the Timber all new; and yet neither Chamber, nor " Hall, nor publick Office is left us in a Condition to en- " ter them with Safety.

" Our Church, which for its Largeneſs, Structure and " Ornaments, and above all for its Solidity, might vy " with the fineſt Churches in *Europe*, is in a ruinous Con- " dition. The Walls which are of Brick, of the Thick- " neſs of ſix Foot, ſtrengthened by a double Row of Co- " lumns, on the Inſide, to ſupport the Roof, could not " ſave it. It is full of Crack and Openings thro' and " thro'. The Platfond, which was painted by the famous " *Italian* Artiſt *Gherardini*, is, in Part, fallen in. In like " Manner the Frontiſpiece, which wos a double Piece of " Architecture, of white Marble, is partly thrown down, " and what remains ſtauding is ſo ſunk and burſten in eve- " ry Part of it, that we ſhall be obliged to pull it down, " and probably we ſhall be forced to do the ſame to the " Body of our Church.

" Beſides the Loſs of our Furniture, our Houſes and " Shops, which we poſſeſſed in the City, and the Rent of

" which

" which was our Subſiſtence, are entirely ruined; ſo that " as we have not a Scock to repair them, we are left de- " ſtitute of all Income: But one of our Loſſes which af- " flicts us in the moſt ſenſible Manner, is that of our fine " Pictures of the King and the Princes of the Blood, for " which we were indebted to the Generoſity of his ſerene " Highneſs the Duke of *Main*, and which ly buried un- " der the Ruins of our College.

But to return to the general Deſtruction occaſioned by this dreadful Earthquake. A City bombarded for many Months together could not afford ſo melancholy a Spectacle. The Walls of the City and of the Palace, the Palaces of the ſeveral Princes, the Publick Edifices, and, in ſhort, all the Houſes of private Perſons, are either wholly, or in Part, demoliſhed. The Emperor's Palace, the moſt ſolid Building in all *China*, has even received inexpreſſible Damage.

The fine Pleaſure-houſe, built by the preſent Emperor at *Yuen-ming-yuen*, near that which his Father, the Emperor *Canghi*, built at *Tchang-chun-yuen*, is reduced to ſo pitiful a State, that it will require immence Sums to repair it. As for the Palace of *Tchang-chun-yuen*, hardly the Appearance of an Edifice is diſcoverable in its Ruins. In the Village of *Haitien*, near which theſe two Palaces were ſituate, and in which are counted an Hundred Thouſand Souls, above twenty Thouſand Perſons were cruſhed and buried under the Ruins. The Palaces of many Princeſs, which were built in the Neighbourhood of theſe two Pleaſure-houſes, are almoſt all ſunk into Ruins.

At the Inſtant this horrid ſhock happened, the Emperor was taking his Pleaſure in a Barge, on a Canal which traverſes the Garden of his Palace. He immediately proſtrated himſelf to the Ground, lifting up his Hands and Eyes towards Heaven: And ſoon after publiſhed an Edict, in which he accuſes himſelf of having called down the Vengeance of Heaven, for a Puniſhment of his Sins, and his Want of due Vigilance in the Adminiſtration of his Government.

No Hurt happened to the Perſons of this Prince, his Empreſs, his Wives or his Children. He now paſſes his Nights in a Barge, and his Days on the Banks of a Canal, at about a Quarter of a League Diſtance to the Weſt of his Palace, where a magnificent Tent is erected for him, and

about

about fifty or Sixty more, of exquiſite Beauty, round about it, for the Uſe of his Empreſs and his Wives.

His Majeſty appears ſenſibly afflicted at the Sufferings of his People. He has appointed certain Officers to draw up an exact Account of the Houſes which have been overthrown by this Earthquake, and to examine particularly what Damages every Family has ſuſtained thereby, in Order to relieve thoſe whoſe Wants are moſt preſſing; And it is not doubted but his Bounty on this Occaſion will be proportion'd to the Neceſſity of it. He has already ordered the Value of twelve Hundred Thouſand Livres to be taken out of his Treaſury, to be diſtributed among the eight Banners: And what he has commanded to be given to the Princes and Grandees of the Empire, who have been the greateſt Sufferers, amounts to two Hundred *Ouan* which is about fifteen Millions of *French* Money.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The BILLINGSGATE-CONTEST.

OR,

A Piſcatory Eclogue: *In Imitation of the Third Eclogue of* Virgil.

WELFLEETA. OYSTERIA.

Oyſteria.

HO! Nan, *whoſe Fiſh are thoſe that look ſo dry?*
Welſh. *Young* Polly Melton *gave 'em me to cry.*
Oyſt. *Unhappy* Polly, *who thy* Bread *can leave,*
And with vain Hopes of Love *thy ſelf deceive!*
While you Jack Tar *will court, but court in vain,*
Fearing that I your Sailor ſhall obtain:
Here, Poll, *another will thy Gains devour,*
Nor turn a lucky Penny in an Hour;
Thy Tubs unwaſh'd, thy Mackarel *forſook,*
And Two-pence ſunk in ev'ry Groat that's took.
Welſh. *No Scandal,* Madam, *if you come to that,*
Some may be told of you.——We know what's what.——
When Billy's *Boat came floating down the Tide,*
You with him him at the Bottom was eſpy'd,
To kiſs and toy, and——ſomething elſe beſide;
Till the neglected Boat ran cloſe to Shore,
And to our laughing Maids diſcover'd your Amour.
Oyſt. *'Twas at that Time, ſince Follies you rehearſe,*
When you, in Heighth of kiſſing, ſtole a Purſe.
Welſh. *No; when beneath a Tree in* Greenwich Park,
You was with Jenny's *Husband in the dark,*

Tore

Tore her lac'd Coif, then raving, ſtamp'd and cry'd:——
But for the Miſchief you for Spight had dy'd.
Oyſt. *What Lies your Miſtreſs,* Impudence, *wou'd prate,*
When you can tell 'em at ſo found a Rate.
Did not I ſee you, Madam, watchful ſtand
To ſteal a Ring from ſleeping Peggy's *Hand,*
Stroaking her Finger with your utmoſt Care:——
But I came in, and rouz'd the ſleeping Fair;
Thieves, Thieves, *I cry'd; defeated of your Prey,*
Like Dog that burns his Tail, *you ſtole away.*
Welſh. *Where-e'er we find it, we may take our own;*
The Ring was mine, by Singing fairly won;
But ſhe wou'd never give me up the Prize,
Nor yet the Truth of what I ſay denies.
Oyſt. *You ſing with* her! *who are at beſt but fit*
To ſquawl a wretched Ballad through the Street:
With me *you dare not ſing: A Match I'll make,*
And boldly back my Wager with a Stake;
Theſe Golden Beads with which my ſelf I deck,
Which in three Rounds hang pendant on my Neck:
Do you ſtake aught of equal Value down,
The Necklace *win, and wear it as your own.*
Welſh. *Of equal Value I can nothing boaſt,*
At Home a cunning Step-dame rules the Roaſt,
Who tells each Morn my Fiſh into my Tray,
And to a Farthing counts the Profits of the Day:
Yet this I'll pledge, to me of more Eſteem,
Than any poliſh'd Gold, or ſparkling Gem.
This Silver Thimble, *this my Will ſhall prove*
The lateſt Token of my parting Love,
Which Johnny *gave 'fore his laſt Voyage he made,*
And which as yet was ne'er to Needle laid.
Oyſt. *To match your Pledge, this Silver* Seal *I ſtake,*
Which much I value for my Tommy's *Sake,*
Who parting gave it, ſighing on my Breaſt,
And which as yet was ne'er on Letter *preſt,*
—But haſte, begin, nor thus the Time prolong;
Let Maccarella *judge of either's Song.*
Maccarella. *Sing then, my Fair Ones, for the Coaſt is clear*
And all is Peace, as much as can be here;
The Market's *o'er, then let your Songs begin,*
And I'll decide with Juſtice who do's win;
By Turns let each ſome tuneful Ditty chime;
You'll pleaſe the more, the more ye change your Rhime.

Welſh.

Welſh. *From* Cupid, *Ruler of the Gods above,*
My Song begins, for all are rul'd by Love;
To him the Care of Maids and Swains belongs,
He hears their Pray'rs, *and he applauds their* Songs.
Oyſt. *I ſeek no* God, *my* Tommy *me inſpires*
With as much Love, *and with as happy Fires;*
To him, Sweet Youth, as ever croſs'd the Sea,
To him, as due, my Songs ſhall ever be.
Welſh. *My* Johnny *taps my Neck in wanton Play,*
Then wiſhing to be ſeen, he trips away.
Oyſt. *My* Tommy *flies not, but upon my Knee,*
Swears he ne'er ſaw a Maid ſo fair as me.
Welſh. *This crooked Groat I'll ſend my Swain to prove*
My Heart is bent like this to him *and* Love.
Oyſt. *But for my Sweetheart I this Ring deſign'd,*
The trueſt Emblem of a faithful Mind:
This Circle has no Ending, this I ſend
To tell my Love my Paſſion ne'er ſhall end.
Welſh. *How oft has mine in fondeſt Rapture ſwore:*
He never chang'd his Miſtreſs with his Shore:
Gods, hear the Sound, and bleſs the conſtant Man:
Shew ſuch another Sailor, if you can.
Oyſt. *But mine with more Inconſtancy will court,*
And gain new Miſtreſſes at ev'ry Port;
Fond, tho' inconſtant, pleaſing, tho' he's free;
Yet none can keep the Rover's Heart but me.
Welſh. *I keep my Birth-day, from the Coaſt of* France,
Sweet William *come, and grace it with a Dance.*
Oyſt. *I'm with Sweet* William *more in Grace than you;*
To me he ſwore at Wapping *to be true:*
Hoiſting the Sails, when he on Deck did ſtand,
To me Adieu he cry'd, and wav'd his Lilly Hand.
Welſh. *If you can tell, ſay in what Foreign Land,*
The Golden Oar lies ſparkling in the Sand;
Where, as one River flows with comely Pride,
It bears the Wealth of Europe *in its Tide?*
Oyſt. *Nay tell me firſt, on what rich Coaſts are found*
Spices that breath their fragrant Odours round;
Where Nutmegs ſtill their charming Scents diſpenſe,
And in their balmy Gales can raviſh ev'ry Senſe?
Maccarella. *Hold, Maidens, hold; for I ſhall never tell*
Who ſings the beſt, when both can ſing ſo well.
Both ever happy be, and all who prove
By Turns the various Sweets and Pains of Love.

THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXVII. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *June* 1. to *Saturday*, *June* 8.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXVII. From *Saturday June* 1. to *Saturday June* 8.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. An Account of the Proceeding, and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Speeches*.

II. The Speeches of Mr. Sh----n, Mr. C-----ll, Lord C-----ne, Mr. P-----m, Mr. Pu-----ey, Sir R-----t W-----le, Sir Wm W----m, Sir Wm Y-----ge, and Mr----St----pe, on the Addreſs propoſed to his M----ty.

III. The Danger from Corruption.

IV. The Tories Behaviour in the Reign of Queen Anne.

V. The Abuſe of the Term *Country Intereſt*.

VI. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Memoirs of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*.

X. An Account of the Marriage of their Prince's Son, with the Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *England*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXVI.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains;

I. Obſervations on the late *ELECTIONS.*
II. A Letter from *Timothy Scrubb* of *Ragg-Fair* Eſq;
III. A rich lazy Clergyman cenſured,
IV. The Dangers of giving Military Officers Commiſſions for Life.
V. The Happineſs we may promiſe ourſelves from the late *Elections.*
VI. The Character of the Repreſentative for a certain Weſtern County.
VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
X. An Account of a dreadful *Earthquake* in *China*, and the Emperor's Behaviour thereupon.
XI. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
XII. The *Billingſgate Conteſt*, or a *Piſcatory Eclogue* in Imitation of the 3d Eclogue of *Virgil.*

THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXVII. VOL. VI.

An Account of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Occaſions.

IT *is neceſſary we ſhould begin our Account of the Proceedings in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament with his Majeſty's* Speech, *becauſe this Speech, and the* Addreſs *propoſed to return Thanks for it, gave Occaſion to a* Debate *in the H———e of* C———ns.

On the 17*th of* January laſt *his Majeſty opened the Seſſion with the following moſt gracious Speech.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" THE War which is now begun and carried on a-
" gainſt the Emperor with ſo much Vigour by the
" united Powers of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, is be-
" come the Object of the Care and Attention of all *Eu-*
" *rope*; And tho' I am no Ways engaged in it, and have
" had no Part, except by my good Offices, in thoſe
" Tranſactions, which have been declared to be the prin-
" cipal Cauſes and Motives of it, I cannot ſit regardleſs
" of the preſent Events, or be unconcerned for the fu-
" ture Conſequences of a War, undertaken and ſupport-
" ed by ſo powerful an Alliance.

" If ever any Occaſion required more than ordinary
" Prudence and Circumſpection, the preſent calls upon us
" to uſe our utmoſt Precaution, not to determine too
" haſtily upon ſo critical and important a Conjuncture,
" but to conſider thoroughly, what the Honour and Dig-
" nity of my Crown and Kingdoms, the true Intereſt of
" my People, and the Engagements we are under to the
" ſeveral Powers we are in Alliance with, may in Juſtice
" and Prudence require of us.

" I have therefore thought it proper to take Time to
" examine the Facts alledged on both Sides, and to wait
" the Reſult of the Councils of thoſe Powers, that are
" more nearly and immediately intereſted in the Conſe-
" quences of the War, and to concert with thoſe Allies,
" who are under the ſame Engagements with me, and
" have not taken part in the War (more particularly the
" States General of the united Provinces) ſuch Meaſures,
" as ſhall be thought moſt adviſable for our common
" Safety, and for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*.

" The Reſolutions of the *Britiſh* Parliament, in ſo
" nice a Juncture, are of too great Moment not to be
" carefully attended to, and impatiently expected by all,
" and not leaſt by thoſe, who will hope to take Advan-
" tage from your Determinations whatever they ſhall be,
" and to turn them to the Prejudice of this Kingdom. It
" muſt therefore be thought moſt ſafe and prudent tho-
" roughly to weigh and conſider all Circumſtances, before
" we come to a final Determination.

" As I ſhall have, in all my Conſiderations upon this
" great and important Affair, the ſtricteſt Regard to the

" Honour

" Honour of my Crown, and the Good of my People, " and be governed by no other Views, I can make no " doubt, but that I may entirely depend on the Support " and Aſſiſtance of my Parliament, without expoſing my " ſelf, by any precipitate Declarations, to ſuch Inconve- " niences, as ought, as far as poſſible, to be avoided.

" In the mean Time, I am perſuaded, you will make " ſuch Proviſions, as ſhall ſecure my Kingdoms, Rights, " and Poſſeſſions, from all Dangers and Inſults, and " maintain the Reſpect due to the *Britiſh* Nation. What- " ever Part it may, in the End, be moſt reaſonable for " us to act, it will, in all Views, be neceſſary, when all " *Europe* is preparing for Arms, to put our ſelves in a " proper Poſture of Defence. As this will beſt preſerve " the Peace of the Kingdom, ſo it will give us a due " Weight and Influence in whatever Meaſures we ſhall " take in Conjunction with our Allies. But ſhould the " Defence of the Nation not be ſufficiently provided for, " it will make us diſregarded abroad, and may prove a " Temptation and Encouragement to the deſperate Views " of thoſe, who never fail to flatter themſelves with the " Hopes of great Advantages from publick Troubles and " Diſorders.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" I ſhall order the Eſtimates to be laid before you of " ſuch Services, as require your preſent and immediate " Care. The Augmentation, which will be propoſed " for the Sea Service, will be very conſiderable; but I " am confident, it will be thought by you reaſonable and " neceſſary. I muſt particularly recommend to your " Care the Debt of the Navy, which has every Year " been laid before you; but, from the preſent Circum- " ſtances of the Times, I believe, you will think, it now " requires ſome Proviſion to be made for it; which can- " not well be longer poſtponed, without manifeſt Detri- " ment to the publick Service.

" As theſe extraordinary Charges and Expences are " unavoidable, I make no Doubt but you will effectually " raiſe the Supplies neceſſary for defraying of them, with " that Readineſs and Diſpatch, and with that juſt Re- " gard to the true Intereſt of my People, which this Par- " liament has hitherto ſhewn upon all Occaſions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is at all Times to be wiſh'd, that the Buſineſs of " Parliament might be carrried on free from Heats and " Animoſities, and with that Temper, which becomes " the Juſtice and Wiſdom of the Nation: At this Time " it is more particularly to be deſired, that this Seſſion " may not be protracted by unneceſſary Delays, when " the whole Kingdom ſeems prepared for the Election of " a new Parliament; an Event, which employs the At- " tention of all *Europe*. And I am very well pleaſed, " that this Opportunity offers of taking again the Senſe " of my People in the Choice of a new Repreſentative, " that the World may ſee how much their true Senti- " ments have been miſtaken or miſrepreſented. Thoſe who " ſee and hear only at a Diſtance, may eaſily be impoſed " upon, and from thence conceive falſe Hopes or Fears. " But I am confident, a little Time will effectually re- " move all groundleſs Surmiſes; and it will be found that " *Great Britain* is always ready to act that Part, which " the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation calls upon them " to undertake.

As ſoon as his Majeſty was retired, and the Commons returned to their own Houſe, the Right Hon. the L——d H——y, *in the Houſe of Lords, made a ſhort Speech and moved for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, which Motion was ſeconded by the L——d* Ca————n. *To this Motion there was no Oppoſition made, nor any Amendment offered to the Terms of the Addreſs propoſed, only the E——l of* Ch-——ld *ſaid,* " That he hoped, no Words or Expreſſions that " might be put into their Addreſs, ſhould afterwards be " made Uſe of, either for or againſt any Propoſition that " might afterwards be made, or any Queſtion that might " ariſe in that Houſe;" ſo that a Committee was immediately named to draw up the Addreſs.

Motion in the Houſe of Commons for an Addreſs.

The Commons being returned to their own Houſes, the Speaker reported to the Houſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and told them, that for the greater Certainty, he had procured a Copy of it, which being read, J——n C——ll, *Knight*

Knight of the Shire for the County of P———ke, *ſtood up, and after a ſhort Speech, made the following Motion, viz.* " That it might be reſolved, that an humble Ad-
" dreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his
" Majeſty the Thanks of that Houſe for his moſt gracious
" Speech from the Throne: To acknowledge his Ma-
" jeſty's Goodneſs in the Concern, he had been pleaſed
" to expreſs upon Account of the War unhappily begun
" in *Europe*, and his Majeſty's great Wiſdom in uſing ſo
" much Precaution upon that critical Conjuncture, in
" waiting the Reſult of the Councils of thoſe Powers,
" who were more nearly and immediately intereſted in the
" Conſequences of the War, and in taking Time to exa-
" mine the Facts alledged on both Sides, and to concert
" with thoſe Allies, who were under the ſame Engage-
" ments with his Majeſty, and had not taken Part in the
" War, ſuch Meaſures, as ſhould be thought moſt advi-
" ſable for the common Safety, and for reſtoring the
" Peace of *Europe:* To declare their unfeigned Confi-
" dence in his Majeſty, that in all his Conſiderations upon
" that great and important Affair, his Majeſty would have
" the ſtricteſt Regard to the Honour and Dignity of his
" Crown and Kingdoms, and to the true Intereſt of his
" People: And to aſſure his Majeſty, that he might en-
" tirely depend upon the Support and Aſſiſtance of his
" faithful Commons, in ſuch Meaſures as he ſhould find
" it neceſſary to enter into, for attaining and ſecuring
" theſe great and valuable Purpoſes; and that that
" Houſe would make ſuch Proviſion for the Safety and
" Defence of the Nation, as ſhould ſecure his Majeſty's
" Kingdoms, Rights and Poſſeſſions from all Dangers and
" Inſults, as might preſerve the Reſpect due to the
" Crown of *Great Britain*, and not give any Encourage-
" ment to the deſperate Views of thoſe, who never fail
" to flatter themſelves with the Hopes of great Advanta-
" ges from publick Troubles and Diſorders: And to aſ-
" ſure his Majeſty that that Houſe would immediately
" take into their Conſideration ſuch Eſtimates and De-
" mands, as ſhould be made by his Majeſty for the pub-
" lick Service, and raiſe the Supplies, which ſhould be
" neceſſary and anſwerable to the preſent Exigency of Af-
" fairs, with their known Zeal and Chearfulneſs, and
" with a due Regard to the Intereſt of their Fellow-
" ſubjects: And, that the publick Buſineſs might be diſ-

" patched

" patched with all proper Expedition, that they would " endeavour to avoid all Heats and Animoſities, and all " Occaſions that might tend to protract the then preſent " Seſſion by unneceſſary Delays.

This Motion was ſeconded by S——n *Motion ſeconded.* F——x *Eſq; Member for* S——ry *in* Dorſetſhire; *and alſo by the* L——d T——ll, *Member for* G——m *in* Lincolnſhire, *both of whom made ſhort Speeches in Favour of the Motion, and the latter in particular, declared it as his Opinion, that as this Nation was a trading Nation, nothing but the moſt abſolute Neceſſity ſhould even force us into a War. After him,*

Mr. S——n's *Speech.* W——m S——n *Eſq; Member for* N——n *in* Lancaſhire, *ſtood up and ſpoke to the Effect as follows, viz.*

" Sir, I believe it has always been ta- " ken for granted by moſt Gentlemen in this Houſe, that " the Speeches from the Throne are the Compoſitions of " Miniſters of State, and upon that Suppoſition we have " always thought ourſelves at Liberty to examine every " Propoſition contained in them: It is well known, that " this Houſe has, upon many Occaſions, canvaſſed ſuch " Speeches, and debated upon them with great Free- " dom; even without Doors People are generally pretty " free in their Remarks upon them, and I believe no " Gentleman that hears me is ignorant of the Reception " the Speech from the Throne at the Cloſe of laſt " Seſſion of Parliament met with from the Nation in ge- " neral.

" If then, Sir, there be ſo much Freedom taken with " the Speeches themſelves, it is not to be doubted, but " that the ſame Freedom may be taken with any Propo- " ſition made by any Gentleman in this Houſe, in Conſe- " quence of ſuch Speech from the Throne. I will not " ſay that the Queſtion moved by the Hon Gentleman " over the Way was penned by the ſame Hand that pen- " ned his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne, tho' I muſt " ſay that there is a good deal of Reaſon to believe, that " both were penned by the ſame Hand.

" As to the Motion now made to us, I have one very " great Objection to the whole, and that is, that it is too " cautiouſly and too generally worded: Under ſuch ge-

" neral

" neral Expreſſions there may be Deſigns concealed,
" which the Gentleman who penned the Motion does
" not think proper now to declare; but when they come
" to be explained, this Houſe may then probably find it-
" ſelf drawn into ſome Difficulties by making Uſe of ſuch
" uncertain Expreſſions in the Addreſs now propoſed.
" There is indeed one Paragraph in the Motion made
" to us, which I ſhall now particularly lay my Finger
" on; I cannot pretend to repeat the very Words, for
" we who hear the Speech and the Motion but once
" read, are obliged in ſome Manner to ſhoot flying; but
" I ſhall repeat them as near as poſſible: I think the Pa-
" ragraph propoſes for us to ſay in our Addreſs, that
" we will ſupport his Majeſty in all thoſe Meaſures
" which he ſhall think it neceſſary to enter into. Now,
" Sir, I am afraid, that under ſuch a general Expreſſi-
" on, there may be couched, or at leaſt it may hereafter
" be inſiſted on, that there is couched, a Promiſe of a
" Vote of Credit, and therefore I ſhould be willing to
" have thoſe Words a little explained; for I ſhall al-
" ways endeavour as much as I can to prevent this Houſe's
" being raſhly drawn into ſuch Promiſes: I ſhall not pre-
" tend to offer any Amendment till I have heard other
" Gentlemens Sentiments upon the Queſtion before us; I
" now only lay my Finger upon this Part of the Motion,
" and after other Gentlemen have ſpoke, I may then
" poſſibly take the Liberty of giving my Opinion farther,
" and may perhaps offer an Amendment, but I could wiſh
" rather that the Words were altogether left out.

Sir *J——n H——d C——n.*

" Sir, I ſtand up to agree in a great Meaſure with the Hon. Gentleman " who moved the Queſtion now under " our Conſideration, and with the other Honourable " Gentleman who ſeconded his Motion. I had indeed an " Objection to one general Expreſſion, as it now ſtands in " the Queſtion: But the Gentleman who made the Mo- " tion explained it in ſuch a Manner as ſatisfied me, and " in that Manner in which it will, I hope, be explained " by this Houſe. The Paſſage is that whereby we pro- " miſe to provide for the Security of his Majeſty's King- " doms, Rights and Poſſeſſions: Now, Sir, theſe laſt " Words, *Rights and Poſſeſſions*, is an Expreſſion ſo ge-

Sir J—n H——d C——n's *Speech.*

" neral,

" neral, that I am afraid it may include his Majeſty's " *German* Dominions; I am perſuaded that it will be " underſtood in this Senſe by all thoſe without Doors, " whatever this Houſe may intend to mean by it: The " Gentleman who opened the Debate has, 'tis true, ſa- " tisfied me, and, I believe, every Gentleman in the " Houſe, that no ſuch Thing is intended; but I think " it likewiſe neceſſary to ſatisfy the World without " Doors; I think it incumbent upon us, to aſſure our " Conſtituents, that no ſuch Thing was ever meant, and " therefore I think it will be proper to add ſome expla- " natory Words; for which Reaſon I ſhall beg Leave to " move for this Amendment, to wit, that the Words, " *thereunto belonging*, may be added after the Word *Poſ-* " *ſeſſions*, ſo that the Sentence will then run thus, *as* " *ſhall ſecure his Majeſty's Kingdoms, Rights and Poſſeſſi-* " *ons, thereunto belonging, from all Dangers and Inſults*," " and ſo on.

J——n C———ll's *Speech.*

J——n C———ll Eſq; ſtood up again and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows, *viz.* " Sir, I believe I did " open the Affair now before us in " the Manner the Honourable Gentleman was pleaſed to " mention, but it was not from an Opinion that there " really was any Poſſibility for putting ſuch a Senſe upon " thoſe Words as the Gentleman ſeems to be apprehen- " ſive of. Thoſe Words are ſo fully explained, both by " what goes before, and by what comes after, that there " is no Room for imagining, that they ever were meant " to comprehend his Majeſty's *German* Dominions; every " Man muſt ſee that they relate only to the foreign " Rights and Poſſeſſions belonging to the Crown of *Great* " *Britain*; and I took the Liberty to give ſome Explana- " tion of them, only to preclude any Exception that " might have been taken, by Gentlemen's conſidering " thoſe general Words by themſelves, and without Re- " gard to what went before, or to what followed after; " but to any Gentleman either within or without Doors, " who conſiders the whole together, there cannot ſo much " as a Doubt ariſe about the Meaning of thoſe general " Words; every Man muſt ſee that they can relate to " nothing but what belongs to his Majeſty as King of

" *Great*

" *Great Britain*, and therefore I cannot think there is
" the leaſt Occaſion for the Amendment propoſed, or
" for any other Amendment to that Part of the Que-
" ſtion.

The L——d *C*——*ne*, Member for *B*——*n* in *Lincolnſhire*. *L—d* C——ne's *Speech.*

" Sir, the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt,
" has not in the leaſt ſatisfied me,
" as to the Meaning to be put upon the Words objected
" to; for if thoſe Words be taken in a ſtrict grammatical
" Senſe, they muſt certainly comprehend his Majeſty's
" *German* Dominions: Thoſe Dominions are certainly a
" Part of his Majeſty's Poſſeſſions, and as ſuch muſt be
" comprehended under thoſe general Words, nor can I
" ſee that there is any Reſtriction put upon them, either
" by what goes before or by what follows after; even
" the Amendment propoſed, will not, I am afraid, be
" ſufficient to reſtrain them in ſuch a Manner as they
" ought to be; and therefore I am of Opinion, that the
" Amendment ought to be in thoſe Words, *belonging to*
" *the Crown of Great Britain*; ſo as that the Sentence
" may run thus, *as ſhall ſecure his Majeſty's Kingdoms, and all the Rights and Poſſeſſions belonging to the Crown of* Great Britain *from all Dangers and Inſults.*

H——*y P*——*m* Eſq; Knt. of the Shire for *S*——*x*. " Sir, the *H*—*y P*—*m's Speech.*

" Queſtion moved by the Hon. Gentle-
" man was, as I thought, ſo aptly
" worded, and, to uſe my worthy Friend's Expreſſion,
" ſo cautiouſly worded, that I did not ſo much as ima-
" gine, any Objection would have been made to it. As
" to the Words *Rights and Poſſeſſions*, which are, I find,
" objected to, the proper Meaning of them ſeems to me
" to be certain and apparent; it is well known, that
" Doubts have lately been raiſed about ſome of thoſe
" Dominions, which properly belong to the Crown of
" *Great Britain*, and though there never was any Foun-
" dation for thoſe Doubts, yet ſome Gentlemeu have
" ſtrongly inſiſted on it, that there was ſtill ſomething
" wanting, there was ſomething further neceſſary to be
" done, in order to ſecure our Enjoyment of thoſe Poſ-
" ſeſſions, and from that Conſideration alone, if there were
" none other, every Gentleman muſt conclude, that all that

" could be meant by thoſe general Words was, to com-
" prehend the ſeveral *Britiſh* Poſſeſſions in foreign Parts;
" but as to his Majeſty's *German* Dominions, as they no
" Way belong to the Crown of *Great Britain*, which is
" mentioned in the very next Sentence, I cannot believe
" that any Gentleman in this Houſe, or any Gentleman
" without Doors, will ever imagine, that they were
" meant to be comprehended under thoſe general Words,
" and therefore I cannot think that any Amendment is
" neceſſary.

Mr. P———ey's *Speech.*

W———m P———ey. " When
" I heard his Majeſty's Speech, and
" the Motion made by the Hon. Gen-
" tleman, in Conſequence thereof, I
" was in Hopes, Sir, we ſhould have ſeparated to Day
" without any Debate, and yet I muſt own, that the
" Words contained in the Motion now under our Conſi-
" deration, which were taken Notcie of by my Hon.
" Friend over the Way, did at firſt ſtrike me a little. I
" was indeed a little afraid of the Conſequences, or at
" leaſt of the Uſe that might come to be made of ſuch
" Words, but I was reſolved to paſs them over in Si-
" lence: However, now that they are taken Notice of, I
" muſt ſay, that in my Opinion ſome Amendment in or-
" der to reſtrain them a little will not be unneceſſary. I
" am not for leaving them out entirely, becauſe one Part
" of his Majeſty's Speech would in that Caſe ſtand with-
" out any Anſwer; and I ſhould I am unwilling that this
" Houſe ſhould upon any Occaſion ſhew the leaſt Want of
" Reſpect and Complaiſance towards his Majeſty.

" I ſhall therefore, Sir, take the Liberty to propoſe
" an Amendment, but I muſt acquaint the Houſe, that
" the Motion I am to make for that Purpoſe, is without
" any View of making a Difference or Diviſion among us
" this Day; nor ſhall I inſiſt upon my Motion, if it does
" not appear to be entirely agreeable to every Gentle-
" man in this Houſe. I know very well that we are
" not tied down by any general Expreſſions in an Ad-
" dreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty; but I do remember
" that a Vote of Credit paſſed in this Houſe, towards
" the Cloſe of a Seſſion, for which there was no other
" Foundation but ſome general Expreſſions in the Ad-
" dreſs of Thanks which had been voted the firſt Day

" of

" of the Seſſion, in Anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech from " the Throne, and therefore we ought to be extreamly " cautious in agreeing to any ſort of Words, from " whence the Promiſe of a Vote of Credit may be after- " wards inferred: For this Reaſon I ſhall beg Leave to " add a few Words by Way of Amendment, but as I " ſaid before, I will not inſiſt upon it, in caſe my A- " mendment ſhould be oppoſed. The Amendment I " propoſe is, that the following Words be inſerted, to " wit, *Provided ſuch Meaſures ſhall appear to this Houſe " to have been neceſſary for obtaining ſuch Ends.* In " which Caſe the Paragraph taken Notice of by my wor- " thy Friend will run thus, *And to aſſure his Majeſty, that he may entirely depend upon the Support and Aſſi- ſtance of his faithful Commons, in ſuch Meaſures as he ſhall find it neceſſary to enter into, for attaining and ſe- curing theſe great and valuable Purpoſes; provided ſuch Meaſures ſhall appear to this Houſe to have been neceſſary for obtaining ſuch Ends.*

Mr. *C———r* of the E———r.

" Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who *Sir* R——— " ſpoke laſt has propoſed to us an W—le's *Speech.* " Amendment, but has not made any " direct Motion for that Purpoſe; and he was pleaſed " to ſay, that what he propoſed was without any View " of making a Difference or Diviſion among us; I am " very glad, Sir, to find that the Hon. Gentleman is " now come to be of that Way of thinking; for there " is nothing can contribute more to the Honour of this " Houſe, than a Harmony and Unanimity amongſt us " in all our Proceedings, and therefore I hope the " Gentleman will not inſiſt upon the Amendment " he has propoſed. One of the Objections to the Que- " ſtion now before us, made by the Hon. Gentleman " who ſpoke firſt againſt it, was, I find, Sir, that it " was too general, and worded with too much Caution: " This, I muſt ſay, is an Objection of a very new " Nature; for the chief Objection to Addreſſes of this " Nature has generally been, that they deſcended too " much into Particulars, and were not worded with pro- " per Caution.

" From this general Objection the Gentleman was pleaſed to come to a particular, and took Notice of ſome " Words under which, he ſaid, he believed a Vote of " Credit was intended to be couched: But does not every " Gentleman in this Houſe know, that his Majeſty never " deſires any ſuch thing as a Promiſe of a Vote of Credit, " nor has it ever been uſual for this Houſe to make any " ſuch Promiſe? The uſual Method has always been, " whenever his Majeſty wanted any ſuch Thing as a Vote " of Credit, he always acquainted the Houſe of it by a " direct Meſſage for that Purpoſe, and therefore there is " not the leaſt Ground to preſume an Intention of couching a Promiſe of a Vote of Credit under any general " Words propoſed to be put into the Addreſs: As to " the Caſe mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman who " ſpoke laſt, I do not remember any ſuch, I do not " remember that there was ever any Vote of Credit " founded upon a pretended Promiſe contained in the Addreſs of Thanks at the beginning of the Seſſion There " may have been, for what I know, ſuch a Caſe, but as " I now ſpeak upon Memory only, I cannot ſay whether it may have been a late Caſe, or one of an older " Date: However, this I am certain of, that no ſuch " Thing is intended by the Words now objected to, nor " will there, I believe, be any ſuch Uſe made of " them.

" As to the other Objection, Sir, it is equally without " Foundation, I do not believe that it can ſo much as " once enter into the Head of any Man to imagine, that " by the Words, *Rights and Poſſeſſions*, this Houſe means " to include his Majeſty's *German* Dominions: If ever " thoſe Dominions ſhould come to be in ſuch Danger, as " that his Majeſty ſhould find it neceſſary to ask the Aſſiſtance of this Nation, he would certainly do it by a " direct Meſſage to Parliament, and I am very ſure, that " at preſent there is no ſuch Thing thought of, nor is " there the leaſt Shadow of Reaſon for ſuſpecting that " there will be an Occaſion for any ſuch Demand: The " Words, *Rights and Poſſeſſions*, muſt therefore be underſtood to relate only to the foreign Poſſeſſions belonging to *Great-Britain*; and had thoſe Words been " left out, (to willing Minds, at leaſt) it would have afforded a Pretence for the raiſing of much greater Alarms without Doors; it then might probably have

" been

" been ſaid, that we were going to give up ſome of thoſe " valuable Poſſeſſions we have abroad, Poſſeſſions ſo va- " luable, that I hope this Nation will never conſent to " the giving them up.

" Upon the whole, Sir, however unwilling ſome Gen- " tlemen may pretend to be, to create Differences and " make Diviſions in this Houſe, I am perſuaded, that " nothing but a Deſire to do ſo, could have raiſed any " Objections to the Queſtion now in your Hands, and as " I have not heard any Colour of Reaſon for ſupporting " any of the Amendments that have been offered, I muſt " therefore be againſt them."

Sir *W——m W——m.*

" Tho' the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke " laſt, does not ſeem to remember the " Caſe mentioned by the Gentleman " who ſpoke juſt before him, I remem- " ber it well, Sir, and I ſpeak of it with the greater " Confidence, becauſe this very Morning I look'd over " ſome of the Journals of the Houſe, together with my " Hon. Friend on the Floor, by which I found that that " famous Vote of Credit was agreed to in this Houſe, on " the 12th Day of *April* 1727, which was towards the " Cloſe of the Seſſion, and I remember, Sir, that there " was but a very thin Houſe, and there was no other " Foundation for that Vote, hardly indeed any material " Argument offered in Favour of it, than what has " been mentioned by my Honourable Friend. I remem- " ber, Sir, that it bore a very ſtrenuous Debate in this " Houſe, and I remember too, Sir, that the Gentlemen " who ſits behind the Hon. Perſon who ſpoke laſt, had a " very conſiderable Share in that Debate, and was one of " the Tellers, againſt the Queſtion.

Sir W——m W--——m's *Speech.*

" Whether any ſuch Uſe is now intended to be made " of the general Expreſſions objected to in the Queſtion " before us, I ſhall not take upon me to ſay; but that I " do not take to be the Matter in Diſpute, the proper " Queſtion is, whether any ſuch Uſe can poſſibly be made " of thoſe general Expreſſions? For if it can, we are not " to depend upon the Aſſurances of any Member of this " Houſe, that it will not; and therefore, leſt any ſuch " Uſe ſhould hereafter be made of thoſe general Expreſ- " ons, I think it highly neceſſary that ſome Words ſhould " be added for reſtraining them to what is now declared

" to

" to be the Meaning and Intention of them: For my own " Part, I am very eaſy about it, becauſe I am now free " to declare, that if ever any Vote of Credit of the ſame " Nature with thoſe lately agreed to, be propoſed or mo- " ved for in this Houſe, I ſhall always be againſt any " ſuch, as long as I have the Honour to ſit in this Houſe; " nor ſhall any general Words, or any expreſs Promiſe " contained in any former Addreſs be of the leaſt Weight " with me in ſuch a Debate."

T——s W————n *Eſq; ſtood up next, and gave ſome Account of the Vote of Credit agreed to in the Year* 1727; *and* P————p G————n *Eſq; and* S——*l* S————ys *Eſq; diſagreeing with him in his Account of that Vote of Credit.*

Sir W————m Y————ge*'s Speech.*

Sir *W————m Y————ge* ſtood up, and ſpoke to the following Effect, *viz*, " I was at ſome Diſtance, Sir, when the Hon. Gentleman on the Floor " firſt mentioned the Caſe which ſeems now to be the " Subject of Debate, and though I had not look'd into " the Journals this Morning, as ſome Gentlemen ſeem " to have done, yet I could not but think, that it " was impoſſible that ever any Houſe of Commons ſhould " have proceeded in the Manner they have repreſent- " ed. I have now look'd upon the Journals of that " and the preceeding Seſſion, and as I have the Book in " my Hand, I ſhall from thence ſet that Matter in a full " and a clear Light. In the Year 1725, his late Majeſty " ſent an Expreſs Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons " then ſitting, by which he acquainted them, that in or- " der to prevent and fruſtrate ſuch Deſigns as had been " formed againſt the particular Intereſt of this Nation, " and the general Peace of *Europe*, he found it neceſſa- " ry not only to augment his Maritime Force, but to " concert ſuch other Meaſures as might moſt effectually " conduce to theſe deſirable Ends; and as theſe Services " would require ſome extraordinary Expence, his Ma- " jeſty hoped he ſhould be enabled, by the Aſſiſtance of " Parliament, to encreaſe the Number of Seamen then " before voted, and granted for the Service of that Year; " and to enter into, and make good ſuch Engagements as " the Circumſtances and Exigency of Affairs might re- " quire. Upon this Meſſage, the Houſe of Commons, " as in Duty they ought, voted and preſented an Addreſs

" to

" to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to make ſuch " an Addition to the Number of Seamen then before vo- " ted, and to concert ſuch other Meaſures as his Majeſty " ſhould his great Wiſdom think would beſt conduce to " the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this King- " dom, and to the Preſervation of the Peace of *Europe*; " and aſſured his Majeſty, that that Houſe would effectu- " ally provide for, and make good all ſuch Expences " and Engagements as ſhould be made for obtaining thoſe " great and deſirable Ends.

" At the Beginning of the next Seſſion of Parliament, " his Majeſty, in his Speech from the Throne, expreſly " ſaid, that as the Expence he had in the preceding Year " been in a particular Manner intruſted to make, had " amounted to no conſiderable Sum, and the publick Uti- " lity might again require the like Services to be per- " formed, he hoped they would again repoſe the ſame " Truſt and Confidence in him. To which the Houſe of " Commons, in their Addreſs of Thanks, as expreſly " anſwer, and promiſe, that they would repoſe ſuch a " Truſt and Confidence in his Majeſty as the publick Uti- " lity ſhould require, and as his Majeſty ſhould find rea- " ſonable and neceſſary for carrying on the great Work in " which his Majeſty was engaged, for the Intereſt and " Security of his People, and the common Cauſe of *Eu-* " *rope.*

" Thus, Sir, every Gentleman may ſee, that the Vote " of Credit agreed to at the End of that Seſſion was not " in Conſequence of a few general Words in their Ad- " dreſs of Thanks, in return to his Majeſty's Speech at " the Beginning of the Seſſion, but in Conſequence of an " expreſs Demand in the Speech, and as expreſs a Pro- " miſe in the Addreſs of Thanks, and from thence, I " think, every Gentleman may ſee how vaſtly different " that Caſe is, from what is now the Subject of De- " bate."

J———*n* S———*pe* Eſq; ſtood up next, and gave a ſhort, but moſt diſtinct Account of all the Votes of Credit that had ever been agreed to by that Houſe; after which, he concluded, that, in his Opinion, there was no Amendment neceſſary to that or any other Part of the Motion.

W———*m P*———*ey* Eſq; ſtood up again, and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows, *viz.* "Sir, the Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has, in a few "Words, explained how the ſeveral Votes of Credit "have been granted, and he and I do not, I think, diſ- "fer much in our Accounts; but the Hon. Gentleman "who ſpoke with the Book in his Hand, and who ſet "out with a Promiſe of clearing that Matter fully to "the Houſe, has, in my Opinion, and, I believe, in "the Opinion of every Gentleman who heard him, left "the Matter juſt where he found it; and therefore I "would advice him, for the future, to ſpeak without "Book.

Mr. P——ey's 2d *Speech.*

"Can any Gentleman, Sir, imagine, that, in Conſe- "quence of the Paragraph of his late Majeſty's Speech "mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman, or the An- "ſwer thereto in the Addreſs of Thanks, a Vote of "Credit was, or ought to have been agreed to, with- "out a new Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſignifying that "the publick Utility did Actually again require the repo- "ſing of ſuch a Truſt and Confidence in his Majeſty, as "had been repoſed in him the preceding Year? Does any "Gentleman ſuppoſe, that this Houſe is to repoſe ſuch a "Truſt and Confidence in the Crown, only becauſe it is "demanded by the Crown, and without aſſigning any "Reaſon for ſo doing? No, Sir; and I believe I may "appeal to every Gentleman who hears me, and who "had the Honour to be a Member of this Houſe, when "that Addreſs was agreed to, whether he did not then "think that all that was meant or intended by thoſe ge- "neral Aſſurances in their Addreſs of Thanks was, that "they would again repoſe the ſame Truſt and Confidence "in his Majeſty, if upon a new Meſſage, it could be "ſhewn them, that the publick Utility required it; but "Gentlemen found afterwards that another Uſe was "made of thoſe general Expreſſions; they were at the "End of the Seſſion made the only Argument for agree- "ing to a Vote of Credit; and leſt the ſame Thing "ſhould be again practiſed, we ought to be extreamly "cautious of putting any ſuch general Expreſſions in our "Addreſs of Thanks.

"When I firſt ſtood up, Sir, what I was then to pro- "poſe was, I ſaid, without any Intention of making a

"Diviſion

" Diviſion or Difference amongſt us to Day, and the " Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke next after me, ſaid, he " was glad to find me in that Way of thinking. Sir, I " am now in the ſame Way of thinking I always was, " and if other Gentlemen think in the ſame Way they " have lately taken up, I am afraid we ſhall have many " and great Differences before this Seſſion can well be at " an End. The Hon. Gentleman ſaid he did not remem- " ber whether the Caſe of a Vote of Credit I had men- " tioned was of a late, or of an older Date: Alas, Sir, " there are no ſuch Votes of Credit to be found of an " old Date; Votes of Credit of old were of a very dif- " ferent Nature, they were never ſo much as asked, but " for ſome particular Purpoſes expreſly mentioned, the " Sum was always limited, the Parliament became Sure- " ties only for that Sum, and an exact Account was af- " terwards given to Parliament, to what Purpoſes the " Money ſo granted was applied; but our late Votes of " Credit have all been granted in the Dark; we have " granted Sums unlimited without knowing to what Uſes " any of the Money ſo to be raiſed was to be applied, and " we have never been able to have any proper Account " (tho' often asked for) how the Money was diſpoſed " of.

" However, Sir, though I wiſh we may ſeparate to " Day without any Diviſion, yet I hope we ſhall have " many Days after this to enter into the Conſideration of " Affairs of very great Conſequence; I am fully ſenſi- " ble of the calamitous Situation of our Affairs both at " Home and Abroad; they neceſſarily require the Con- " ſideration of Parliament: There are many Grievances " both foreign and domeſtick, under which the Nation " groans at preſent, and which call loudly for Redreſs; " and therefore, tho' we Promiſe not to protract or pro- " long the Seſſion by unneceſſary Delays, yet I hope we " ſhall not ſeparate before we have taken all thoſe Matters " properly under our Conſideration: The State of the " Nation muſt be called for, and, I dare ſay, this Houſe " of Commons which has ſhewn ſo much Regard for " their Fellow-Subjects, will envy any ſucceeding Houſe " of Commons the Glory of redreſſing thoſe many Grie- " vances we now labour under: Upon ſuch an Occaſion, " I hope, Gentlemen, will attend, I hope they will be " emulous who ſhall attend beſt; and when ſuch a Spirit

" of Liberty appears over the whole Nation, I am convinced no Man will dare differt his Duty in this Houſe, " no Man will dare to retire to the Country, when Affairs of ſuch Moment demand his Attendance in Parliament."

Addreſs reported and amended.

After theſe Speeches, as none of the Gentlemen inſiſted upon any of the Amendments they had offered, the Queſtion was put upon the firſt Motion, and carried in the Affirmative, without a Diviſion; and a Committee being appointed, they drew up an Addreſs, in Purſuance of this Reſolution, which Addreſs was reported next Day to the Houſe, and an Amendment being offered, viz. *in the ſecond Paragraph of the Addreſs, which at firſt run thus:* " Not wondering, that the ſame Prudence and Precaution, the ſame Concern and Circumſpection, *and the* " *ſame wiſe Counſels,* that have guided, *&c.*" *It was propoſed to leave out the Words,* and the ſame wiſe Counſels, *as not being proper in an Addreſs to his Majeſty, and the ſame was agreed to; then the Addreſs itſelf was agreed to by the Houſe, and was as follows,* viz.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

" WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, " the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our humbleſt Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the " Throne.

" We are truly ſenſible of Your Majeſty's Goodneſs; " and hear with the deepeſt Senſe of Gratitude the Concern, You are pleaſed to expreſs, for the War unhappily begun in *Europe*; and acknowledge with the higheſt Satisfaction this new Proof, Your Majeſty has given " us, of Your great Wiſdom in waiting at this nice and " critical Juncture the Reſult of the Councils of thoſe " Powers, who are more nearly and immediately intereſted in the Conſequences of this War, before Your Majeſty makes any final Determination for Your own Conduct; not wondering, that the ſame Prudence and " Precaution, the ſame Concern and Circumſpection, that " have guided and directed every Step hitherto taken in " your

" your Majeſty's happy and auſpicious Reign, ſhould now " induce You to take Time to examine the Facts alledg- " ed on both Sides, and to concert with thoſe Allies, " who are under the ſame Engagements with Your Maje- " ſty, without having taken Part in the War, particular- " ly the States General of the *United Provinces*, ſuch " Meaſures, as ſhall be thought moſt adviſeable for the " common Safety, and for reſtoring the Peace of *Eu-* " *rope.*

" That your Majeſty in all your Tranſactions, in this " great and important Affair, will have the ſtricteſt Re- " gard to the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown and " Kingdom, and to the true Intereſt of Your People, is " what not only your Majeſty's royal Aſſurances, but our " happy Experience of all your Majeſty's paſt Conduct " leave us no Room to doubt.

" And as we have an intire Confidence in your Maje- " ſty's Judgment to diſcern, and Sollicitude to procure " the Welfare and Intereſt of your Subjects, ſo your Ma- " jeſty mny depend upon the effectual Support and ready " Aſſiſtance of your faithful Commons in all ſuch Mea- " ſures, as your Majeſty ſhall find it neceſſary to enter " into for attaining and ſecuring theſe great Ends.

" And we beg Leave further to aſſure your Majeſty, " that your Commons will make ſuch Proviſion for the " Safety of your Kingdoms, as the preſent Situation of " Affairs and Exigency of the Times require; ſuch Pro- " viſions, as ſhall effectually ſecure your Majeſty's King- " doms, Rights, and Poſſeſſions, from all Inſults and Dan- " gers, as ſhall preſerve the Reſpect due to the *Britiſh* " Nation Abroad, and guard its Safety at Home; that " not the leaſt Encouragement may be given to the deſ- " perate Views of thoſe, who never fail to flatter them- " ſelves with Hopes of ſome Advantage from publick " Troubles and Diſorders, and of moleſting the inſepara- " ble Intereſts of your Majeſty and your People.

" Such Eſtimates and Demands, as your Majeſty ſhall " think fit to lay before your Commons for the Publick " Service, ſhall be immediately taken into our Conſidera- " tion; and your Majeſty may depend on our known " Zeal for raiſing ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be neceſſary and " anſwerable to the preſent Circumſtances, with our " uſual Chearfulneſs and approved Fidelity, and a due

" Regard both to the Eaſe and Intereſt of our Fellow " Subjects.

" And that the Publick Buſineſs may be diſpatched " with all proper Expedition, and the preſent Seſſion not " protracted by any unneceſſary Delays, we will endea- " vour to avoid all Heats and Animoſities, and to pro- " ceed with that Unanimity, which the Juſtice and Pru- " dence of your Majeſty's mild and wiſe Government " may expect and claim, and may give Weight to our " Deliberations, and maintain the Dignity of Parlia- " ment.

Which Addreſs being next Day preſented by the Houſe, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious Anſwer, viz.

Gentlemen,

" I RETURN you my Thanks for this very duti- " ful, affectionate, and loyal Addreſs; and for the " Confidence you repoſe in me, which, you may be aſſu- " red, ſhall always be employed for the Honour of my " Crown, and the true Intereſt of my People.

Note, *The Proceedings of Parliament will be continued in our next.*

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

The Dangers of Corruption.

IN a Country (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) where the Govern- ment is pure, and the Manners of the People untain- ted, the Judgment of Mankind ever runs ſo ſtrongly to condemn the Profeſſors of theſe baſe Opinions, that they dare not venture to produce them to the World; and as nothing but Honour and Principle will induce a Man to leave the faſhionable Way of Thinking, to which ſo many Advantages and Conveniencies are al- ways annexed, it is evident that thoſe Men, who are de- " ſtitute of both, muſt be ſenſible that they think with the *Majority*, before They openly declare their Senti- ments.

But

But when once the Bulk of the People are thus vitiated, there is no Miſchief, however remote it may ſeem to lie from us, that is not actually at the Door; and the Change from Liberty to Slavery, from Plenty to general Diſtreſs, is often ſo precipitate in Countries thus corrupted, that the ſame Men, who have enjoyed the Benefits of the pureſt Conſtitution at the Beginning of their Lives, have lived not only to ſee the Introduction, but to groan under the Burthen of the moſt ſevere Tyranny.

The Limitations of a Monarchy, the Regulations of a State, or what We call a valuable Conſtitution, are juſtly to be regarded and eſteemed; but no otherwiſe than as they naturally produce a good Effect upon the Minds of the People, which are always influenced by the Government, under which they live, A *good Coſtitution* is a downright Farce with a *Corrupted People*. Every good Law made in it is perverted, or at leaſt is never to be put in Execution; and, in ſhort, a *Solon*, a *Lycurgus*, or a *Moſes*, would never be able to form a Government, ſo as to render a People happy, unleſs their Minds were generally prepared to aſſiſt in the Adminiſtration of it. Though our Conſtitution therefore, modelled and limited as it is at preſent, may be juſtly ranked among the beſt, that the World has produced, it is ſtill no ſufficient Security to us; for the People are degenerated ſo far that they are ſcarce able, or willing to preſerve it.

I think I am ſufficiently juſtified in this Opinion, by the Numbers of thoſe, who continually harangue in publick Companies, in order to depretiate Virtue, to baniſh thoſe glorious Principles from among us, which have hitherto preſerved us free, and turn into Ridicule all Thoſe, who rationally and nobly eſpouſe the Cauſe of *Liberty*.

If an ambitious Prince, or a corrupt Miniſter ſhould endeavour to eſtabliſh an abſolute Authority in this Kingdom, the ſureſt and ſafeſt Method he could purſue would be This of tainting the Minds and manners of the Nation. The Conſtitution, (That is the outward Form of it) might be perſerved; but the Eſſence of it might be at the ſame Time exhauſted, and the real Advantages of it as totally deſtroyed by theſe Means, as by the moſt open Violence, and glaring Acts of Tyranny. We ought not therefore always to ſit contented, when we ſee no manifeſt Deviation from the Letter of the Law, from the legal limits of Monarchy; for our Buſineſs is rather

to

to ſecure the real Benefits than the nominal Reſtrictions of our Conſtitution.

The Forms of Liberty were long preſerved in the *Roman* Government, after the moſt intolerable Tyranny had uſurped its Seat; and we are told that under *Tiberius*, one of their moſt execrable Emperors, the Freedom of the People was ſtill in outward Shew preſerved. The *Senate* was ſtill employed in managing the Buſineſs of the Publick. Their Money was for many Ages after coin'd, by their Autority, as the Marks upon it teſtify to this Hour; and every other Publick Affair received their Sanction; yet, at the ſame Time, we know the moſt ſhocking Barbarities were exerciſed by the Emperors; who, while their Actions met with no ſignificant Oppoſition, were well ſatisfied that the People would ſtill flatter themſelves with the empty Shew of Power.

If Men would apply themſelves more than they generally do to the reading of antient Hiſtory, They would juſtly be alarmed at our preſent Circumſtances; and I think, there is no Man, how prejudiced ſoever, who would not be convinced, upon a careful Examination into the particular State of the *Roman* Empire, under the Emperor, who has been lately mentioned, that the Condition of our own Country is too much like it at preſent. The Manners of the People were corrupted in the ſame Propotion: With this Difference, indeed, to our Advantage; that We are reduced to ſuch a Condition, under a worthy and gracious Prince, who diſdains to uſe his Power; while They were unfortunately governed by One, who endeavoured to increaſe that Corruption, and made no Scruple to employ it fully to the Gratification of his own brutal Paſſions.

But what a miſerable Change ſhould We ſoon feel, if ſome ſucceeding Prince ſhould ariſe, with different Principles? Or, not to carry the Point ſo far, what would the Fate of this Nation be, if ſome ſecond *Sejanus*, ſome infamous Miniſter of State, ſhould be unfortunately advanced? Without ſuppoſing, in ſuch a Caſe, the Concurrence of an evil Temper in the Prince, a weak and eaſy Diſpoſition would work the ſame Effect. Both Theſe might happen, and one of them from the natural Viciſſitude of Things may be expected.

If a *Miniſter* ſhould be exalted here, with a Diſpoſition to mind nothing but the Increaſe of his private Fortune, and conſequently aim at nothing ſo much as to continue Himſelf

Himſelf in his Employment, tho' the Means were ever ſo flagitious; without taxing Him with the other bad Qualities of that *Roman Favourite*, our Ruin would follow as certainly from Him, as it could from any other. If he ſingly ſet about this Work, by playing our own Corruption upon us, by reducing all the Corporations into a venal Habit, by beſtowing only upon ſuch as were qualified to elect Members of Parliament the inferior Employments, and afterwards by confining the larger and more lucrative to the Parliament, thus choſen, and to ſuch of its Members, as would accept them upon the baſe Tenure of doing all his Drudgery; if This ſhould ever happen, the Increaſe of our Corruption muſt eaſily be foreſeen, and we may readily determine that nothing could follow from it, but a total and voluntary Conceſſion of the publick Liberty to the very firſt Prince, who ſhould ſhew a Deſire for it.

I ſhall not inſinuate that any *Miniſter*, now in Power among us, hath betrayed a Diſpoſition of this Kind, or endeavoured to ſupport his Adminiſtration by theſe deſtructive Meaſures. Such Animadverſions are more proper to be made by every Man's private Reflections than by a publick Pen. I mean only to ſhew how dangerous and deſperate our Condition muſt be, if *ſuch a Genius* ſhould ever ariſe in this Kingdom.

I think our Labours for the publick Service are well juſtify'd by this ſhort State of our Caſe; yet we are daily treated as *Promoters of Sedition*, and *publick Incendiaries*, for endeavouring to ſtem the Torrent of that general Corruption, which every Man of all Parties acknowledges in private Converſation. Surely, we may venture to give our Senſe of the dangerous Conſequences of an Evil, which has proved fatal to every Country, that has been yet invaded by it; and, in This, we act with the ſame Zeal to the *Prince* and to the *People*; for however weak Men have been flattered with the Temptations of abſolute Authority, it is equally dangerous to the Perſons, who poſſeſs it, as to Thoſe, who feel its Burthen.

When we expoſe to the People the ill Effects, that muſt reſult from a *mercenary Choice of their Repreſentatives*, We are pointed out as endeavouring to deſtroy in them all Reverence for *Parliaments*; and They are told that by theſe Means, we manifeſtly diſcover an Intention to undermine the very Fundamentals of the Conſtitution.

When

When we argue againſt *Corruption*, and againſt a *miniſterial Dependance*, we are ſet forth as Men intending to deſtroy the *Prerogative of the Crown*. When we bring Inſtances of Arbitrary Power, and the ſevereſt Tyranny introduced by Methods of Government, which have commonly been preceded by ſome of the Circumſtances we unhappily labour under at preſent, then we are treated as Men aiming to deſtroy *Monarchy*, and pave the Way to a *Republican Conſtitution*; or, perhaps, with the uſual Conſiſtency, which we meet with in the Writings and Diſcourſes of our Adverſaries, pronounced to be, in the ſame Breath, ſecret Abettors of the *Pretender's* Cauſe.

But we ſhall ſtill purſue our Point, without any Regard to theſe *mercenary Tools of Power*, who on their Side will never carry any other Point than That, which is probably the only real one they have in View; I mean the filthy Hire, for which they babble. We refer our Actions and Conduct to the Judgment of the Publick; before which Tribunal, neither *They* nor their *Maſter* will ever care to truſt themſelves. We leave it there to be determined, who beſt ſerves the *Pretender*; they, who endeavour to raiſe a juſt Senſe of Liberty and Virtue in the Publick; They, who exert all their Endeavours to fix thoſe Sentiments, which muſt naturally produce Plenty, Happineſs and Quiet in the State; or Thoſe, who would inſinuate ſuch Principle, asmuſt deſtroy the Proſperity and Freedom of the People, upon which it is plain to a Demonſtration that the Quiet of the Nation does depend; for it is not to be expected, (I am ſure it is not to be hoped) that ſo brave a People would tamely part with theſe invaluable Bleſſings; and, in ſuch a Conteſt, if in any, *that Perſon* can only hope for Succeſs.

Who take the moſt probable Methods to introduce a *Republican Government?* Are They the Men, who declare againſt every *Innovation?* They, who eternally argue in Defence of the *antient Conſtitution*, and direct their Labours to no other End than to preſerve it in its Purity? Or rather are not thoſe the greateſt Enemies to *Monarchy*, who would ſupport it by *Corruption*, and by thoſe Means, which every diſcerning Man muſt plainly ſee would quickly render it abſolute? I know no one ſo much a *Republican*, as not to be contented with a *Liberty*, ſecured, protected and maintained, as it may be, by our *monarchical*

monarchical Conſtitution, limited as it is, and preſerved in Chaſtity. But then, I know few ſo little diſpoſed to the *Commonwealth Principle*, as not to preſer that Kind of Government to *abſolute Power*. He therefore, who aims at more than is conſiſtent with *Liberty* in this Kingdom, forces the Modeſty of the People, and will drive them from a Principle of ſelf-Preſervation to eſpouſe thoſe Opinions, which nothing elſe can even diſpoſe them to entertain.

The ſame may be ſaid of the *Prerogative of the Crown*. The *Prerogative*, as far as it is conſiſtent with that *Liberty*, which I muſt beg Leave to call the grand Fundamental of this Conſtitution, is dear to every Man as his private Property; becauſe his private Property depends upon the Conſtitution of which That alſo is a Part. But if theſe Traytors to the Prince and Country ſhould endeavour to raiſe the *Power of the Crown* by artful Means and Ways, unthought of by our Anceſtors, and conſequently not guarded againſt by them, I ſhould be glad to be informed how *ſuch a Power* once attain'd could be diminiſhed, but by a Diminution of the *Prerogative*; and I would ask, in ſuch a Caſe, in ſuch a Conteſt between *Liberty* and *Prerogative*, what Man would ſcruple to pare the *one*, before he would ſubmit to loſe the *other*?

To perſuade the People that he would endeavour to deſtroy their Veneration for *Parliaments*, is an Inſinuation as weak as the Attempt would be vain. They are univerſally ſenſible that *Liberty* can never be preſerved but by a *Repreſentative from among themſelves*; and tho' their Indignation and Apprehenſions might naturally lead them to ſpurn at ſuch a one as may be hereafter made by *Treaſury Mandates*, and a *Conge d' Elire from a Corrupt Miniſter*; though they might, and certainly would, refuſe to acknowledge the *Mimick only of a real Parliament*; an Aſſembly, compoſed of the *Dregs of the People*, the *mean Tools of Power*, the *Clerks of Offices*, and the *Collectors of the Publick Taxes*; and though they would certainly grumble to ſee their Properties diſpos'd of by Thoſe, who had none of their own; yet their Reſentment againſt ſuch a *mercenary Pack* would only aim to overturn that particular Power; and They would then immediately reſort to ſuch Meaſures as would ſecure a free and unbiaſs'd Election of a *legal Parliament*; without which this Kingdom, I may venture to affirm, will never long bear to be

governed. This is the Repreſentation We always recommend, and one, in which the Nation will confide——But if any Thing could deſtroy the Reverence due to Parliamentary Juriſdiction, the *corrupt Influence* contended for by theſe Wretches would effect it.

We ſhall conſume no more of our Time in Animadverſions upon the Infamy of *theſe Men*. They are no farther worth our Notice, than as their Numbers teſtify the Depravity of the Times. We ought therefore to be more alarm'd than we generally are. We ought every one of us, who have not bow'd our Knees to *Baal*, who have not been yet infected, to endeavour in our different Capacities to ſtem the Torrent, now breaking in upon us. Some may, by the Stations They are placed in, be able to be more eminently ſerviceable by a virtuous Example. Others may have Opportunities and Talents to perſuade, or confirm their Fellow-Subjects in the noble Principles of *publick Virtue*. But the meaneſt of us all hath it in his Power to preſerve one Man.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

London, June 1. LEtters which arrived laſt Week from Gibraltar adviſe, that the Spaniards had inſulted the Garriſon from their Works; and that a Spaniſh Centinel had the Inſolence to fire upon an Officer of very great Rank of the Garriſon.

Briſtol, May 25. Yeſterday in the Afternoon ended the Election for this City and County, when the Sheriffs declared Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. and Thomas Coſter, Eſq; to have the Majority of Votes, and they were returned duly elected. The ſaid two Gentlemen were, according to antient Cuſtom, carried from the Guildhall in two Chairs to the Council-houſe; but Mr. Coſter was not put down till he had paſſed through High-ſtreet, Maryport-ſtreet, round St. Peter's Croſs, and through Wine-ſtreet. The Populace on this Occaſion were exceeding numerous, as well in the Streets as at the Windows, &c. who made the whole City eccho, while the Bells were ringing, and Guns firing to join their Acclamations. This Election, remarkable for its being carried on in ſo quiet a Manner, and with ſo much Zeal by both Parties, ended without any Diſturbance or Quarrel. At the Concluſion of the Poll, the Numbers for each Candidate were, viz.

For

For	Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.	2420
	Thomas Coſter, Eſq;	2071
	The Hon. John Scrope, Eſq;	1866

And what is taken Notice of Mr. Coſter's Majority amounted to 205, being the ſame Number of the Oppoſition to the Exciſe Bill. The Evening concluded with Bonfires and Illuminations.

Norwich, May 25. On Wedneſday lay came on the long expected Conteſt for Knights of the Shire to repreſent the County of Norfolk in Parliament. The Candidates were the Hon. Robert Coke Eſq; and Mr. Morden, on the *Court Intereſt*, and Sir Edmund Bacon and Mr. Wodehouſe, on the *Country Intereſt*; when after the warmeſt Struggle, carried on with all imaginable Peace, the Poll ended about Eight at Night, and the Numbers for each Candidate (caſt up, and computed at the ſtricteſt and faireſt Manner) ſtood as follow, viz.

For	Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.	3224
	William Wodehouſe, Eſq;	3153
	William Morden, Eſq;	3147
	The Hon. Robert Coke, Eſq;	3081

And thereupon the two firſt were declared duly elected, to the unſpeakable and univerſal Joy of all Mankind here, who have the Happineſs to be independent. And the Joy that appeared on this Occaſion was really inexpreſſible.

The Poll for the County of Radnor began on Tueſday ſe'nnight, and was cloſed the Thurſday following, which ſtood thus:

For	Sir Humphry Howarth	567
	Gwyn Vaughan, Eſq;	555

But many Cottagers, and Penſiones of Pariſhes, and others, who had no Freeholds, having been polled, a Scrutiny was demanded and granted; when it is not doubted but Mr. Vaughan will appear to have the Majority of legal Votes.

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

A Compariſon between a certain Miniſter and a certain Roman *Emperor.*

I HAVE read of a *Roman* Emperor, (ſays Mr. *Fog*) who having rais'd Money upon the People for an Expedition into *Britain*, and having drawn together his Legi-

ons towards the Sea Coaſt, oppoſite to that Iſland, upon a certain Day march'd them out upon the Strand in Battle Array, the Tide being out; and then gave the Word of Command, that they ſhould all lay down their Arms and gather Cockle Shells.—— After this glorious Action he returns to *Rome* full of Pride, and enters the City in Triumph for this Victory gain'd over the Cockle Shells; and it is farther ſaid, that the *Osborns*, and *Walſinghams* of thoſe Times extoll'd it as the moſt glorious Expedition that ever was made.

I have likewiſe read of a Miniſter of State, who having drawn great Sums of Money from the Subjects for Preparations for War, and Preparations for Peace, for Foreign Troops, and for Foreign Treaties, and Negotiations, when he had bungled in ſuch a Manner as to ſet all the World a Laughing at him, goes to viſit the Province, where he was born, as full of Glory as a *Roman* Emperor returning from a Cockleſhell Expedition: Here he aſſumed ſuch State and Expence, that nothing but an Emperor could bear, and in fine, gave himſelf the Airs as he had brought all the Neighbouring Nations under Contribution.

Our Advices from ſome Parts of the Kingdom at preſent take Notice of the Grandeur and magnificent Living of ſome particular Perſons, I cannot ſay what Conqueſts they bring Home; but in *Norfolk*, particularly they tell us, there has of late an Expence been made, as if a certain Gentleman had found out a Mine of Gold; this puts me in Mind of a merry Paper publiſhed ſome Years ſince call'd the *Norfolk Congreſs*, which I think ſo ſeaſonable at this preſent, that I cannot help republiſhing it.

Here Mr. Fog *gives his Readers a Paper which was publiſhed ſome Years ſince, for which reaſon we ſhall not inſert it in our* Bee: *We ſhall only obſerve that this Paper had a great deal of* Wit, *and was filled with ſome of the beſt* Puns *that perhaps ever appeared in Print. Mr.* Fog *has unfortunately* murdered *ſome of theſe by pretending to alter the* Prayer *at the End of the Paper; for the* Maſter *of the Feaſt and his* Illuſtrious Family, *Mr.* Fog *makes this Prayer conclude in the following Manner;*

" And may that Peace which paſſeth all Underſtanding,
" make them live together in Unity and Concord; and let
" all the People ſay *Amen.*

Whereas

Whereas in the Original it ſtood thus.

" And may that Peace which paſſeth all Underſtanding, " make them *hang* together in Unity and *A-cord*; and let " all the People ſay *Amen.*

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Men *are known by their* Fruits.

BY their *Fruits* ſhall ye know Men, is a Maxim which we have on much better Authority than any of the Political Sayings retailed in the *Craftſman.* If thoſe Gentlemen, who have dubbed themſelves Patriots, have really any Portion of Publick Spirit, why don't they let us ſee it, in ſomething more ſolid than frothy Speeches, and ſmart Libels againſt the Adminiſtration? Why do they not turn their Heads to ſomething which may be evidently for the Benefit of their Country, and yet not ſubverſive of the Miniſtry? Why don't they contrive ſome Method for deſtroying that Luxury againſt which they rail, or for encouraging that Contempt of Money, which, they tell us, they approve? Why don't they practiſe as well as preach? Or why, after feeding us ſo many Years with Precept, do they not oblige us with ſome few Examples? Or why do they leave it in the Power of malicious People to compare the Bill againſt *Bribery* with the Entertainments in the B——gh, or their Zeal againſt the infamous Practice of *Stockjobbing*, with a certain Lady's killing her Coach-Horſes, to come to Town Time enough to nick the critical Moment in the *Alley?* Till theſe Things are mended, and we ſee *Patriotiſm* ſhine not in their Words only, but in their Actions, I am afraid the Converts they make will be like thoſe of a debauched Prieſt, whoſe Flock claim not only the Privilege of Canting, but of Sinning alſo like their Paſtor.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The Tories Behaviour in the Reign of Queen Anne.

THE Gentleman (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) who has for ſeveral Weeks paſt entertained the Publick with the *Diſſertation on Parties*, ſeems, at length, to have declined the

the further Proſecution it. This appears very ſurprizing, and indeed a little unkind in him; both as the Reign of Queen ANNE, which [illegible] hath hitherto left untouched, affords Plenty of excellent Materials for ſo fine a Genius to work upon, and as the Gentleman himſelf ſeems exceedingly well *prepared* and *inſtructed* for letting his Readers into the *Secrets* of that buſy and remarkable Period.

Is the Gentleman diffident of thoſe *Habits of Perſuading*, which are ſo natural to him, and which, by ſome weak People, are called the *Art of Diſguiſing*, that he will not venture to *try* them on an Occaſion wherein it is generally believed he ſtands in ſo much Need of a *Covering* for his *own* Conduct? Or is he afraid, that a View of the Hiſtory of that Reign would let in too great a Proportion of Light for the Eſtabliſhment of that glorious *Coalition of Parties*, which, like the Worlds of *Epicurus*, can never be brought into Being, but by ſome *fortuitous Jumble*, or *incomprehenſible Blindneſs*? Certainly, neither of theſe can be the Cauſe of his Silence. The Gentleman's known *Sufficiency*, and the juſt *Contempt* in which he holds all his *Antagoniſts*, are a Proof that the former Conſideration could have no manner of Influence upon him; and equally vain and ridiculous would be all Apprehenſions of the other Kind. For, if a Review of the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James* the *Second*, however *artfully miſrepreſented* and *diſguiſed*, be not ſufficient to alarm the People of *Great-Britain* againſt the Principles and Practices of the *Tory* Party, they never are to be alarmed.

But whatever were the Gentleman's Motives for diſappointing the Curioſity of his Readers in this Particular, or whether he has only poſtponed it till ſome other Opportunity, I am of Opinion, that the Tranſactions of that Reign are of the utmoſt Importance to be conſidered by every ſincere Lover of his Country. For this Reaſon I ſhall venture to give the Publick my Sentiments on that Subject.

When Queen ANNE aſcended the Throne, I think it is univerſally agreed on, that ſhe was under the Influence and Management of the *Tory* Party. The two *Great Men*, who then had the largeſt Share of her Confidence and Favour, found themſelves obliged to comply with her Inclinations this Way, and to join in Counſels with a Set of Men, who diſcovered a very early Deſign of over-

overthrowing every Thing that had been done at the late happy *Revolution.* Their Pretence was now no longer *Liberty* and *Property*, which had been their Cry in the *late Reign.* The *Divine Hereditary Right* of the *Queen*, and the *abſolute unconditional Obedience* of the *Subject*, became the Topicks of all Converſation, and were boldly propagated both from the Pulpit and the Preſs. The *Toleration* was complained of as a Grievance, and ſeveral repeated Attempts made to undermine and render it *precarious.* Theſe Attempts were made too at a Time the moſt improper and unſeaſonable; at a Time when the Kingdom was engaged in a moſt *juſt* and *neceſſary* War, againſt one of the greateſt and moſt formidable Troublers of the World, that theſe Parts of the World had ever yet ſeen: So great was their Animoſity againſt the Friends of *Liberty*, that they could not be prevailed on, by a Senſe of *Common Danger*, to ſuſpend their evil Deſigns to a more favourable Juncture. Like the *Devil* in *Milton*, they imagined, that *Obedience to the Laws was Slavery*, and had no Notion of *Liberty*, unaccompanied with the Power of *tyrannizing* over others.

Their Regard to the *Conſtitution* and the Liberties of *Engliſhmen* remarkably appeared in the famous Caſe of the *Ailesbury* Men. Here not only the Judicature of the Houſe of *Peers*, but the known Laws of the Land, and the *Perſonal Liberty* of the Subject, were invaded in the moſt open and violent Manner. The *Freemen* of *England* were treated as Criminals, for ſeeking a legal *Remedy* againſt the Infringers of their *Rights*, and their Perſons dragged out of the Cuſtody of the Law, with Circumſtances of *Terror* and *Cruelty* unheard of in a Free Country. A continued Series of ſuch arbitrary and imperious Meaſures, as it rendered them intolerable to the Bulk of the Nation, ſo at length it diſguſted the *ſoberer* Part of their own Friends, and obliged the very Men who had brought them in, to throw them out again, not for their own Safety only, but to prevent the Ruin of their Country, and of all *Europe.* *Few* and *Evil* were the Days of their Dominion; but in that ſhort Period they did a World of Miſchief. If their Race was of no long Duration, yet it was amazingly ſwift, and like all other violent Motions, threatened Confuſion and Deſtruction to every Thing within the Verge of its Influence.

Extract

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

The Abuſe of the Term COUNTRY-INTEREST.

THE Original Name of a *Country-Intereſt* in Oppoſition to the *Court*, (ſay's Mr. *Walſingham*) aroſe in *Charles the Second*'s Time, when the *Rights of the People* were ſo openly ſtruck at, and the *Being of the Proteſtant Religion* ſo viſibly endangered, that every Man, who had either at Heart was filled with the ſaddeſt Apprehenſions. There was then no *Pretender* to the Throne, whoſe Party could make the reigning Prince ſuſpicious or uneaſy. The *Country-Intereſt* of thoſe Times was formed on the Principles of Liberty only, without any ſecret Views of ſubverting the Conſtitution. They deſired a juſt Limitation of the regal Prerogative, and Security for their own Privileges. They wiſhed to reſtrain both within their juſt Bounds, that neither might exceed, nor the one endanger the other. They had no Ambition or Avarice to corrupt their Hearts. They oppoſed no Man to ſupplant him, nor miſrepreſented his Conduct with the baſe Deſign of ſtepping into his Office; nor laid Enormities to his Charge, which he had never been guilty of, that they might riſe on the Ruins of his Power, to practice worſe than any which ever had been imputed to him. Their *common Danger* was the only Incentive of their Oppoſition, and their *common Safety* the only End which they laboured to attain. This was the *Country Intereſt* which was then carried on, and which became the *Whigg Intereſt*, as it is now ſubſiſting.

The Succeſs of theſe *Whiggs*, at the Head of the *Country-Intereſt*, eſtabliſhed the preſent Conſtitution, which was founded in the *Limitation of the Crown*, and the *Declaration of the People's Rights*. As the *Prerogative* was eſtabliſhed on this Baſis, the *Liberties of the People* obtained the greateſt Security, ſince the Sovereign himſelf from this Period derived his Title to the Crown, and to the Exerciſe of ſupreme Authority, from the Recognition of their Birth-rights and Immunities. Under a Title of any other Species the People muſt always be unſafe, and a Prince, who aſſerts an independent Power by that very Claim, lays the Foundation for making all their Privileges diſputable and precarious. But where he can aſſert

no

no Power, which is not interwoven with popular Freedom; where he muſt acknowledge their inherent Rights, whenever he ſets forth his own Title; where he cannot maintain his Authority, without having Recourſe to theirs, and muſt always ſupport their Share in the Laws, without which his own Power would loſe its greateſt Sanction; there the People are in the happieſt Situation; the Court is, in this Caſe, become the Sanctuary of their Rights, and the *Country-Intereſt* can only be placed in the Support of ſuch Authority.

The *modern* Invention of a *Country-Intereſt* hath all the Appearances of an Impoſture, from its aſtoniſhing Latitude and Comprehenſion, which takes in Parties and Factions of every kind, upon no other Principle but that of Oppoſition, without exacting even the moſt ſlender Security for the Support of the Laws, and the Prince who maintains them. The *Tories*, who have been educated in a conſtant Averſion to the Rights of the People; the *High-Church Rabble* and their *Leaders*, who have laid it down as a Principle of their Religion, to oppreſs and deſtroy the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*; the *Jacobites*, whoſe Hands have been embrued in Blood, to introduce a *Popiſh Pretender*: All without Diſtinction are admitted within the *Pale of* this *Country-Intereſt*; they have the Support of its Influence; they are brought into Parliament by thoſe Voices which it miſguides, and would even be brought into *Council*, were ſuch Voices prevailing.

There cannot be any Thing more alarming than this, that a *Country-Intereſt*, as it is called, ſhall receive all Kinds of Men into Truſt, without any Exception of ſuch as have already betrayed all Truſts in which they were ever employed; and even without any Aſſurance, that they will act on honeſter Principles than they have hitherto done. The Pretence of this *Country-Intereſt* is to ſupport an Oppoſition againſt the Court; and the *diſſatisfied Whiggs*, having too ſlender a Strength of their own, adopt every *veteran Tory*, and *quondam Jacobite*, to join in thoſe Meaſures of Oppoſition; whilſt the *motley Mixture* of *irreconcileable Parties* is called a *Country-Intereſt*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

OUR *Marſilian* Letters adviſe, that the laſt Convoy from *Barcelona*, conſiſting of about 100 Sail, Men of War and Tranſports, paſſed by, within Sight of that Port, on the 25th paſt, directing their Courſe for *Italy*.

There are yet a good Number of *French* Troops at *Calais*, which, it is ſaid, are deſigned for *Dantzick*; but Politicians cannot forbear accuſing the *French* Miniſtry of Indolence, if not worſe, in ſuffering that City to be expoſed to ſo much Danger and Hazard, for want of a timely Succour, when they have had the whole Winter before them to provide it. It is generally thought to be owing to a Want of Seamen, and that the *French* Court has been deceived in imagining, that a Fleet was to be manned in *France*, as ſoon as in a neighbouring Nation.

It is now allowed on all Hands, that the Marſhal *de Villars* is recalled from *Italy*. 'Tis ſaid that the King's firſt Letter to him was in the ſofteſt Terms, *viz. That his Majeſty adviſed him no longer to expoſe himſelf to ſuch Fatigues as were no Way ſuitable to his great Age, but to return to* France: But the old Marſhal (who it ſeems did not care to quit his Command) having ſent his Maſter Word, that *though he had been lately a little out of Order, nothing could make his Diſtemper dangerous, but his being deprived the Pleaſure to fight his Majeſty's Battles.* A ſecond Letter has been ſent to him in ſtronger Terms than the former, to deſire his Aſſiſtance not as a *General* in the *Field*, but as a *Cabinet Counſellor*.

The Reaſon of the Marſhal's being recalled from *Italy* is variouſly reported; ſome impute it to his falling out with the King of *Sardinia*; while others affirm that his Parts are really decayed by his great Age and his late Indiſpoſition.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

GENERAL *Nenperg*, who lies in Garriſon at *Luxemburgh*, has not yet received Orders (as it was reported he had) to ſend away the Regiments which are deſigned

ſigned for the *Rhine*. A Regiment of Horſe, which is quartered at *Liſle*, is ordered for *Italy*; and the *Swiſſers*, which are in Garriſon there, are commanded to be in Readineſs, to march, as it is ſaid, to *Dunkirk*.

The Province of *Utrecht*, which has ſo long refuſed aſſenting to the Treaty of Neutrality between *France* and the *Netherlands*, is at laſt come into it; and, it is ſaid, the Act of Concurrence is actually delivered to the *States General*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

HIS *Catholick* Majeſty has had Paroxyſms of a Fever, at his Palace at *Aranjuez*, but is perfectly recovered, and in a good State of Health. There has been great Rejoycings at this Court, on the Succeſs of *Don Carlos*, and his Acceſſion to the Throne of the two *Sicilies*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Garriſon of the *Caſtro Nuovo* has ſurrendered to *Don Carlos*, upon the ſame Condition as the other Caſtles, *viz.* Priſoners of War. The *Spaniards* have, ſince their being Maſters of *Naples*, depoſited 2500 Ducats, in the Bank of that City, to be coined into the current Money of that Kingdom. They have likewiſe publiſhed an Edict, enjoining all the Barons of the Kingdom, and the Deputies of the Cities, to appear by a certain Day, in the Capital, to take the Oath of Fealty, under Forfeiture of their Effects.

Nothing very material has paſſed in the *Milaneze* and *Mantuan* ſince our laſt. There muſt ſure have been very great Backwardneſs or Neglect in ſupplying and reinforcing the *Confederate* Army, that they are obliged ſo ſuddenly to change their Meaſures from the Offenſive to the Defenſive, and to be even under Apprehenſions that the *Imperialiſts* ſhould have a Deſign of penetrating into *Piedmont*.

Our laſt Advices ſay the *Imperialiſts* were marched in four Columns towards *Parma*, and were arrived within three Leagues of that Place; and that the Marſhal *de Villars* was intrenching himſelf along the *Po*.

The firſt Convoy which ſailed from *Leghorn*, conſiſting

of 3000 Men, is arrived at *Naples* by Sea, as are likewiſe the 500 Horſe, which march through the Eccleſiaſtical State.

Some *Spaniſh* Men of War have taken three *Imperial Tartanes*, laden with Troops, and bound from *Trieſte* to *Naples*, in the *Adriatick* Gulph.

GERMANY.

LETTERS from the *Rhine* ſay, that the Marquis *d'Asfeldt*, General of the *French* Troops, detached to beſiege *Philipsburgh*, opened the Trenches before that Place, in the Night between the 29th and the 30th paſt, being covered with the Fire of a Hundred Cannon, and oppoſed by ſixty on the Side of the Beſieged: Theſe Letters add, that two Days before the opening of the Trenches they had taken a conſiderable Outwork: But the *German* Advices contradict as well one as the other of theſe Articles, and only ſay, that the *French* are preparing to open the Trenches ſpeedily. One Thing ſeems to be very favourable to the *French*, and may ſhorten the Siege, which is, that the Engineer, who directed the making of the new Fortifications of that Place, and muſt neceſſarily be very well acquainted with the old ones, has found an Opportunity of eſcaping from the *Germans*, and has offered his Service to the *French*.

The Court of *Vienna* ſeems to be under great Apprehenſions from one Side or other, ſince they are not only aſſembling the Militia of *Tyrol* and the Hereditary Countries, and repairing ſeveral Fortreſſes on the *Danube*, but are making Preparations for the Defenſe of that City, and forming the very Burghers to Arms, which can hardly be ſuppoſed to be done without ſome apparent Cauſe.

Our laſt Letters bring us an Account that *Philipsburgh* is actually beſieged, and that on the 2d Inſtant, the *French* attacked a Fort on the *Rhine*, which covers that Place, with a Detachment of 3000 Men; but that after a very warm Aſſault, they were obliged to give over the Attempt, and to retreat, as our *German* News ſays, with a very conſiderable Loſs. The Trenches were opened on the other Side of the *Rhine*, in the Night between the 2d and 3d Inſtant, by the *Swiſſers*, under the Command of the Count of *Belliſle*, with the Loſs of 56 killed, and 40 wounded.

POLAND

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

DUring the late 48 Hours Ceſſation of Arms at *Dantzick*, the *Pruſſian* Miniſter *Brannt*, and the Chancellor *Grumkow* went into the City, and, after having had a Conference with the Magiſtrates, returned to the *Ruſſian* Camp with an Anſwer to General *Munich*, which was in Subſtance.

1. That they perſiſt in demanding the Preſervation of their known Rights and Privileges.

2. That the *Ruſſians* immediately ceaſe their Bombardment and Cannonading. And,

3. That they withdraw their Troops from before the Place, with all Speed.

As this Anſwer plainly ſhewed the *Dantzickers* had no Thoughts of ſurrendering, the *Ruſſians* renewed their Fire with great Violence.

We may reaſonably infer from theſe Circumſtances, that the State of *Dantzick* is not ſo deplorable as our former Accounts would have induced us to believe.

It is certain that a Body of the *French* Succours, amounting to near 3,000 Men, arrived at *Wechſelmund* the 26th paſt, and, having landed theſe Troops the ſame Day, attempted to break through the *French* Lines, early the next Morning, being favoured, at the ſame Time, by a Sally from the Town. It is likewiſe certain, that, after a very ſmart Action, in which both the Attack and the Defence was carried on with great Gallantry, and the *French* had gained one Intrenchment, they, as well as the *Dantzickers* were repulſed, and the former obliged to retire and ſecure themſelves behind Fort *Wechſelmund*, while the lattar, perceiving the *French* had failed in their Attempt, retreated into the City, in very good Order. There ſeems to have been ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction killed on the *French* Side, the *Ruſſians* pretend to have ſome Priſoners of Note, and ſay, that the *French* loſt in the Action about 300 Men. The *French* affirm, that the *Ruſſians* loſt at leaſt as many. During the Action, the *French* Men of War and Frigats cannonaded the *Ruſſian* Redoubts on the other Side of the *Viſtula*, and did them conſiderable Damage.

The Siege of *Dantzick* is what at preſent employs the Attention of Europe; this City has been briskly attacked, and

and gallantly defended: The Inhabitants have ſhewn a very uncommon Affection to the Perſon of King *Staniſlaus*, which nothing probably could have induced them to do, but a firm Opinion that this Prince has ſo much *Honour*, and *Gratitude*, that he will not, (like ſome Princes) forget thoſe who were his Friends in *Adverſity*, if ever Fortune ſhould ſmile upon him. The Opinion the *Dantzickers* have of his *Virtues*, has made them ſuſtain the burning of their Houſes with Courage and Patience; yet ſome promiſes the *French* Ambaſſador has made them of a Conſiderable Sum by way of Reparation, and the Money which King *Staniſlaus* and his Court every Day ſpend among them, muſt doubtleſs have had a pretty deal of Weight to induce them to run all Hazards. What will be the Fate of their City cannot be poſitively determined; yet upon the whole we are inclined to believe the *Ruſſians* will at laſt be forced to raiſe their Siege. It is pretty plain that the *French* were beat in their laſt Attack upon the *Muſcovites* Trenches; but then it is alſo pretty plain that the Attack was made againſt the Opinion of moſt of their Officers, upon the vehement Sollicitations of Count *Peplo*. The immoderate Courage of this Gentleman coſt him his Life: When the Attack was made, it ſeems he got above 20 Paces before any of the Soldiers, ſtill crying out to them to *Advance*, 'till a Cannon Ball obliged him to be *Silent*. The Count ſeems in every Reſpect to have drawn his Fate upon him, ſince he had no manner of Buſineſs to have been in the Battle: 'Tis true, he was a Lieutenant General in the Army, but then he was at this Time Ambaſſador to the King of *Denmark*, and left that Court without Orders, (purely thro' an exceſs of Bravery) to accompany the *French* Troops, and to Diſtinguiſh himſelf in the Service of King *Staniſlaus*. In the Days of *Lewis* the fourteenth, tho' the Attack the Count was the Cauſe of, had proved ſucceſsful, he would perhaps have been diſgraced for quitting his Poſt without Orders. We are told that the *French* whoſe late repulſe has taught them Caution, have reſolved to wait the Arrival of more of their Troops before they attack the *Ruſſians* again; and when the *French* Numbers are encreaſed, it is likely enough that their own Valour, ſeconded by the *Dantzickers*, may make them ſucceſsful: General *Munich*'s burning and laying waſte all the Country round *Dantzick*, looks rather like *Revenge* than as if he himſelf expected to take the Place: It muſt however be confeſſed

confeſſed that this General and his Army have behaved with a great deal of Courage on the preſent Occaſion; Tho' they might reaſonably have expected all their heavy Artillery, and to have been join'd by the *Saxons* before now, they ſtood the late Attack of the *French* and *Dantzickers* with great Bravery. The *Ruſſians* in general ſeem at preſent to be better diſciplined and better Soldiers than ever they were; and the Behaviour of their General is highly to his Honour: It appears by the *French* Accounts that his Troops were at length giving Way in the late Attack, and would not have kept their Ground if they had not been animated by the Example of their General, who gave the higheſt Proofs of *perſonal Courage*, and fought reſolutely himſelf at the Head of them. We are informed that this Gentleman is a *German*, and was recommended to the *Ruſſian* Court by the Emperor. The *Czarina's* Troops with a few ſuch Officers may perhaps ſoon make a very good Figure.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE 3000 Men, which were lately tranſported from *Genoa* to *Corſica*, are ſaid to have routed a conſiderable Body of the Malecontents of that Iſland.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *June* 6.

YEſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by ſeveral of the Aldermen and other Perſons of Diſtinction, went to Deptford in the City Barge, and embark'd there on board the Eaſt-India Company's Yatch, in order to viſit the River Medway; and from thence to take a View of the Fleet now lying in the Downs.

On Monday laſt the Right Hon. Sir William Strickland, Secretary at War, arrived at his Houſe in Groſvener-ſquare from the Bath,

Bath, where he had been for the Recovery of his Health; and on Tueſday he waited on his Majeſty at Richmond, and was moſt graciouſly received.

We hear there will be a great Number of Promotions in the Army as ſoon as the General Review of the Guards is over.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Peterborough is relaps'd, and lies dangerouſly ill at his Seat in the Country.

The Right Hon the Earl of Rockingham having finiſhed his Travels, is arrived at the Hague in his way home, and is expected ſhortly over from thence, with the Right Hon, Horatio Walpole, Eſq;

The Lord Oſſulſton, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Tankerville, is preparing to make the Tour of France and Italy.

Yeſterday George Olive, of Nantes in the County of Cardigan, Eſq; was married at Hammerſmith to Miſs Dunn, a young Lady of a large Fortune.

Mr. James Bruce, Keeper of his Majeſty's Mint at Edinburgh, died there the 28th of laſt Month.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	165	Buried	Males	255
	Females	148		Females	257
	In all	313		In all	530

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 14.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

AMSTERDAM.

MEMOIRES de *Frederick Henri*, Prince d'*Orange*, *&c.*

That is

Memoirs of Frederick-Henry, *Prince of* Orange, *&c.* 4to.

We gave our Readers an Extract of this Work, in a former BEE, *which we ſhall now continue.*

THE Remarks of our illuſtrious Editor makes on the Campaign of 1645, are very well worth the Reader's Notice; As are likewiſe thoſe which follow, to ſhew what Uſe theſe *Memoirs may be of to General Officers, and to thoſe who aſpire to ſuch Employs.* "Nothing (ſays he) is more proper, "to form a General, than a diligent Study of the Deſigns, Expeditions

" Expeditions, and Conduct of other great Officers, and of " thoſe Accidents which have been the Occaſion of the Miſ- " carriage of ſome of their Enterprizes. For this Reaſon, " tho' the Manner of making War has entirely changed it's " Face, ſince the Times of the *Romans Cæſar*'s Commen- " taries are read with Admiration, and ſtudied to Advantage, " to this very Day.

" Arms are no more the ſame, the Manner of fortify- " ing Places is quite different; But the Military Art, at " the Bottom, never changes; And the ſame Qualities are " always required to make an able General. There have " not been many, who have poſſeſs'd all theſe Qualities, " in ſo eminent a Degree, as *Frederick Henry*. The Prince, " the Man of Worth, the Officer, Characters which are " rarely found, in one, and the ſame Perſon, were perfectly " united in him. But, as it is the General who is the " chief Actor in theſe *Memoirs*, him it is *Monſieur de Beau-* " *ſobre*, principally takes Notice of." In this Character he has diſcovered many Things which are very much to the Honour of the Prince. He made his Soldiers always obſerve the exacteſt Diſcipline; He never ſought the Occaſion of giving Battle; He was never ſo far prejudiced in Favour of hazardous Exploits, as to prefer them, for the ſake of Vain-Glory, to others more ſecure; He was never obſtinately bent to purſue his Deſigns, when unforſeen or invincible Obſtacles fell in the Way of them: And with all theſe Military Virtues, he was endued with a perfect Modeſty.

He accompanies every one of theſe Articles, with ſufficient Proofs and excellent Reflections. What he ſays, on the ſecond Head, is curious enough. It has been generally remarked, as ſomething very ſingular, that during the whole Time *Fredrick Henry* commanded as General, there was not one ſingle Battle fought; And he is perhaps the only great Captain of whom this may be ſaid. So ſurprizing a Singularity, probably the only one of it's Kind, has not eſcaped *Monſieur de Beauſobre*'s Notice; And what he ſays, on that Head, is ſo juſt, ſo well judg'd, and ſo well expreſs'd, that we believe we cannot do better, than to give it our Readers in his own Words.

" *Frederick Henry* (ſays he) never ſought the Occaſion of " giving Battle; He well knew, that however prudent a " General is, in taking his Meaſures, the Succeſs is liable to " an Infinity of Cauſes, which do not depend upon him; " And therefore would not expoſe the Army of the Repub-

" lick, without the greateſt Neceſſity. His chief Aim was " to eſtabliſh their Power, to extend their Dominions, by " proper Conqueſts, and to ſtrengthen their Frontiers. " Chance has little or no Share in theſe Sorts of Victories. " They are the Effects of the Foreſight, Vigilance, Valour " and Conduct of the General. Thus in reading the Mili- " tary Expeditions of *Frederick Henry*, we may eaſily perceive " the Succeſs of them was never owing to what we call " *Fortune*, ſhe had the Power, which ſhe always will have " to traverſe ſometimes his Deſign: But he never placed " any Confidence in her, nor ever left the Honour of their " Succeſs to her.

Great Pity it is, that, in theſe *Memoirs*, *we never ſee the Prince, but at the Head of his Army.* Our Editor juſtly obſerves, that, *if we were to ſee him at the Helm of State, he would loſe nothing of his Glory. He was never known to give any Jealouſy to the Republick; Or to oppoſe their Reſolutions: And for that Reaſon they placed their whole Affection, and an entire Confidence in him. Thus he obtained from the Love and Gratitude of a free State, what his Succeſſor, by a different Conduct, had near loſt, to* WILLIAM III. *for ever.* The Count *d'Eſtrades*, who ſerved long under *Frederick Henry*, and had a great Share in his Confidence, has left us a glorious Picture of this Prince, which our Editor gives his Readers at large.

From the Prince, who is the Subject of theſe *Memoirs*, *Monſieur de Beauſobre* comes to the *Memoirs* themſelves. " The Manuſcript (ſays he) is in Folio, 328 Pages, written " in two different Hands. They are the Hands (continues " he) of Secretaries, who were Maſters of a fair Character; " but who have made a very ill Uſe of their Stops and Ca- " pital Letters. I have ſeen three or four Letters of *Frederick Henry*'s directed to a certain great Prince: They were " written in *French* by Secretaries, and the Character very " much reſembled that of this Manuſcript. The Ortho- " graphy of theſe Memoirs, is according to the Uſage of the " Time in which they were copied; which, as well as the " Stile, is left unaltered. As the Prince of *Orange* is giving " a Relation of his Campaigns, his *Memoirs* are properly " Annals, in which he gives an Account of the Military " Tranſactions of every Year ſeparately. *Cæſar* took the ſame Method.

Our Editor has taken Care, for the Readers Eaſe, to divide his Narratives into pretty ſhort Sections, and, at the Top of every Page to place the Date of the Year. The Book-

ſellers

ſellers, on his Side, has been no leſs careful to render theſe *Memoirs* agreeable to the Reader: The Character is large and beautiful; He has placed the Prince's Picture at the Beginning of the *Memoirs*; and the Cuts at the Beginning of the Sections repreſent the moſt conſiderable of the Events contained in them. The firſt ſhews the Prince of *Orange* taking his Seat, after having taken the Oath, as *Statthalter*; and in thoſe which follow are ſeen, a Plan of the Siege of *Boiſleduc*, in 1629. The Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in 1631. *Maeſtricht* belieged, in 1632. The taking of Fort *Schenck*, in 1636. The Siege of *Breda*, in 1637. The Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Fleet, by *Tromp*, in 1639. And the Siege of *Sas van Ghent*, in 1644.

We might now proceed to extract ſome Paſſages out of theſe Memoirs, to give the Reader a farther Idea of the Taſte and Stile of them: But what we have already ſaid may ſuffice. We ſhall, therefore, only add, as we promiſed in our laſt, what our Hiſtorian has ſaid in his *Memoirs*, of the Marriage of Prince *William*, Son of *Frederick Henry* with the Princeſs *Mary*, Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *England*.

" The Prince of *Orange*, ſays he, came to the *Hague*, " the 5th of *December*, 1640 where he received Advice " that the King of *England* had given his Conſent to the " Marriage of the Princeſs *Mary*, his eldeſt Daughter, " with Prince *William* his Son; which Marriage being " highly approved of by the *States*, they together with " the Prince ſent their Ambaſſadors to *England*, to de- " mand the Princeſs in Form, and to conclude the Arti- " cles of Marriages. Theſe Ambaſſadors were Mr. *de* " *Brederode*, and the Lords of *Sommerdyck* and *Heenvliet*. " The firſt of *January*, 1641. the Ambaſſadors depart- " ed from the *Hague* and found the King at *London*, " where they met with a very favourable Reception, and " after ſome Audiences, and Conferences with the Com- " miſſioners appointed by the King, the Articles were " concluded on and ſign'd, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſiti- " ons and Intriegues of ſome, who, of all others, had " the leaſt Reaſon to Act in that Manner; the Princeſs " was then between ten and eleven Years of Age, and " the Prince fifteen.

" The Prince of *Orange* having received Advice, that " the Treaty was concluded; and that the King and " Queen of *England* were deſirous that the young Prince " ſhould croſs the Sea, as ſoon as poſſible; ordered the " neceſſary Preparations to be made, and the 20th of *April*

" he

" he departed from the *Hague*. In two Days he arrived " at *Graveſend*, where he was complimented by the Earl " *Linſey* in the Name of the King, and by him conducted " in Coaches, ſent thither for that Purpoſe to *London*; " being received every where with the Acclamations of " the People; and all the Demonſtration of Joy imagina- " ble. At his Arrival in *London*, he was carried directly " to the King's Palace, where the Prince of *Wales* and " the Duke of *York* received him at the Entrance into the " great Hall, and conducted him to the King and Queen, " who received him with all poſſible Marks of Affection " and Eſteem. After having paid his Compliments to the " King and Queen, he was conducted to the Apartments " prepared for him at *Arundel-houſe*, adjoining to *Som-* " *merſet-houſe*, where the Princeſs *Mary* was lodged. " The King and Queen repairing thither to be preſent at " the firſt Interview, and the Prince went ſoon after to " pay his firſt Viſit to the Princeſs, where he was receiv- " ed with great Favour, and as well then, as upon all Oc- " caſions afterwards, the King and Queen treated him " with all the Tenderneſs and Affection of their own Child.

" The 2d of *May*, being appointed for the Celebration of " the Marriage, the Prince was conducted in the Morning " to the Chapel Royal, by the Ambaſſadors of the *States*, " whither the King came ſoon afterwards. The Princeſs " was conducted thither between her two Brothers, the " Prince of *Wales*, and the Duke of *York*, the Queen and " the Queen-Mother of his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, being, " on Account of their Religion, in the Gallery. The Ce- " remony was performed by the Biſhop of *Ely*, Dean of " the Chapel; after which the Royal Pair were led to his " Majeſty's Apartments, where they dined with the King, " Queen, Queen Mother, and the two Princes. About ten " at Night, the Princeſs was put to Bed in the Preſence of " the King, the Queen, and the whole Court, the Prince " being undreſſed in a Chamber adjoining. The Princeſs " being in Bed, the King himſelf went and led the Prince " to the Bedſide, where he was laid by the Princeſs; and, " after having lain together two Hours, he was recon- " ducted to his Apartments. In this Manner were per- " formed the Ceremonies of the Marriage, which being " ended, the Prince, having ſtaid about three Weeks long- " er at the Court of *England*, took Leave of the King, " Queen, Princeſs, and the whole Court, and departed, " with Promiſes, that the Princeſs ſhould be ſoon ſent af- " ter him to *Holland*.

THE BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXVIII. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *June* 8. to *Saturday*, *June* 15.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home*, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N°LXVIII. From *Saturday June* 8. to *Saturday June* 15.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings, and Debates in the last Session of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the most *Remarkable Occasions*.

II. The Speeches of Sir Wm. Y----g, Sir J---n R-------t, Sir Wm. W----m, Sir R-----t W-----le, Mr. Sh----n, Mr. Pu-----ey, and Mr. D------rs, upon a Motion for several *Letters* and *Papers* to be laid before the House.

III. Observations on our late *Elections*.

IV. A Comparison of the Conduct of the *present Ministry*, and the *Country Party*, when they were both in Power.

V. The last Scheme of the Malecontents.

VI. A Vindication of the present Ministry, and particularly of a certain Hon. Person.

VII. *Popularity* no Proof of *Merit*.

VIII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

IX. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XI. True Happiness. An Epigram on our late *Elections*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, opposite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXVII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. An Account of the Proceedings and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Occaſions.*

II. The Speeches of Mr. Sh----n, Mr. C----ll, Lord C-----ne, Mr. P-----m, Mr. Pu----ey, Sir R---t W----le, Sir Wm W-----m, Sir Wm Y---ne, and Mr----St----pe, on the Addreſs propoſed to his M-----ty.

III. The Danger from Corruption.

IV. The Tories Behaviour in the Reign of Queen Anne.

V. The Abuſe of the Term *Country Intereſt.*

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Memoirs of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange.*

X. An Account of the Marriage of that Prince's Son, with the Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *England.*



THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXVIII. VOL. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Occaſions.

ON Wedneſday the 23d of *January* the *Navy Debt* Houſe of Commons having reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that a Supply ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, they, among other Accounts, ordered the following to be laid before them, *viz.*

An Eſtimate of the Debt of his Majeſty's Navy on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it ſtood December, 1733, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
DUE to pay off and discharge all the Bills registred on the Course of the Navy for Stores, *&c.* supplied for the Service thereof.	898360					
To pay off and discharge all the Bills registred on the said Course, for Premiums allowed by Act of Parliament on Naval Stores.	56811					
For Freight of Tenders, and for Stores delivered into his Majesty's Yards, *&c.* for which no Bills were made out on *Dec.* 31. 1733, as also to several Bills of Exchange.	20851					
To his Majesty's Yards and Rope Yards, for the Ordinary and Extraordinary thereof.	175564	17	2			
To Half-Pay to Sea-Officers, according to an Establishment made by his late Majesty.	19576	8	1			
				1171163	05	3

Seamens Wages.

Due to the Men unpaid on the Books of Ships paid off.	8194	10	4			
To Ships in the Sea-Pay on aboveſaid *Dec.* 31.	232643					
Carried over				233837	10	4

		l.	*s*	*d.*
Brought over		233837	10	4
To diſcharge and pay off all the Bills entered in the Courſe, for Pilotage, Surgeons, neceſſary Bounties to Widows and Orphans of Men ſlain at Sea.	251			
		241088	10	4

Victualling Debt as per *Eſtimate from thoſe Commiſſioners.*

Due for ſhort Allowance to the Company of his Majeſty's Ships in Pay, and which have been paid off.	15665	13		
For paying off all the Bills entered on their Courſe.	576726	19	5	
For neceſſary Money, extraordinary neceſſary Money and Contingencies.	323	17	11	
To Officers, Workmen, and Labourers, employed at ſeveral Ports.	9891	4	4	
		602607	14	8

Sick and Hurt, for the Debt of that Office.

Due for the Quart. and Care of ſick and hurt Seamen ſent aſhore from his Majeſty's Fleet, and Contingencies relating to the ſaid Service.		5316	7	10
		2020175	18	1
Carried over		2020175	18	1

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought over	2020175	18	1
From whence, deducting the Money in the Treaſurer's Hands as below		146224	12	
The neat Debt will be		1873951	5	5

Memorandum, There are remaining in the late and preſent Treaſurer of the Navy's Hands, on *December* 31, 1733, in Money, as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards ſatisfying the aforeſaid Debt of the Navy.

In the Hands of the Truſtees for Mr. Hampden's *Eſtate.*

For Seamen's Wages.	25251	13	2		
For Victuals.	629	9	6		
				25881	2 8

In the Hands of the Right Honourable Pat. Byng, *Lord Viſcount* Torrington.

				l.	*s.*	*d.*
For Ware and Tare, and Ordinary.	13189	18	6			
For Seamens Wages.	28077	1	5			
For Victuals.	6373	3	9			
For ſick and hurt Seamen.	2288	3				
For Seamens Wages to be applied as the Services ſhall require.	70415	3	3			
				120343	9	11
				146224	12	7

N. B. Received ſhort of the Supplies *Anno* 1733. 160000 *l.*

Vienna *Treaty called for.*

The ſame Day it was reſolved by the ſaid Houſe, That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that a Copy of the Treaty between his Majeſty

Majeſty and the Emperor, concluded at *Vienna* in the Year 1731, with the ſecret and ſeparate Articles, and the States Generals Act of Concurrence to the ſame, ſhould be laid before the Houſe; and the ſaid Addreſs being ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch Members of that Houſe, as were of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council.

Sir *J——n R——t* Bart. ſtood up, and, after a ſhort Speech, moved, that an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to give Direction, that the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to his Majeſty's Miniſters at the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, relating to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, ſhould be laid before the Houſe. Upon which Motion there enſued a Debate, in which the following Gentlemen ſpoke in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

Motion for other Papers.

Sir *W——m Y——ge.* "I do not "ſtand up, Sir, to ſay any Thing a- "gainſt the Power which this Houſe "has of calling for whatever Papers "they may think neceſſary to give them proper Lights "into any Affair they are about to have under their Con- "ſideration: That the Houſe has ſuch a Power is what "I believe no Gentleman will deny, but then every Gen- "tleman muſt grant, that this Power ought to be uſed "with great Caution and Diſcretion; no Papers ought to "be called for but thoſe which properly relate to the Af- "fair in Hand, and without which it would be impoſſi- "ble to underſtand fully and clearly what we are to be "about. It has been reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty to "order a Copy of the Treaty of *Vienna* to be laid before "us, but I cannot apprehend what Connection there is "or can be between that Treaty and the Letters and In- "ſtructions ſent to our Miniſters at the Courts of *France* "and *Spain*, relating to the Treaty of *Seville*. Can it be "ſuppoſed, that thoſe Letters and Inſtructions have any "Relation or Concern with a Treaty afterwards concluded with the Emperor, who was not at that Time in "good Terms with either of the other two Courts? As "all ſuch Negotiations are carried on in the moſt ſecret "Manner poſſible, it cannot, in my Opinion, be ſuppo- "ſed, that our Miniſters either at the Court of *France* "or

Sir W——m Y——ge's *Speech.*

" or *Spain* knew any Thing of thoſe Negotiations at *Vi-*
" *enna*, which ſo happily ended in that Treaty; and
" therefore it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that we can, from
" the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to them, receive any
" Light or Information, with Reſpect to the Treaty of
" *Vienna* now called for.

" But granting, Sir, that ſome poſſible Connection
" might be found out, between the Treaty of *Vienna*,
" and the Letters and Inſtructions which the Hon. Gen-
" tleman has been pleaſed to move for, yet there is an-
" other Rule to be obſerved in the uſing of that Power
" which this Houſe has of calling for Papers, which in
" the preſent Caſe will be an effectual Bar to the Moti-
" on: Though this Houſe has a Power of calling for
" Papers, yet we ought in no Caſe to call for thoſe Pa-
" pers which may contain Secrets, the publiſhing whereof
" might be of a ſignal Diſadvantage to the Common-
" wealth; I believe it will be granted, that a Secret
" communicated once to this Houſe is in great Danger of
" not remaining long a Secret: It was never known that
" a Secret was long kept by any ſuch numerous Aſſem-
" bly, and therefore we ought to be extreamly cautious,
" and never call for any Papers which may contain ſuch
" Secrets. For my own Part, I do not pretend to know
" the Nature of thoſe Inſtructions or Letters, but it is
" certain, that ſome of them may contain ſomething not
" proper to be publiſhed to the World at this Juncture;
" the publiſhing of it might, perhaps, open old Sores,
" and give Offence to ſome of thoſe Powers with whom
" we have at preſent a good Underſtanding, by which his
" Majeſty's Negotiations for reſtoring the Tranquillity of
" *Europe* might be very much embaraſſed, perhaps ren-
" dered entirely fruitleſs, and therefore I cannot but
" think, that any ſuch general Call for Papers is now,
" and always will be, of dangerous Conſequence.

" If this Houſe ſhould at any Time hereafter reſolve to
" take the Treaty of *Seville* into their Conſideration,
" when that Day comes, if any Gentleman of this Houſe
" can then lay his Finger on any particular Paper, which
" he thinks may be neceſſary for the Information of the
" Houſe, he may then move for it, and the Houſe may,
" if they think proper, agree to ſuch a Motion; but to
" make ſuch a general Motion as the preſent, to call for all
" the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to our Miniſters at thoſe

" two

" two Courts in general, I think moſt improper and irre-
" gular, and therefore I ſhall give my Negative to it?

Sir *W———m W———m.* " Sir,
" notwithſtanding what the Hon. Gen-
" tleman, who ſpoke laſt, has ſaid, I
" cannot help being of Opinion, that
" the Motion made by my Hon. Friend
" is regular, and that the Papers he has called for are
" ſuch as muſt neceſſarily tend to give the Houſe a great
" deal of Information, not only with Relation to the
" Treaty of *Seville*, but likewiſe with Relation to the
" Treaty which we ſhall ſoon have, I hope, laid before
" us, in Purſuance of the Reſolution we have juſt now
" come to, and therefore I take it to be as proper now
" as it can be when the Day comes which the Gentle-
" man ſpeaks of.

Sir W——m
W———m's
Speech.

" As to any Secret which may be contained in the Papers
" called for, and which it would not be proper at preſent to
" publiſh to the World, that can be no Argument againſt
" the Motion; becauſe if that ſhould happen to be the Caſe,
" his Majeſty would communicate to us none but ſuch as
" contained no ſuch Secrets, and in his Anſwer to our Ad-
" dreſs, would acquaint us, that the other Letters or Inſtructi-
" ons contained ſuch Secrets as were not proper to be reveal-
" ed at preſent; this would be a proper Anſwer from his
" Majeſty, and ſuch an Anſwer as this Houſe would cer-
" tainly reſt ſatisfy'd with, unleſs ſome very ſtrong Reaſons
" appear'd to the contrary: But, Sir, this is an Anſwer
" which ought not to be taken from any other Perſon but his
" Majeſty: It is below the Dignity of this Houſe to take it
" from any other; it is what no Member of this Houſe ought
" ſo much as to inſinuate; for any ſuch Inſinuation is offer-
" ing an Indignity to the Crown, becauſe it ſeems to be a
" dictating to his Majeſty, and preſcribing to him what An-
" ſwer he is to make to the Addreſs of this Houſe. The
" Gentleman ſpoke of opening old Sores, and that the pub-
" liſhing of thoſe Papers might give Offence to ſome of thoſe
" Powers we are now in Friendſhip with: This ſeems to be
" a very extraordinary Reaſon againſt the Motion; for I am
" ſure this Reaſon will hold equally good againſt calling fro
" any Treaty, or any Paper relating to our foreign Nego-
" ciations; and I can ſee no Difference between denying that
" the Houſe has a Power to call for any Papers, and making

" Uſe

" Uſe of an Argument, which, if allowed, would render " that Power altogether ineffectual: But, Sir, I would glad- " ly know what Prince, what State there is now in *Europe*, " whom we have not diſobliged and fallen out with, by " Turns; and ſhall it be ſaid. that the publiſhing of thoſe " Negociations which we carried on while we were at En- " mity, or at leaſt not in a cordial Friendſhip, with them, " will open thoſe Sores which were entirely healed up by a " new Treaty afterwards concluded with them? Does not " every Gentleman ſee, that this Argument ſtrikes againſt " this Houſe's ever deſiring to have any foreign Treaty or " Negociation laid before them, except ſuch as have been be- " fore publiſhed to the World?

" As to the Connection between the Papers now moved " for, and the Treaty juſt before called for, it is, in my O- " pinion, evident: For what End have we called for a Copy " of the Treaty of *Vienna*? What are we to conſider of, " when we enter into the Conſideration of that Treaty? Are " not we to conſider, whether it was for the Benefit of this " Nation, or not? And how ſhall we determine this, with- " out knowing the Circumſtances or thoſe Affairs which " made it neceſſary for us to conclude ſuch a burthenſome " Treaty? It is well known, that by that Treaty we en- " tered into very great Engagements, Engagements, which, " if punctually performed, may coſt this Nation infinite Sums " of Money; and Engagements which we certainly ought " not to have entered into, if the publick Tranquility could " have been eſtabliſhed at any cheaper Rate. Is it to be pre- " ſumed, that the Impoſſibility which was found of carrying " the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, without involving " ourſelves and all *Europe* in a bloody War, was what made " it neceſſary for us to agree to thoſe Engagements contained " in the Treaty of *Vienna*; and how is it poſſible for us to de- " termine, whether or no there was an Impoſſibility of car- " rying the Treaty of *Seville* into Execution, without having " all thoſe Papers firſt laid before us, which relate to the Ex- " ecution of that Treaty? It was, I remember, when firſt " concluded, a Treaty that was much bragged of by the " Friends of the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and if it was ſo " good a Thing, I cannot find out why he or his Friends " ſhould be ſo fond of keeping ſecret either the Means by " which it was obtained, or the Methods that were after- " wards uſed for carrying it into Execution. As to the

" Means

" Means by which that Treaty was obtained, they may not " perhaps relate much to the Treaty of *Vienna* ; but as to the " Methods uſed for carrying it into Execution, the laſt of " which was the Treaty of *Vienna*, every Man muſt ſee the " Connection, and therefore every Man muſt be convinced, " that it is neceſſary for us to have the Papers now moved " for laid before us, before we can properly take the Treaty " of *Vienna* into our Conſideration.

" His Majeſty, Sir, in his Speech from the Throne, re- " commends the preſent Situation of Affairs to the Conſide- " ration of Parliament, he recommends it to us, throughly " to weigh and conſider all Circumſtances before we come to " a final Determination ; but if ſuch Things as are neceſſary " for our Informotion, are, when called for, refuſed by thoſe " in Power, how is it poſſible for us to anſwer his Majeſty's " Expectations ? It muſt be owned, that we have of late " Years, been in very odd Circumſtances ; and our preſent " Situation may, perhaps, in the Opinion of many, be ow- " ing, in ſome Meaſure, to the Miſmanagement of thoſe in " the Adminiſtration ; I ſhall not ſay, it is ſo, but if this be " not the Caſe, I can ſee no Reaſon for refuſing the Papers " now called for ; and if this be really the Caſe, it ought " certainly to be enquired into, and the Papers now called for, " as well as a great many others, muſt neceſſarily be laid " before us, in order to enable us to make a proper Enquiry, " and to apply proper Remedies for thoſe Evils which the " Nation labours under at preſent. Upon the whole, Sir, " as I ſaid at firſt, I think the Motion now made to us moſt " regular, I think it is abſolutely neceſſary for us to have " thoſe Papers laid before us, for without them, I am ſure, " the Reſolution we have juſt now come to, can be of no " Effect, and therefore I hope the Houſe will agree to the " Motion."

Mr. C——r of the *E*——*r*. " I *Sir* R——t W——le's " ſtand up, Sir, to agree in ſome Part *Speech.* " with the honourable Gentleman who " ſpoke laſt : If we are at preſent in any unhappy Situation, " and if it be but thought, by any Gentleman in this Houſe, " that that Situation is in any Way owing to the Miſma- " nagement of thoſe in the Adminiſtration, in my Opinion, " whoever thinks ſo, ought to move for this Houſe's going " into ſuch an Enquiry ; they ought to move for the Houſe " to go into a Committee upon the State of the Nation, and

" upon the Foot of ſuch an Enquiry I will willingly join Iſſue " with the honourable Gentleman, or any other Gentleman " in this Houſe: Whenever the Houſe ſhall pleaſe to reſolve " upon going into ſuch a Committee, I promiſe, that in ſo " far as lyes in my Power, nothing ſhall be refuſed that is " thought proper or neceſſary for giving the Houſe all the In- " formation that can be wiſhed or deſired; but as that Time " is not yet come, I muſt think that the Motion now under " our Conſideration is very irregular, and ſeems calculated " rather for giving Gentlemen an Opportunity of declaiming " againſt thoſe who have the Honour to ſerve the Crown, " than for procuring any proper Information for the Houſe, " or any Advantage for the Country.

" It is uſual, Sir, for ſome People to make Motions rather " to fix unpopular Things on others, than to have any In- " formation for themſelves: They make Motions in order " to make a Figure in the Votes, which are ſent to all Parts " of the Nation, and to ſerve ſome particular Ends of their " own: When a Negative is put upon any ſuch Motion, " they are then ready to cry out, we would have relieved " you, we would have extricated you from all the Difficul- " ties you labour under, but we were by Power denied the " Means of doing it. This, Sir, is a Piece of Management, " it is a Sort of parliamentary Play, which has always been " practiſed by thoſe who oppoſe the Meaſures of the Admi- " niſtration; I remember it as long as I remember Parlia- " ments, and have by my own Experience been acquainted " with it: I can remember Motions made with no other " View, but to have a Negative put upon them, and par- " ticularly at the Beginning of a Seſſions, the Language a- " mong ſuch Gentlemen has always been, we muſt attack " them, we muſt give them no Reſt, but make Motion " after Motion; if they agree in any Motion we make, it " will diſtreſs them, and if they put a Negative upon every " one, it will render them odious among the People.

" This I ſay, Sir, has been always the common Practice " of thoſe who are reſolved at any Rate to oppoſe the Admi- " niſtration; but I muſt take Notice, that to ſay, that any " Motion in Parliament is refuſed by Power, is, in my O- " pinion, a very unparliamentary Way of ſpeaking; when " any Motion is made, every Gentleman is at Liberty to " debate with Freedom upon it, and to agree or diſagree as " he thinks reaſonable; if it be rejected it muſt be by a Ma-

" jority

" jority of the Houſe, and becomes an Act of this Houſe,
" and to ſay that, what is the Act of the Houſe, is an Act
" of Power, is not, I think, ſpeaking in the Language of
" Parliament.

" I ſhall likewiſe agree with the honourable Gentleman,
" that when any Papers are moved to be called for, the
" Houſe is not to be told by any Member, or any but his
" Majeſty, that ſuch Papers contain Secrets which muſt not
" yet be diſcovered; but I hope the Gentleman will agree
" with me, that it is below the Dignity of this Houſe to pre-
" ſent inſignificant Addreſſes to his Majeſty; we are not to
" deſire of his Majeſty what evidently, and at firſt Sight,
" appears to be ſuch as his Majeſty cannot comply with;
" and therefore when a Motion for any ſuch Addreſs is made,
" any Gentleman of the Houſe may, nay, he ought, if he
" thinks ſo, to riſe up and ſhew to the Houſe, that what is
" deſired by the Addreſs moved for, is of ſuch a Nature,
" that his Majeſty cannot comply with it; and this I take
" to be the Caſe now before us. In moſt publick Negocia-
" tions there are ſome Things may happen which ought ne-
" ver to be revealed; in every Negociation there are, I be-
" lieve, ſome Things do happen which ought not to be pub-
" liſhed to the World for a great many Years after; and
" therefore it muſt be very irregular to deſire his Majeſty to
" lay before this Houſe, that is, to publiſh to the World,
" all the Letters and Inſtructions relating to a Negociation,
" which happened but a very few Years ago.

" Gentlemen may aſſign what Cauſes they pleaſe for the
" Treaty of *Vienna*, but when that Treaty comes to be con-
" ſidered by this Houſe, I believe it will appear, that we
" thereby entered into no extraordinary or burthenſome En-
" gagements; it will appear, I believe, that we are not
" thereby obliged to do any Thing, but what we were by
" the Nature of Things, and by the Circumſtances of the
" Affairs of *Europe*, obliged to do, if no ſuch Treaty had
" ever been made. If this ſhould appear, it will then be cer-
" tain, that what the honourable Gentleman was pleaſed to
" mention, was not the true Cauſe, or the only Foundation
" of the Treaty of *Vienna*; ſo that 'till this Houſe has en-
" tered into the Conſideration of the Treaty of *Vienna*, and
" has found that the Engagements thereby entered into were
" ſuch as we ought not to have taken upon us, if there was
" any other Way left of carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into

" Execution, without entering into a War; 'till ſuch Time, " I ſay, it cannot ſo much as be pretended, that there is any " Connection between the Letters and Inſtructions relating " to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Treaty " of *Vienna* now reſolved to be called for; and therefore, " 'till that Time, the Motion now before us cannot be a " proper or a regular Motion.

" Before I conclude, Sir, I muſt take Notice, that the " Way which ſome Gentlemen have got into, of making " Panegyricks, and praiſing the Miniſters for their great and " profound Wiſdom by Way of Irony at one Time, and at " other Times calling Names, ſuch as a cowardly Admini- " ſtration, a wheeling, ſhifting Miniſtry; (tho' by the by " I never underſtood the preſent to be a ſhifting Adminiſtra- " tion, for, as I take it, the great Quarrel amongſt us, is, " that the Adminiſtration has not been ſhifted) ſuch a Way, " I ſay, Sir, is a Method of Speaking, which very ill becomes " any Member of this Houſe. Tho' I cannot agree with " Gentlemen who ſay that this Nation is at preſent in ſo " unhappy a Situation, yet I muſt grant that the Affairs " of *Europe* are not at preſent in a very happy Situation, " and if the Errors or Miſmanagement of any of the Ad- " miniſtration here has contributed in the leaſt to the pre- " ſent Poſture of the Affairs of *Europe*, I muſt think " that they very little deſerve to ſerve the Crown; but " really by ſome Gentlemens Way of Talking, one " would imagine that the Miniſters of *England* were the " Miniſters of *Europe*, or that Madneſs and Folly reign- " ed at this Court, and that the moſt profound Wiſdom " prevailed at all others: If any unforeſeen Accidents " Abroad, if the Ambition of any foreign Prince, or the " Miſconduct of any foreign Court, produces any un- " toward Effect, or occaſions any Troubles or Commoti- " ons in *Europe*, the Miniſters of *England* are immediate- " ly loaded with the Whole; it is they that have done " the Miſchief, and they muſt anſwer for it. This, Sir, " is a Way of Treating thoſe who have the Honour to " ſerve the Crown, which to me really ſeems neither " Candid nor Juſt: However I ſhall trouble you no fur- " ther, but only to declare that I ſhall be againſt the " Motion which the honourable Gentleman has been plea- " ſed to make."

W———m

W——m S——n Eſq; " Sir, as the ho-
" nourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has Mr. S—n's
" made grievous Complaints of the Treat- *Speech.*
" ment he and his Friends receive from
" other Gentlemen, I am a good deal ſurprized that he
" ſhould, at the ſame Time, fall into that very Error
" which he ſo much complains of in others; for to ſay,
" that Gentlemen make Motions only for the Sake of
" having an Opportunity to declaim againſt thoſe in the
" Adminiſtration, or for the Sake of making a Figure in
" the Votes, is Language, in my Opinion, as unparlia-
" mentary, and treating Gentlemen with as little Can-
" dour, as what he has blamed others for.

" I muſt ſay, Sir, that it ſeems to be a very difficult
" Matter to know how to pleaſe thoſe great Men in the
" Adminiſtration; for I find that when any Encomiums
" are made upon them, when any Thing is ſaid in Praiſe
" of their Meaſures, they immediately take it to be
" meant by Way of Irony; and if any Gentleman hap-
" pens to give them any Names which may ſeem to be a
" little harſh, that they underſtand exactly as it is
" ſpoke, and complain that Gentlemen do not treat them
" in a parliamentary Way: But, Sir, whatever other
" Gentlemen may do, I am none of thoſe who have be-
" ſtowed Panegyricks either upon the preſent or upon any
" Adminiſtration, and I hope I never was, nor ever ſhall
" be guilty of calling Names. Perhaps, the honourable
" Gentleman may diſlike thoſe Names which he pretends
" have been given to him in this Houſe, whether it be
" parliamentary Language or no I ſhall not determine,
" but I muſt tell him, that it is very ſoft and pleaſant
" Language when compared with that of the People of
" *England:* Were he to hear them ſpeak, he would
" hear them ſpeak in a Stile very different from that
" uſed at Court, or even in this Houſe; and I believe
" it would be for his Advantage to give a little more
" Attention to the plain Language of thoſe he looks
" on to be none of his Friends, than to the ſoothing Flat-
" teries of his Creatures and Paraſites about him.

" Sir, Gentlemen may make themſelves merry, but
" what I have ſaid, may, perhaps, when it is too late,
" be found to be true; and whatever the Honourable
" Gentleman and his Friends may pretend to think of
" the preſent Motion, I muſt be of Opinion, that it is

" not

" not only reaſonable, but that it is a natural Conſe-
" quence of what was immediately before moved and
" agreed to, and therefore I hope this Houſe will act ſo
" conſiſtently with itſelf, as to agree to the preſent Mo-
" tion likewiſe. What Information we may get from the
" Papers moved for, with Regard to the Treaty of *Vien-*
" *na*, the Gentleman who has ſeen them can beſt tell,
" but as that Treaty was the immediate Conſequence of
" the Negociations relating to the Execution of the Trea-
" ty of *Seville*, I muſt think that the Journal of thoſe
" Negociations will afford us ſome Light, with Regard to
" that Treaty which immediately followed, and therefore
" I hope the Gentleman will excuſe me for not taking it
" upon his Word, that the Papers called for can have no
" Manner of Connection with the Treaty which we ſeem
" now reſolved to take into Conſideration."

Mr. P——ey's Speech.

W——m P——ey, Eſq; Sir, " I ſtand up now, as I have been ob-
" liged to do upon many other Occa-
" ſions, to aſſert the Rights and the
" Privileges of this Houſe; we have not only a Right to
" call for what Papers we think neceſſary for our Infor-
" mation, but we have a Right to have the Papers ſo
" called for, laid before us. The Hon. Gentleman on
" the Floor ſeems highly offended at an Expreſſion which
" dropt from my Hon. Friend by me. I will agree with
" him, that this Houſe may or may not agree with the
" preſent, or with any other Motion that ſhall hereafter
" be made by any Gentleman in this Houſe: This is a
" Privilege which I hope ſhall always be preſerved, not
" only in Show, but in Reality; I hope no Gentleman
" ſhall ever attain to ſuch a Power as to have a Majo-
" rity in this Houſe always ready to approve of what
" he pleaſes to propoſe; and I will likewiſe agree with
" him in this, that when any Motion is rejected by a
" Majority, it then becomes an Act of the Houſe, in
" which every Gentleman muſt acquieſce; but I hope he
" will agree with me, that till the Queſtion is put upon
" any Motion, and the Opinion of the Houſe taken up-
" on it, it does not 'till then become an Act of the Houſe:
" Now, as no Queſtion has yet been put upon the pre-
" ſent Motion, and as it has yet been oppoſed, only by
" thoſe who are immediately concerned in the Adminiſtra-
" tion, I think it may very properly be ſaid, that what

" has

" has been asked has been refuſed by Power, or at leaſt " by thoſe in Power.

" The Gentlemen who oppoſed this Motion are forced " to acknowledge, that this Houſe has a Power of call- " ing for what Papers we pleaſe, but then, ſay they, " you ought not to call for the Papers relating to any " foreign Negociation, becauſe all ſuch Papers muſt con- " tain Secrets which ought not to be publiſhed to the " World. Is not this, Sir, ſaying and unſaying in the " ſame Breath? You may call for what Papers you pleaſe, " but you muſt not call for the Papers relating to any " foreign Negociation, becauſe the addreſſing for ſuch, " appears, at firſt Sight, to be ſuch an Addreſs as his " Majeſty cannot comply with.' Sir, I ſay, that when " this Houſe finds it neceſſary, they may call for all the " Papers relating to any Negociation whatever, and may " inſiſt upon having all of them laid before the Houſe. " Do not we know that upon ſuch Occaſions we name a " ſecret and ſelect Committee, to inſpect ſuch Papers, " and to report what they find in them relating to the " Affair under our Conſideration; and I hope, Sir, we " ſhall always have in this Houſe ten or a dozen of Gen- " tlemen, as capable to diſtinguiſh what ought to be kept " ſecret, and as capable to keep thoſe Secrets, as any Se- " cretary or other Miniſter of State, that is, or ever " ſhall be in this Nation.

" I am really, Sir, ſurpriſed to hear Gentlemen pre- " tend that there is no Connection between the Negoci- " ations for carrying the Treaty of *Seville* into Executi- " on, and the Treaty of *Vienna*, when by that very " Treaty of *Vienna* the Treaty of *Seville* was actually " carried into Execution. It is plain to the whole " World, that the Treaty of *Vienna* was the laſt Nego- " ciation ſet on Foot for carrying the Treaty of *Seville* " into Execution, and in order to judge of this laſt Ne- " gociation, we only deſire to ſee the Papers relating to " the preceding Negociations, which were carried on for " that ſame Purpoſe. It may, for what I know, be " true, that by the Treaty of *Vienna* we entered into no " Engagements, but ſuch as we were obliged to by the " Nature of Things, and the Circumſtances of the Af- " fairs of *Europe*; but it muſt ſurely be granted, that an " expreſs Stipulation is more binding than a natural Obli- " ligation, and that no prudent Man will confirm a natu-

" ral

" ral Obligation by an expreſs Stipulation, unleſs he has " ſome very good Conſideration for ſo doing: If we had " entered into no expreſs Engagements, we would have " left our Poſterity in the ſame Caſe we were in our- " ſelves; they might then have judged as well as we, by " the Nature of things, and the Circumſtances of the Af- " fairs of *Europe*, as they ſhould then have appeared to " them; but now they are pinned down, they muſt judge " only by the Terms of the Treaty which we have " made for them; and though the Nature of Things, " and the Circumſtances of *Europe*, ſhould be entirely al- " tered, it will, without doubt, be inſiſted on, that they " ought to perform thoſe Engagements we have ſubjected " them to.

" The Hon. Gentleman ſaid, that if the Nation was " in an unhappy Situation, and if that Situation was ow- " ing to any Miſmanagement at home, it ought to be en- " quired into, and that on the Foot of ſuch an Enquiry " he was ready to join Iſſue with any Gentleman in this " Houſe: On that Foot, Sir, I am ready to join Iſſue " with him: To me there is nothing appears more cer- " tain, than that we are in a moſt lamentable and calami- " tous Situation, and even from the Lights I have alrea- " dy, I am convinced, beyond all Doubt, that our pre- " ſent Situation is owing to the Miſmanagement of thoſe " at home: It may, I believe, be proved, to the Satiſ- " faction of every unbiaſſed Perſon; but I muſt ſay, that " if the Hon. Gentleman's Opinion prevails in the pre- " ſent Debate, he is taking a very effectual Method to pre- " vent its being in the Power of any Gentleman to bring " Proofs of what I have now aſſerted: While he is poſ- " ſeſſed of all or moſt of the Materials neceſſary for ſuch " a Proof, it is an eaſy Matter firſt to deny Gentlemen " any Acceſs to them, and then to throw out a Defi- " ance; but this will not, I hope, be in his Power; I " hope the Houſe will, in the preſent Queſtion, join " with me in Opinion, that it is abſolutely neceſſary " for us to have the Papers now called for laid before " us.

" I would gladly know how it is poſſible for the Par- " liament to give the Nation any Relief in its preſent " melancholy Circumſtances, if we are deny'd Acceſs to " thoſe Particulars from which only we can know what " our preſent Situation is. If the Queſtion ſhould come

" before

" before us, whether or no we ought to take any Part " in the preſent War? can we paſs any Judgment upon " ſuch a Queſtion, without firſt knowing how we ſtand " engaged to the ſeveral Powers abroad? And can we " know any Thing of this, without firſt examining the " many Treaties and Negociations which have been car- " ried on of late Years? If we are to take no Part in the " War, we muſt provide for the Safety of the Nation; " How can we do this properly, and as it ought to be " done? How can we judge of the Eſtimates that are to " be laid before us for that End, without knowing what " Danger the Nation is in? And how can we know " our Danger, without knowing how we ſtand with Re- " ſpect to our foreign Alliances and Engagements? For " thoſe Ends, Sir, we muſt have not only the Papers " now moved for, but, in my Opinion, a great many o- " thers will be neceſſary, in order to give us thoſe Lights " which we ought certainly to have.

" As I have ſaid before, Sir, even as Things now ap- " pear to me, all that has happened is the Work of our " own Hands; the Weakneſs of thoſe whom many alrea- " dy look upon as our Friends, and the Strength of their " Enemies, is all of our own doing: Gentlemen were " told of it at the Time when thoſe Tranſactions were " carrying on, but they were too wiſe to liſten to Ad- " vice. When the whole Chain and Series of our Ma- " nagement for ſeveral Years paſt comes to be impartially " look'd into, what I now ſay will be found to be true: " Certain Cauſes will be found producing certain Effects; " theſe Effects afterwards becoming Cauſes, and produ- " cing other Effects, till at laſt we have arrived at the " miſerable State we are now in; but theſe are Matters, " which I hope will ſoon come to be more fully opened, " and clearly ſtated to this Houſe.

" The Hon. Gentleman ſaid that Motions were often " made with no other View, but to have Negatives put " upon them; if that be the Caſe, as to the preſent Mo- " tion, the Gentleman and his Friends may eaſily diſ- " appoint us of the Negative we are ſuppoſed to expect, " and I wiſh, with all my Heart, that the Gentleman " would give himſelf the Pleaſure of diſappointing me " and ſome other Gentlemen, the obliging of whom did " never I am perſuaded, yield him any great Delight.

Mr. D——r's *Speech.*

Joſeph D——rs Eſq; Member for *B——r* in *Suſſex.* "Sir, "I am entirely againſt your Queſtion; I think it a moſt unreaſonable "Propoſition; and I muſt ſay, that, in my Opinion, it "would be altogether as right and as dutiful in us to addreſs his Majeſty to bring his Cabinet, with all the Papers in it, and lay it upon the Table, or upon the Floor "of this Houſe, to be peruſed by the Members. An "Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt but one, talked "of the Language of the People of *England*, and ſeemed to inſinuate, as if they abuſed and railed at the "Miniſtry. As to that, Sir, I have been, ſince laſt "Seſſion, in ſeveral Counties of *England*, and have converſed with People of different Parties, and I never "heard any Man reproach the Miniſtry; on the contrary, they ſeemed all to think, that the only Diſpute "among us here was, who ſhould be Miniſter: and as "this is a Diſpute which the Generality of the People of "*England* are no way concerned in, Gentlemen are "much miſtaken, if they imagine that the People of "*England* trouble their Heads about it."

The Queſtion was then put upon the Motion, and upon a Diviſion carried in the Negative 195 to 104.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Obſervations on our late Elections.

IN my former Paper upon this Subject (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) I took particular Notice of the *Kentiſh Election*, which was carried by ſuch a Majority as was never known in the Memory of Man, againſt the Weight of the *Docks*, *Cinque-Ports*, and *other Influence*, *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Civil* and *Military*, which hath uſually turned the Ballance there, on the Side of the *Court*.

Nor hath this Spirit diſcovered itſelf in the *County* only, but likewiſe in *two of the richeſt* and *freeſt Corporations*; I mean the City of *Canterbury*, and the Borough of *Maidſtone*, who have each of them returned two Members in the *Country Intereſt*, though the *Church* hath a very great Influence in *one* of them, and *Chatham Dock* in the *other*.

other. The ſame Diſpoſition manifeſted itſelf in the City of *Rocheſter*, upon ſeveral Occaſions; but their Dependence is ſo well known, eſpecially under our preſent Circumſtances, that no body can wonder to ſee the *other Intereſt* prevail.

I ſhall ſay nothing of *New Romney*, which is certainly the moſt independent of all the *Cinque Ports*, till the Diſpute about the Election of a *Mayor*, the Right of *ſeveral Voters*, and conſequently the Legality of the *Return*, is determined by the proper Judges. All the other Boroughs in *Kent* are under ſuch notorious Influence, that they do not require any Animadverſion.

I cannot quit *this County* without lamenting the Loſs of that *noble Patriot*, who hath been lately ſnatched from us, juſt after He had received the higheſt Honour, which his Country could beſtow upon Him, in full Confidence from his former Conduct that He would have continued to exert the moſt upright and publick-ſpirited Zeal, in Defence of our antient Conſtitution.——But We hope this great Loſs to the Publick will be repaired, as far as ſuch Loſſes will admit of Reparation, by that *worthy Gentleman*, who hath been lately nominated as a Candidate to ſucceed Him in Parliament, and whoſe excellent Character hath engaged the Affections of his Countrymen ſo warmly in his Intereſt, that it is generally thought He will be choſen without any Oppoſition.

The Election for the County of *Southampton*, where the ſame Kind of Influence prevails to a very great Degree, is another Inſtance of the *Senſe of the People*; for even ſuppoſing our Accounts of that Election, in the publick Prints, to be juſt, *one* of the Candidates in the *Country Intereſt* carried it by a great Majority, and the *other* loſt it only by *two Votes*; which is ſo far from being any Defeat, that, conſidering the vaſt Advantages on the *other Side*, it may be certainly reckoned ſomething more than a drawn Battle.

But the good People of NORFOLK afford us the moſt remarkable Example of a publick Spirit, and have for ever diſtinguiſhed Themſelves in our Annals by their glorious Oppoſition to all the Arts, which could poſſibly be employed to corrupt, or divert Them from the true Intereſt and Service of their Country. Indeed, when I conſider not only the natural and adventitious Influence, which a *certain Gentleman* muſt have acquired in *that County* by

a long Monopoly of Power, but even his perſonal Preſence, and that Multitude of Emiſſaries, whom He diſpatched to all Parts of the County, with the moſt prevailing Arguments; I am at a Loſs to think how a Cauſe ſo well ſupported could poſſibly fail, in this Age. It is certainly a very melancholy Circumſtance for the *poor Gentleman*, and I can ſcarce help pitying Him, in Spight of my Country; for I am ſomewhat of Mrs. *Peachum*'s Opinion, *that it is a moving Thing to ſee a* Great Man *in Diſtreſs*. I am ſenſible that his *pious Advocates* may quote Scripture in his Behalf, and alledge that *a Prophet is without Honour in his* own Country, *and among his* own Kin. But when a *Man hath no Honour in any Country*, He cannot laſt long; and this This ſeems to be the Caſe of our *political Prophet*; for if from the *North* We travel *Weſtward*, his Affairs will appear in a much worſe Plight; all the Counties in that Part of the Kingdom having choſen their Repreſentatives on the *popular Intereſt*; without any Oppoſition, or Struggle, on the *other Side*.

It hath been already obſerved that moſt of the *rich, trading Cities and Corporations*, where there is the leaſt Degree of Independency, have diſcovered the ſame malignant Diſpoſition, and preſerved the general Intereſt of the *Nation* to that of *one private Man*. But ſince I am now got into the *Weſt of England*, the City of *Briſtol* deſerves particular Mention; for as it is, without Diſpute, the greateſt trading City in the whole Kingdom, next to *London*, ſo it hath followed her Example in the Choice of her *Repreſentatives*, againſt all the corrupt Applications of *Power* and *Money*. By this glorious Action, the Citizens have expreſſed a juſt and grateful Senſe of their *late Deliverance*, and intitled Themſelves to the future Regard of Parliament, if any ſuch deſtructive Project againſt their *Trade* and *Liberties* ſhould ever be attempted again.

But the *Corniſh Elections* are a convincing and even demonſtrative Proof of what we have advanced, concerning the *Senſe of the People*; for though *Cornwal* is in a Manner over-run with *Brough Towns*, and a great Majority of Them are abſolutely under Dependence; yet it is plain that they have no Influence on the Body of the People; ſince the *ſame Perſons*, who aſſume a ſort of dictatorial Power over the *Corporations*, have not ſo much as attempted,

tempted, or propoſed, to ſet up any of their Creatures for *Repreſentatives of the County.*

Methinks, there is ſomething very ridiculous as well as unwarrantable, in the Circumſtances and Management of *theſe Boroughs.* They are generally treated like *Ideots* or *Lunaticks*, who are not capable of chuſing their *own Guardians*, and therefore are delivered over to the Care of ſome *Relation* or *Neighbour*, who undertakes their Affairs, and is ſure of having his Proceedings ratified above, without their Approbation, or Conſent. From hence it often comes to paſs that the *Repreſentatives* and the *Repreſented* are utter Strangers to each other; and I ſhould not be in the leaſt ſurprized to ſee a warm Contention in Parliament about the late Elections for ſome of *theſe Boroughs*, which never ſaw, or were ſeen by any one of the *Petitioners*, or the *ſitting Members.* Nay, I have been told that ſome of the chief Inn-keepers in *theſe Boroughs* have not been able to ſatisfy the Curioſity of their Gueſts who their Members were; and that their *Members* have been equally at a Loſs in Town to anſwer to the Names of their *Boroughs*, when they have been called over in the Houſe.

There muſt be ſome extraordinary Magnetick to draw the Affections of People at ſuch a Diſtance, and make Them ſtick ſo cloſe to Men, whom They never ſaw, or heard of before. Some Perſons affirm that *this Noſtrum* is compoſed of a yellow Kind of Earth, which is round in great Quantities, at theſe Seaſons, on a certain Hill in *Cornwal*, called the *Mount of Corruption.* Others are of Opinion that the *Maſter of the Mount*, who is certainly a very great Adept in the occult Sciences, hath diſcovered the *Philoſopher's Stone*, and can turn every Thing He touches into *Gold*; it being computed that, in ſome Years, He ſpends at leaſt twenty Times the Income of his Eſtate, and yet was never known to want Money, upon theſe Occaſions. But, for my Part, I very believe that He acts only by *Commiſſion*, and hath *Credit* given Him for every Thing he does.

There is a remarkable Caſe in *Coke's Inſtitutes*, which deſerves the Obſervation of the Publick, at this Time.

" *Thomas Long* gave the Mayor of *Weſtbury* 4*l.* to be " elected Burgeſs, who thereupon was elected. This " Matter was examined and adjudged in the Houſe of " Commons, *ſecundum Legem & Conſuetudinem Parlia-*

" *menti*,

" *menti*, and the *Mayor* fined and impriſoned, and *Long* " removed; for *this corrupt Dealing*, ſays Sir *Edward* " *Coke, was to poiſon the* FOUNTAIN *itſelf*.——*Chap.* 1. *Inſt.* 4.

From this Caſe it appears that the Practice of *corrupting Boroughs* is not only entirely modern; and We read of a Set of Projectors, in the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, who *undertook to model the Houſe of Commons to the King's Purpoſes*; from whence they gained the Name of *Undertakers*. But as the former *Attempt* was puniſhed in an exemplary Manner, ſo the *latter* was defeated; and tho' ſuch Practices of *poiſoning the Fountain* have been wonderfully improved ſince that Time, they were never inſiſted on till very lately as any Proof of the *Senſe of the People*.

Nothing is more common at preſent than to hear one Corporation called a *Court-Borough*, another a *Treaſury-Borough*, a third an *Admiralty-Borough*, a fourth a *Poſt-Office Borough*, and ſo of many more; becauſe They depend on *theſe Offices*, and are often obliged to chuſe ſuch *Repreſentatives* as are nominated to Them. This is *undertaking* with a Witneſs, and cantoning out the Boroughs of *England* amongſt *Court-Favourites*. It gives us a very ſtrong Idea of the Power of a *Miniſter*, but is far from being any Proof of the *Senſe of the People*.

I ſhall conclude this Paper with a very extraordinary Letter, which I am informed hath been ſent to all the Poſtmaſters in the Kingdom, during the late Elections.

SIR,

" I Deſire you'll ſend me a particular Account of your " Election, when it comes on, and if there be any " Oppoſition and a Poll, pray adviſe by every Poſt *how* " *it goes*, and when the Return is made, inform me *how* " *the Parties ſtand affected*, where their *Places of Reſi-* " *dence* are, if They are *new Members*; your punctual " Complyance with This will greatly oblige

General Poſt-Office, *Your humble Servant.*
Apr. 18, 1734.

P. S. *If there be any Boroughs in your Knowledge, or Delivery, pray procure me Accounts thereof, as above.*

I ſhall

I ſhall make no Comments on this *Letter*, which ſufficiently explains itſelf, and ſhews the unwearied Endeavours of *ſome Gentlemen* to preſerve the *Freedom of Parliament.*

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

A Compariſon of the Conduct of the preſent Miniſtry, and of the Country Party, *when they were each in Power.*

IT has been frequently inſinuated (ſays Mr. *Fog*) by the Minſterial Writers, that the Oppoſition that has been made to the Meaſures of their Paymaſters, is ſtirred up by no better Motives, than thoſe of Envy, Ambition, or Avarice: That if the Gentlemen of the Country Party were admitted into Employment, they would exhibit juſt the ſame Scene, the governing Party has done for ſeveral Years paſt: that they likewiſe would (as their Predeceſſors had done) make uſe of all the Arts and Expedients, their Stations would put them in Poſſeſſion of, to maintain their Ground: And particularly, that as it is of the utmoſt Conſequence to a M——y to have a Parliament in their Intereſt, they would with the greateſt Solicitude improve upon the vileſt Methods they had ſeen practiſed before, to gain ſuch a Majority, as would give a Sanction to whatever Schemes they ſhould think fit to undertake.

This is what has been always ſaid by the Party in Power, againſt thoſe that oppoſe them. But ſince it is univerſally allowed, that there has been ſuch a *Phænomenon* in Nature, as a *bad Miniſtry*, and that *that* Miniſtry hath been withſtood by Men of Honour and Virtue, it follows, that ſuch a Charge has not always been true. Whether it is true or not at this preſent Time, with Regard to the Elections of Members of Parliament, it is impoſſible for me to determine: I mean 'tis impoſſible to ſay, in what Manner the Country Party would behave in the chuſing a new Parliament, had they the Management of Affairs.

There was a Time, when the Adminiſtration was in the Hands of that *Party.* —— Let us enquire, what kind of Gentlemen they recommended to the People to be ſent to Parliament at their firſt Entrance into Power, in the memorable Year 1710.

The

The Author of the Paper called the *Examiner* was the *Osborne*, or rather the *Walſingham* of that Time. Not that he bore any Reſemblance to thoſe Authors in his Manner of Writing; for the Wit and Spirit of that Paper is inimitable. But he was the principal Political Writer of the prevailing Party, and was repreſented by his Adverſaries, as the *Hackney Tool* of the Miniſtry. —— I am perſuaded therefore it will eaſily be granted me, that whatever this *Hackney Tool* publiſhed, was the Senſe of the Miniſtry that employed him, and gave him his Pay, if any was given him. —— Let us ſee then what ſort of Gentlemen the Examiner (and conſequently the Miniſtry) recommended to the Freeholders and other Electors of the new Parliament, upon the Diſſolution of the *old one* in the abovementioned Year. —— It will appear they were ſuch, as every Man of Senſe, of what Party ſoever, who wiſhed well to his Country, muſt acknowledge, were the fitteſt Perſons to make up a *Britiſh* Senate.

I will lay before you ſome Extracts from the *Examiner* of the 5th of *October* 1710.

Here Mr. Fog *gives his Readers ſome* Extracts *from the* Examiner; *by which it appears the Authors of that Paper adviſed the People of* England *to elect Gentlemen of Eſtates in their Neighbourhood; ſuch as would inſpect the* Publick Accounts, *and be* FRUGAL *of the* Nation's Money.

Did the Enemies of the Adminiſtration (ſays Mr. *Fog*) at that Time recommend Gentlemen endowed with Qualifications, that were the Reverſe of thoſe this Writer has reckoned up? —— Did they recommend Perſons not of the Neighbourhood? Did they deſire Members to be choſen, who were liſted under Great Men, and not free Agents? ——— Did they wiſh for Repreſentatives of no Religion and no Conſcience; not in the Intereſt of their Queen, and of the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, and not averſe to that of the *Pretender*? —— Did they entreat the People of *England* to elect thoſe, that were profuſe of the Nation's Money, that were for raiſing Eſtates by pillaging the Publick; whoſe Buſineſs would be to quaſh all Accounts concerning the State of the Nation, the Fleet and the Army, and to divert all Enquiries of that Kind? In ſhort, did they deſire them to chuſe ſuch a Parliament, as would itſelf chuſe a Parliament? No, ſurely they did not.

On

On the contrary; a Man that ſets up for Patriotiſm and Oppoſition to the Miniſtry (provided he was not an Enemy to his Country) would certainly recommend ſuch Members to be ſent to Parliament, as were Men of Landed Eſtatse, were independent, were conſcientious, were frugal of the publick Money, and watchful of the Peoples Liberties. For he would be convinced, that the People of *Great Britain*, as long as they are repreſented in Parliament by Gentlemen thus qualified, can never ſuffer any great Inconveniency from the Miſmanagement of the moſt corrupt Adminiſtration. ——— By which it appears, that our Miniſterial Writer and the Patriot muſt concur in their Choice of Parliament Men.

Can it be imagined, that a Miniſtry that were not afraid, nay, that were deſirous of ſuch a Parliament, as our Author has deſcribed, could poſſibly have any Deſigns, that were diſagreeable to the Body of the Nation?

I ſhould have been glad to have ſeen the ingenious Advocates of the preſent M——ry recommend to the Electors Members poſſeſſed of ſuch Qualifications. But I am afraid, Gentlemen of Eſtates in the Neighbourhood of thoſe they repreſent, Gentlemen of Religion and Conſcience, Gentlemen frugal of the Nation's Money, and ready to let thoſe that pay it know how it is diſpoſed of, are not the Perſons, that Meſſieurs *Osborne* and *Walſingham* would think proper for a Britiſh or rather a Miniſterial Parliament. ——— 'Tis certain they have not recommended ſuch.

It muſt be obſerved with great Satisfaction by all true Lovers of their Country, that moſt of the Counties in *England* have choſe for their Repreſentatives in the enſuing Parliament, ſuch Gentlemen as our Author has thought the beſt qualified for their Truſt. Which ſhows that the Landed Men of this Kingdom are become ſo ſenſible of their true Intereſt, that they are not to be blinded by ſpecious Pretences, nor corrupted by undue Influences.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The laſt Scheme of the Malcontents.

THE Malcontents having been driven from one Poſt after another, found at laſt no Place wherein to ſhelter themſelves or their Adherents but a *new Parliament.*

ment. In this they were forced to give out (in order to keep their Faction in Heart) they ſhould obtain a certain *Majority*, and thereby ſecure as certain a Victory, the happy Conſequences of which would be ——— *Plunder* and *Places.* But as the Chiefs were quickly convinced that the gaining this *Majority* was a Thing impoſſible, which appears from the ſpeedy Diſcontinuance of the *diſtinguiſhed Liſt* of *new choſen Members* printed in the *News* Part of the *Craftſman*; they have had Recourſe to a new, and far more dangerous Scheme than any of their former, *viz.* of inſiſting, that ſince they are ſtill like to remain a *Minority* in *Parliament*, therefore it is to be conſidered as *No Parliament at all.* But the Commons when they ſhall meet according to the King's Writs and the Sheriffs and other Officers Returns, are to be looked on as *The Mimick* of a *Parliament*, *The Dreggs* of the *People*, *The Mean Tools* of *Power*, and *A Mercenary Mob.* What Views are to be ſerved by ſuch a Declaration as this, there needs no great Penetration to diſcover.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

A Vindication of the preſent Miniſtry, *and in particular of a certain Honourable Perſon.*

NOTHING (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) has ſo much convinc'd me, that the preſent Miniſtry have the *true Intereſt* of the Nation at Heart (notwithſtanding ſome undeſigned Errors, which they may have committed in common with the beſt Miniſters of all Nations) as their being the Objects of the moſt inveterate and defaming Malice of the *rakeſt and unalterable Enemies* of our Conſtitution. I well know, all who are Enemies to the *Miniſtry*, are not knowingly ſo to the *Conſtitution*; but, the Enemies of *Both* are ſo cloſely link'd together, that it's not eaſy to ſeparate them. And it's far more probable, *the Former* ſhould become Dupes of the Latter, than that the *Latter* ſhould be circumvented by the Former; and ſhall we riſque a *Tory Parliament*, meerly for a Change in the Adminiſtration? The Enemies of the Miniſtry know 'tis impoſſible to ſucceed in their Attempts of diſplacing the Miniſtry, but by artfully perſuading his Majeſty, and baſely deluding his People into a Belief, that They have Deſigns foreign

foreign to the *National Intereſt.* But, as his Majeſty is wiſely ſenſible, that his *Prerogative*, as ſettled by the glorious *Revolution*, is *Eſſential* to the Preſervation of our *Conſtitution*, and that any *Diminution* or *Infringment* of that Prerogative would be no leſs detrimental to the *Publick*, than its *Extenſion*; we cannot wonder that Regard which all thinking Men know he has always ſhewn for our Liberties, ſhould influence him with reſpect to a *Miniſter*, whoſe Care for the *Peoples Rights*, at all Times, equals his Concern for *the Dignity of the Crown.* The Miniſtry have attempted no Alterations in our Conſtitution. Their Oppoſers have; *Jacobites* have joined *Republicans* in their Attempts on the *Royal Prerogative*; and conſequently, to pave the Way for another Rump Parliament. Can we imagine a *Commonwealth* to be the Mark which *Jacobites* aim at? No. A *Fatal Revolution* is what they pant after; and without ſome Alteration of our preſent happy Situation of Affairs, they are fully ſenſible all Endeavours that way muſt neceſſary prove fruitleſs. Can we think *Republican Principles* adapted to a Genius of the *Britiſh* Nation? We know they are not. In ſhort, we know all Alterations of a State ſo perfectly well ſettled as Ours now is, muſt be for the worſe, and conſequently it is our Duty to deſtroy *all Coalitions* but what tend to the preſerving thoſe Bleſſings we Now enjoy, and look on all *pretended Reformers* of our Conſtitution, as its Betrayers and greateſt Foes. The Miniſtry no ways deſerve to be look'd on in that Light, which the Malice of theirs and our Enemies have placed them in. 'Tis much eaſier to *accuſe*, than *convict*; and more common to indulge Ill-nature, and Indolence, by believing a *defam'd Innocent* guilty, than to be at the Pains of confuting his Accuſer. Let us then not condemn (on *impudent Aſſertions*, but *Proof*) a Miniſter, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in his Country's Service, when his vile Defamer, by that infamous *French Commerce Bill*, would have betray'd our Trade into the ſame Hands, from whence he intended us a *Popiſh Tyrant.* Let us judge the Miniſter as we would deſire in Juſtice, to be judged, were we in his Situation; and then thoſe hard Epithets, *All-graſping*, *All-ſcreening*, *&c. Miniſter*, will have no greater Weight with us, than all ſuch Aſſertions ſhould have, when made, (to uſe the Defamer's Style by an *All-malicious*, *All-lying*, *All-betraying*, *perjured* Craftſman.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Popularity *is no Proof of* Merit.

THOSE (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) who made Popularity the only Teſt, have ſeldem any other Proof of Merit. Publick Applauſe may be the Advantage of the Worſt, as well as of the Beſt, and for that Reaſon can never be the Sanction of any Cauſe in the World. This Food of vain Ambition, this Snare of Senſe and Honeſty, this Breath of giddy Multitudes, which is ſo often prized beyond either Innocence or Peace, and is ſo frequently obtained by ſacrificing both, this dear bought Favour is ſcarcely ſecure one Moment to the Poſſeſſor; nor Wiſdom and Science can always obtain it, nor Wealth with all its Treaſures purchaſe it with any Security, nor Truth and Integrity allure its Attachment to themſelves, however deſerving above all others. As it proceeds from, ſo it depends on, the great promiſcuous Heap of Mankind, where the Brave are mingled with the Baſe, the Diſcerning with the Weak and Fooliſh; where Numbers, without any Senſe or Property, give Law to the wiſeſt Underſtandings, and to the largeſt Fortunes; where likewiſe Folly and Impudence, as they are always moſt noiſy, have uſually moſt Attention; where too the Men of Senſe cannot be relied on as either diſintereſted or ſincere, and thoſe who have leaſt Senſe, are moſt in the Power of thoſe who have leaſt Sincerity.

In Truth, it is ſo far from being to any Man's Honour, that he commands Legions of baſe or worthleſs Men, it muſt on the contrary expoſe him to ſtrong and juſt Suſpicions; nor Truth, nor Honeſty, can be the uſual Baits of this Sort of Popularity, where a vicious, and a diſſolute Multitude are the Voices which altogether ſupport it. If ſtrict Enquiry be made into thoſe Arts, which captivate the *vulgar Breath*, what Flatteries, what Falſhoods, what vile Proſtitutions, and Corruptions are practiſed to engage it? How low and infamous do ſuch Men make themſelves, who can be the Deſamers of that Worth which they envy, to become the Idols of that Mob which they deſpiſe? And when, by their having intoxicated a lewd, diſorderly Rabble, debauched them to the Scandal of Sobriety, and to the Ruin of Induſtry, they have enſnared them in Oppoſition

Oppoſition to their Friends, their Benefactors, and their Country, what a monſtrous Claim is that to publick Praiſe, which ariſes from ſuch a Scene of publick Infamy; and how extravagantly do they vaunt themſelves of a Succeſs, which ought to brand them with indelible Shame?

Who would be popular when this Badge of Honour is ſo baſely diſpoſed of, when Men the moſt amiable and uſeful of any in the World have it not, but thoſe who are the Scandal and Seducers of Mankind are the Objects of Popularity? This blind Devotion, which adores the leaſt Worthy, adopting thoſe who ought to be the moſt Odious, naturally blaſphemes whatever is great or good: 'Tis the everlaſting Byaſs of all Superſtition and Bigotry, either in Religion or Policy. That Ignorance and Stupidity, which hath no Diſcernment of excellent Worth, nor any Affection for it, always gives its Applauſe to that Character which is the moſt oppoſite to it, as in the Idolatry of *Egypt* the *oddeſt Animals* were the moſt *popular* Divinities.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *June the 5th, to* Tueſday, *June the 11th, both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Deal, June 3. YEſterday Afternoon *ſailed* his Majeſty's Ships the Princeſs Caroline, Burford, Captain, and Kent. The three Admirals *remain*, with his Majeſty's Ships Britannia, Namure, Edinburgh, Princeſs Amelia, Grafton, Orford, Hampton-court, Norfolk, Berwick, Torbay, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Buckingham, Swallow, Argyle; Pool, Gryphon, and Bridgwater Fire-ſhips. *Remain* the Crocodile, Aubin, for Africa; the Bedwell, Sacket, and the Fox, Ware, for Cadiz; the Induſtrious Bees, Burford, and the Boulter, Lyon, for Liſbon; the Greyhound, Spanton, and the Francis and Mary, Hodgſon, for Portſmouth; and the Sedgwick, Harman, for the Eaſt. *Arrived* the Betſey, Ball, from Gallipoli. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, June 3. *Arrived* the George, Webber, from Belvedere; the Petersburgh, Nanſum, from Liſbon; the Elizabeth, Arbuthnott, from Koningsburgh; the Compton, Holmes, from the Eaſt-Indies; the conſtant Anne, Blackſtone, and the Jaſper and

and Anne, Richmond, from Norway. The John and Jane, Cofting, from Yarmouth, is *arrived* at Lisbon. The William and James, Kirk, from Salo, the Dove, Stewart, from Lisbon; and the Lady Elizabeth, Bredemos, from London, are *arrived* at Amſterdam.

Hull, June 1. *Arrived* the George and Margaret, Porter, with 3 other Ships from Riga.

Cowes, June 3. On the 1ſt *came in* the Petronelo Charlotte, Roudeberg, from Gottenburg; the John and Anne, Addiſon, from Cadiz; the Hopewell, Haven, from South Carolina; the Fortune, Ratcliffe, from Chicheſter for Dublin. *Sailed* the Dollabella, Stephens, for Cadiz; the Endeavour, Winkworth, for Genoa; the Fortune, Ratcliffe, for Dublin from Chicheſter. The 2d *came in* the King George, Ratſey, from Honduras for Amſterdam.

Pool, June 3. Yeſterday *arrived* the Brogden, Jones, laden with Pitch and Tar from South Carolina, who met the Wheatley, Price, with a fair Wind, about 90 Leagues from the Bar going thither. The King William, Atkinſon, the Dragon, Bell, the ———, Mackenzie, and 30 Sail more came out of Carolina with the Brogden, the Hopewel, Miffant, was *arrived*, and Captain Pain was off the Bar from London the 4th of April; and the Alborough Man of War, Capt. Gaſcoign, was to ſail for England in ſix Weeks.

Plymouth, June 2. *Arrived* the ———, Surridge, from Santa Cruz,

Deal, June 4. Laſt Night put back his Majeſty's Ships the Captain and Kent, and *remain*, with the reſt, and the Outward-bound. *Came down* the Mary Frigate, Homans, for Gibraltar; the Elizabeth, Wade, for Bridgwater; the Humility, Brown, for Cadiz; the Menabilla, Blake, for Lisbon; and the Bathia, Ruſſel, for New-England. *Arrived* the ——, Smith, from Oporto; the Crown, Thomas, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Expedition, ——, from Alicant. Wind W.

Graveſend, June 4. Yeſterday *arrived* the George, Moon, the Gallant Enterprize, Cumby, and the Thomas and Elizabeth, Baſſat, from Lisbon; the Hare, Baker, from Faro; the Thomas and James, Lockray, from Jerſey; the Britannia, Wallis, from Ancona; the Lambough, Croake, from Ireland; the Henry and Anne, Mayle, and the Swan, Ellis, from Malaga. This Day *arrived* the Abraham and Arthur, Bray, from Oporto; the Richard and Anne, Morley, from Norway; and the , Townſhend, from Rhode Iſland. The Union, Homans, the Cambridge, Crocker, the Stockport, Bonner, and the Induſtry, Sheppardſon, from London, were *arrived* in New England.

Deal, June 5. The Outward-bound *ſailed* laſt Night and this Morning,

Morning. The 3 Admirals with the Men of War ſtill remain; and laſt Night *came in* his Majeſty's Ship the Fly. Yeſterday *came down* and *remain* the Wisbech, Norris, and the Elizabeth, Vere, for Cadiz. *Arrived* the Devonſhire, Prince, from the Eaſt-Indies; the Levant, Forſter, from Carolina; the John, Weſt, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Mary, Thompſon, from Cadiz. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, June 5. *Arrived* the Expedition, Wm. Mould, from Alicant; the Charming Salley, Wm. Gutteridge, from Oporto; the Townſhend Sloop, Richard Martin, from Rotterdam; the Two Brothers, ——, from Guernſey; the Change, William Butcher; the Elizabeth, -----, the Betſey, Chriſtopher Boothby, the Margaret and Elizabeth, Gawen Wright, the Wright, Wm. Harvey, the Mary and Sarah, Henry Simpſon, and the Invitation, R. Story, all from Norway.

Falmouth, June 3. Since my laſt *came in* the Martiere, Teveto, from Chicheſter for Cadiz; the Anne and Benjamin, Cally, for Lisbon; the Edward and Mary, Bradford, from Brighthelmſtone; the John and Iſaac, Davis from Hamburgh; and the Succeſs, Holloway, from Chicheſter, for Dublin.

Cowes, June 5. On the 3d Inſt. *came in* the Iſaac, Williamſon, from South Carolina; and the Cleopatra, Thompſon, from Portſmouth for Genoa.

Deal, June 6. The Outward-bound *ſailed* this Morning Weſtward; but his Majeſty's Ships are ſtill here. *Remain* the Sedgwick, Harman, for the Eaſt; and the Lovely Mary, Carrol, for Hamburg. This Morning *ſailed* for the River the Devonſhire, Prince, from the Eaſt-Indies. Wind N. E. by N.

Graveſend, June 6. *Arrived* the Jane, Heath, and the True Love, Tom, from Norway; the Union, Smith, from Oporto; the Little Betty, Langdon, from Virginia; the Mary, Thompſon, from Cadiz; the Thomaſin, Page, from Faro; the Charming Nancy, Jones, from Malaga; the Levant, Forſter, from Carolina; and the Crown, Thomas, from St. Chriſtopher's.

Graveſend, June 7. *Arrived* the Catherine, Clarebutt, from Calais; the Antwerp Packet, Worthell, from Middleburgh; and the John, Weſt, from St. Chriſtopher's, which laſt ſaw the Beaver, Smith, from London for New York ſafe, in Lat. 42, about 350 Leagues from New York, about a Month ago.

Deal, June 7. His Majeſty's Ships and Merchants Ships ſtill *remain.* Yeſterday *came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Patience, Coats for Cadiz. Wind N. E. blowing hard.

Deal, June 8. The Admirals, with the 19 Men of War, and 3 Fireſhips remain in the Downs, with the Merchants Ships bound to the Eaſt, as per Yeſterday. Wind N. E.

Graveſend,

Graveſend, June 7. Arrived the Devonſhire, Prince, from Bengal; the Mary Yatcht, Capt. Molloy, from Rotterdam; the Aylesbury, John Newton, from Middleburg; the Lady Margaret, Lawrence Barns, from Amſterdam; and the St. Johannes, Hans, from Norway.

Leith, June 3. Arrived the Trial, Andrew Bruce, from Gottenburgh; and the George, Smith, from Narva.

Falmouth, June 6. This Day *ſailed* the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovel, for Lisbon; and all the reſt of the Outward-bound Ships. *Came in* the Thomas of this Place, Simmons, with Oil from the Streights for Briſtol.

Liverpool, June 6. Arrived the Happy Return, Belgar, from Oporto.

Plymouth, June 7. Arrived the Jacob, Gerald, from Montſerrat.

Topſham, June 7. Came in ſince my laſt the Hopewell, Burges, from Fowey for the Streights; and the Mary, Ceely, from Oporto. *Sailed* John and Elizabeth, Waldron, for Bilbao; and the Somerſet, Sweetland, and the John and Sarah, Pardon, for Newfoundland.

Weymouth, June 8. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Endeavour, Green, of and from this Place for Dublin. Came into this Harbour the William, Weſton, and the Thomas and Sarah, Biſhop, both of and for this Place from Newcaſtle.

Southampton, June 8. Since my laſt *came in* the Anne of Jerſey, Lemptiere, from London; the Two Friends of Southampton, Gordon, from Guernſey; the Norway Bear of Frederickſhall, Thomaſen, from Long Sound; the Endeavour of Whitby, Lazenly, from Dram. *Sailed* the Durell of Pool, Durell, for Cadiz; and the Martha of Southampton, Dorman, for Ditto. *Arriv'd* the Penquire of Guernſey, Clark.

Cowes, June 8. Since my laſt *came in* the Two Brothers, Cock, from Guernſey. On the 6th *ſailed* the Betronella Chorlotta, Roundsburg, for a Market from Gottenburgh; the John and Johannah, Perriter, and the Endeavour, Cummins, both for Seville from Arundel; the Auguſt Galley, Dove, for Cadiz from Southampton; and the Cleopatra, Thompſon, for Genoa from Portſmouth. On the 7th *came in* the Edward and Mary, Ely from Bremen; and the Anna Catherina from Norway.

Briſtol, June 1. Came in ſince my laſt the Briſtol Merchant, from the Streights; the Sarah Brig. Kent, and the Magdalen, from Malaga; the Elizabeth and Sarah, Smith, from Limerick; and the Clymer, Clymer, from Jamaica.

Portſmouth, June 9. Since my laſt came to Spithead his Majeſty's Ship the Phœnix, Capt. Douglas, from Jamaica, from whence *ſailed* his Majeſty's Ships the Biddeford, Capt. Barnet, for

for the Downs, and the Tartar, Capt. Norris, for New York; alſo is come into the Harbour from Barbadoes, his Majeſty's Ship the Torrington, Capt. Parry. On the 6th *came in* the Harle Frigate, Ralph Haree, from London for the Streights; the John and Anne Brig. Barker, from Rotterdam; the Greyhound Pink, Panton, from Frederickſtadt; and the Happy Return Sloop, Leake, from London for Cadiz; as did alſo into the Harbour his Majeſty's Sloop of War, the Hawk, Capt. Drummond, from cruiſing; from whence *ſailed* the John and Elizabeth for Cadiz, with Wheat; and the Folkſtone Sloop, Wood, for Cadiz, with Barley. *Remain* at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Ipſwich, Royal Oak, Lenox, Leopard, Lyme, Phoenix and Swift.

Deal, June 9, The three Admirals *remain*, with his Majeſty's Ships the Britannia, Namure, Edinburgh, Princeſs Amelia, Grafton, Orford, Hampton-Court, Princeſs Caroline, Captain, Kent, Burford, Norfolk, Torbay, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Argyle; Pool, Gryphon, and Bridgwater Fire-ſhips; alſo the Sedgwick, Harman, for the Eaſt; and the Lovely Mary, Carrol, for Hamburgh. *Arrived* the Storke, Daviſon, from ——— Wind N. E.

Graveſend, June 9. *Arrived* the Crown Prince Friezland, Lawrence, from Steftin; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; the Dove, Loyd, from Stockholm; the Alice Caſlena, White, from Norway; the Great Duke, John Gaſton, Philips, from Amſterdam; the Robert and Heſter, King, from Norway; the Pickfatt, Bell, from Rotterdam; the Oſtend Packet, Chriſtian, from Middleburgh; the John and Martha, Farrow, from Gottenburgh; the Chriſtopher, Betilby, from Koningsburgh. The London Poſt, Woolf, from London, is *arrived* at Amſterdam; the Port Merchant, Cooke, and the Friendſhip, Sprake, from Lisbon at Hamburgh.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE *French* Court has been alarm'd with two Pieces of diſagreeable News, almoſt at one and the ſame Time; the Loſs of the Marſhal, Duke *de Berwick*, kill'd by a Cannon Shot before *Philipsburg*, and the Death of the Marſhal *de Villars*, at *Turin*, on his Return from *Italy*, whence it is ſaid, he was recalled, becauſe his laſt Diſorder had ſo impair'd his Memory and other Faculties, that he was unfit for any Service; ſome, however,

will have it, that there was ſome other latent Cauſe for it; and that his Grief on this Account haſtened his Death.

The Duke of *Berwick* dyed in the 63d Year of his Age, and as he ſurvived the Marſhal *de Villars*, was the only Marſhal of *France* when he dyed. He was half Brother by the Father's Side to the Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, and by the Mother's Side, to the Lady *Talmouth*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

COUNT *Uhlfeld* His Imperial Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the *Hague*, having lately had a Conference with ſome Deputies of the *States General*, made heavy Complaints, that they had ſo totally abandon'd his Maſter, and ſuffered the Houſe of *Bourbon*, without any Oppoſition, to reduce that of *Auſtria* within ſo narrow Limits, that all the Blood which was ſhed, and Treaſures which were conſumed, during the laſt War, with no other View, but to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, were thereby rendered uſeleſs: And inſinuated that this unexpected Treatment from his Allies, on whom he always placed his ſureſt Dependance, might very likely induce the Emperor to draw out 12 or 15,000 Men, of his beſt *German* Troops, from *Luxembourg* and other Towns of the *Netherlands*, eſpecially as their Treaty of Neutrality with *France* was undoubtedly ſo ſufficient a Security to the States, that they could have nothing to fear from any Enemy on that Side.

This Inſinuation, if our Advices deceive us not, muſt be very diſagreeable to the *States*; for tho' they do believe they may in ſome Meaſures, truſt to the Intereſt of the *French*, yet they cannot but be apprehenſive that ſo great a Temptation as the abandoning of the Barrier-Towns by the *Imperialiſts*, may produce ſome Effect to their Diſadvantage.

It is believed, that at the laſt Aſſembly of the *States General*, the *Ceremonial* for the Reception of the Princeſs of *Orange* was adjuſted, and that therefore, ſhe may probably now be at the *Hague*, in her Way to *England*.

SPAIN

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE laſt Tranſports which departed from *Barcelona* for *Italy*, conſiſted of 12,000 Men. Orders are diſpatched from Court to *Cadiz*, and ſeveral other Ports, to equip eighteen Men of War more, with all imaginable Expedition, in Order, as it is believed, to attack *Sicily* with the greater Force.

ROME *and* ITALY.

ON the 13th paſt, a *Spaniſh* Man of War with three Tranſports arrived at *Leghorn* from *Naples*, having on Board the firſt Batallion of *Naples*, and the Officers who where taken Priſoners, in the three Caſtles of that Place.

It is ſaid, that the King of *Spain* having deſired the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* to admit 8000 Men, *Spaniſh* Troops, into his Territories, for the better Security of them, he abſolutely refuſed it, alledging, that as he was at Variance with no Prince whomſoever, he did not ſtand in need of any Foreign Aſſiſtance.

The Imperial Army, having been re-inforced by a Body of 15,000 Men, freſh Troops, conſiſts now of near 50,000 Men, and have an Artillery of 50 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Prince Lewis of *Wirtemberg*. They came the 17th to *Regogna*, the 18th to *Luzara*, and the 19th to *Guaſtalla*. The 20th they paſſed the *Lenza*, and immediately after, the Prince detach'd a Party of *Huſſars* to view the *French* Intrenchments at *Colorno*, who, on their Return met a Party of about 100 *French* Horſe, moſt of whom they killed, and took twenty Priſoners, with many Horſes. The 1ſt Inſtant, the *Imperialiſts* poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Colorno*, and took about 90 Priſoners; but it was after a very Sharp Reſiſtance, in which General *Ligneville* was killed. The *French* have paſſed the *Po*, and by their Situation ſeem bent to oppoſe the *Germans*, and hinder them from penetrating into the *Parmezan*.

Juſt at the Departure of our laſt Letters, there was a Report of an Action near *Colorno*, to the Diſadvantage of the *Imperialiſts*, in which it is ſaid they loſt their Baggage. Two *Spaniſh* Men of War, and three and forty Tranſ-

ports, being Part of the Convoy from *Barcelona*, are arrived at *Naples*, and the Troops are landed at *Porto Ferrajo*. The Remains of the Imperial Troops under Count *Viſconti* are retired to *Bari*, whither Count *Montemar* is following them with all Expedition. Upon the Count *Viſconti*'s retiring from *Tarento*, that City immediately declared for the *Spaniards*.

The *Neapolitans* are highly charmed with the Behaviour and Generoſity of *Don Carlos*. He has given away great Sums of Money among them, and refuſed a free Gift that was offered him by the City of *Naples*: Such a Proceeding is very different from the *German Government*.

GERMANY.

THE Fate of the Prince of *Lixin*, and the Marquis *de Scilly*, is variouſly talked of. It was firſt ſaid, that they were both killed before *Philipsburg*, by Cannon Balls; but it has been ſince reported they both fell by a Duel. Some will have it that only the former was killed in a Duel with the Duke of *Richelieu*, who, they ſay is likewiſe Mortally wounded; And that the Marquis *de Scilly* was, indeed wounded, by a Shot from the Enemy, but is ſtill living.

Prince *Eugene* has quitted his Camp at *Heilbrun*, and is upon the March with the whole Body of the *Imperial* Army, with a full Reſolution, as it is ſaid, to attack the *French*, and to attempt the Relief of *Philipsburg*; Or, at leaſt to give the *French* ſome Diverſion. His Deſign was to paſs the *Neckar* the 14th, ſo that we may be in hourly Expectation of ſome conſiderable Action on that Side.

The 12th in the Morning the Duke of *Berwick* as he was ſtanding by the Mill, upon a little Hill, before *Philipsburg*, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball, which ſome Accounts ſay took his Head off, but according to others took him in the lower Parts of his Body, juſt as he was mounting his Horſe, and kill'd him out right. He was ſurrounded at the ſame Time by the Prince of *Conti*, and other Princeſs of the Blood. This Blow cauſed at firſt a general Conſternation throughout the whole *French* Army; but the Surprize being over, the Siege was puſhed with all imaginable Vigour, and all neceſſary Diſpoſitions made to receive the *Imperial* Army, if Prince *Eugene* ſhould

ſhould make any Attempt to interrupt the Siege. The Prince of *Fingri*, the Duke *de Noailles*, and the Duke *de Richelieu*, have taken upon them the Command of the three Bodies, into which the *French* Army is divided, and the Marquiſs *d' Asfeld*, and the Count *de Belliſle*, continue the Direction of the Siege as before.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

OUR laſt Advices from the Camp before *Dantzick* ſay, that the *French*, ſince their late unſucceſsful Attempt upon the *Ruſſian* Lines, had intrenched themſelves very ſtrongly near *Wechſelmunde*, in Expectation of the Arrival of the Reſt of their Fleet with more Succours. The *French* Squadron, which ſailed in the mean Time towards *Pillau*, and *Mernmel*, is returned into the Road of *Dantzick*, having taken a *Ruſſian* Frigate of 32 Guns; and as the *Ruſſian* Fleet is likewiſe ſaid to be advanced as far as *Pillau*, we may probably very ſoon hear of an Engagement at Sea.

The *Ruſſians* pretend to be in an impatient Expectation of their Fleet for a Supply of *Bombs* and Ammunition, the Want of which obliges them almoſt to ceaſe their Bombardment.

The third Inſtant the *Dantzickers* made a very vigorous Sally on the Side of *Hagelsberg*, and after a ſmart Engagement, in which they had the Advantage, nailed up two of the Eenemy's Cannon, and one Mortar, and then retreated in good Order.

Count *Munich* having received Advice that the Palatine of *Kiow* was advancing with a conſiderable Body of *Poliſh* Troops to attempt the Relief of *Dantzick*, it was immediately reſolved, in a Couucil of War, that General *Laſci* ſhould march with the greater Part of the *Ruſſian* and *Saxon* Cavalry, to meet him and give him Battle. But ſome are apt to argue, that this will be only a Pretence for the whole *Ruſſian* Army to retreat with the more Honour, and raiſe the Siege. And, indeed, if the *Poles* ſhould exert themſelves upon this Occaſion, after the Arrival of the ſecond *French* Supply, which departed from *Calais*, the 24th of laſt Month, and the *Ruſſian* Camp be then attack'd by the *Poles*, *French* and *Dantzickers*, on three Sides at once; they might find it extreamly difficult to ſtand their Ground.

Juſt

Juſt at the Departure of our laſt Advices from *Dantzick*, it was reported that the ſecond *French* Squadron appeared in Sight, of that Harbour; and that upon the Landing of the Troops which are on Board, the *French* will have 7000 Men before *Dantzick*.

Letters from *Stockholm* confirm the opening of the Diet there, on the 22d paſt, with the uſual Ceremonies; and that Count *Charles Emille Lewenhaupt* was elected Marſhal, in the Room of Count *Horn*, who enjoyed that Honourable Poſt, in the laſt Diet.

A *French* Frigat is arrived in the Road of *Copenhagen*, having on Board the Body of Count *Plelo*, who was kill'd in the late Attack of the *Ruſſian* Intrenchments before *Dantzick*. Since our laſt we have received the following Account of that Accident.

The *French* Troops being drawn out to attack the *Sommerchants*, and finding the Attempt very hazardous, began to halt. The Count upon this advanced alone, and ordered the Troops to follow him; they paſſed the firſt Retrenchment without great Difficulty; but were ſtop'd by the ſteep Aſcent of the ſecond, and the Enemy's Fire. The Count in the mean Time having received a Shot in his Thigh was obliged to ſit down: And while he was reloading his Piece, and calling upon his Men to come up to him, he received two Shot more, which quite diſabled him. The *Ruſſians* ſallying out of their Intrenchments about the ſame Time, diſpatch'd him with their Bayonets.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

The Affairs of *Corſica* grow daily worſe for the *Genoeſe*, their Soldiers deſert with Arms and Accoutrements; and two *Catalan* Veſſels arriving there with a great Quantity of Ammunition, 214 of thoſe Deſerters embraced that Opportunity to embark for *Leghorn*. The noted *Giafferi* is at the Head of 4000 Malecontents, with which, at the Departure of our laſt Advices, he was marching towards *Bollagna*.

We have had freſh Letters from *Conſtantinople*; but ſo ſtrict a Secrecy is kept there, with Regard to the Affairs of *Perſia*, that it is impoſſible to get any certain News of the State of them.

DOMES-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *June* 13.

The Proteſts made by ſeveral Scotch *Noblemen at the late Election of the* 16 *Peers to repreſent* Scotland *or* North-Britain, *are ſo very remarkable, that we ſhall lay them before our Readers.*

A Proteſt was entered by the Duke of Montroſe, againſt the Place of the Election *, as being altogether unfit, and ſo confined, that the Members had not their Freedom; and it was alledged, that if his Majeſty had been duly informed, the Election had not been appointed in that Place.

A Proteſt was entered by the Earl of Stair, againſt Col. Handyſide's Regiment being at the very Juncture under Arms in the Abbey-Court; which his Lordſhip ſaid, (tho' himſelf was the laſt Man that ſhould be afraid of his Majeſty's Troops) was not only unuſual, but illegal, and ſubverſive of the Freedom of Elections.

A Proteſt was entered by the Earl of Marchmont, againſt the Perſons claiming to repreſent the Lords Borthwick, Kirkcudbright, and Rutherford; their Titles having lain ſo very long dormant, and ſtill wanting the Sanction of the Houſe of Peers. Another was entered by a Son of the late Provoſt Maclelan, who claims the Title of Lord Kirkcudbright. Alſo one by Capt. John Rutherford, claiming the Title of Lord Rutherford.

A Proteſt was entered by the Duke of Hamilton, for himſelf, as a Britiſh Peer, that his voting on this Occaſi-

* The Burrough-Room.

on

on (this being the firſt Time his Grace has ever voted) ſhould no ways be conſtrued a paſſing from his Title as a Peer of Great Britain. Another was entered by the Duke of Queensberry, in the above preciſe Terms.

Another Proteſt was entered by the Duke of Hamilton, in the following Words, viz.

BEFORE giving my Vote at this Election, I think it my indiſpenſible Duty to Proteſt, That whereas I have ſtrong Grounds to believe, that the Peers who are to vote at this Election, have not all of 'em been left at Liberty to make a free Choice of ſuch Peers as they ſhall judge moſt proper to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland: But that a Liſt of the 16 Peers had been named by the Miniſter, and ſent down by his Agent; and that, what I apprehend to be, undue Influence has been uſed with many of the Peers of Scotland, to engage them to vote for the ſaid Liſt; and more particularly, that I have Ground to believe the ſaid Liſt conſiſts of the 16 noble Lords after-named, for whom we have perſonally the greateſt Honour and Reſpect, to wit, his Grace the Duke of Athole, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Crawford, Sutherland, Morton, Lowdon, Findlater, Selkirk, Balcarras, Dunmore, Orkney, Portmore, Hopeton, Iſlay, and Lord Cathcart: Therefore I do Proteſt, That in Caſe it ſhall appear, in the Courſe of this Election, that the Liſt voted is, and has been, a Liſt ſo named by the Miniſter, and that undue Means have been uſed to induce the Peers, who are to vote at this Election, or any Number of them, to vote for ſuch Liſt, by Promiſe or Grant of Place, Penſion, or Reward, to themſelves, or their near Relations, or by Threatnings of being removed from Offices, or of any other Kind whatſoever: That ſuch Election ſhall be held as illegal, contrary to the Freedom of Elections, and therefore void. And do hereby Proteſt, That I ſhall be at Liberty farther to diſſent from ſuch Election, if made, and to review my Proteſt, and to offer my Reaſons and Objections againſt the ſame, in a more particular Manner.

Signed,

Hamilton, Queensberry, Montroſe, Roxburgh, Tweeddale, Rothes, Buchan, Strathmore, Haddington, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Dundonald,

nald, Marchmont, Stair, Glaſgow, Roſeberie, Salton, Elphinſtone, Napier, Blantyre.
And by Proxies, *Dyſart, Deloraine, Falkland, Preſton, Kinaird.*

I Charles Lord Elphinſtone do hereby adhere to the Proteſt entered by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, concerning undue Influence uſed by the Miniſtry, and others in Power, for this Election of 16 Scots Peers to ſit and vote in the enſuing Parliament. And I do it for this Reaſon, That they have attempted ſuch undue Influences upon my ſelf; which Attempts I withſtood, and rejected their Offers. At Edinburgh the 4th Day of June 1734, at the Election of the 16 Peers aforeſaid, *Elphinſtone.*

When the Earl of Kincardine adhered to the above Proteſt, he added a Qualification, That he might be at Liberty to add what further he thought proper at a proper Time and Place, and when called to it by Authority.

Then the Liſt of the 16 Peers (mentioned in our laſt) was voted, and returned accordingly.

His Grace the Duke of Queensberry's *Proteſt.*

I IN my own Name, and in the Name of ſuch of the Peers of Scotland as ſhall adhere to me, Do Proteſt, That the pretended Election of his Grace the Duke of Athole, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland, is void and null, for theſe, among other Reaſons:

1. That it appears from the ſeveral Circumſtances that have preceded and attended this Election, that this Liſt hath been named by the Miniſter, and ſent down by his Agent, without Regard to the real Opinion and Sentiments of the Peers; and that ſeveral of them have been tied down, either to give their Votes for this Liſt, or to incur the Diſpleaſure of the Miniſter.

2. That for many Months paſt, very undue Influence hath been uſed (as I have Ground to believe, and hope in proper Time to make appear) with many of the Peers of Scotland, to engage or intimidate them to vote for this Liſt, at leaſt ſuch Liſt as ſhould be put into their Hands

by Promiſe or Grant of Money, Places, Penſions, or Preferments civil or military, to themſelves or their near Relations; or by Threatnings of removing them or their Relations, from Offices they enjoyed; or other Promiſes or Threatnings, equally inconſiſtent with the Freedom of Elections.

3. That I am the rather induced to believe that ſuch undue Influence has been uſed, becauſe of the many notorious Inſtances that have occurred, of undue Practices, with reſpect to the Election of the Commoners, by Promiſe or Grant of Places, civil or military, and Offers of Grants of great Sums of Money, to influence Voters, both in Counties and Burghs, ſuch as hath not been heard of at any Time before, by known Agents of the Miniſter, and Liberties that have been taken by returning Officers, in open Violation of the Laws. The Conſequences of which muſt be too plain, as tending intirely to the Deſtruction of the Freedom of Elections, the Ruin of our Conſtitution, the Sapping the very Foundation of Parliaments, and rendring them intirely dependent, not only upon the Crown, but every aſſuming Miniſter.

For theſe Reaſons I do Proteſt, That the preſent pretended Election of the aforeſaid 16 Peers, to wit; His Grace the Duke of Athole, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, &c. is void; and that the Election of ſuch 16 Peers as have the greateſt Number of Votes, ſetting aſide the above Liſt named by the Miniſter, is the only fair and free Election, and that they alone are intitled to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in the enſuing Parliament. And I do Proteſt, for my Part, That I have given my Vote for the laſt named Liſt, in Conſequence of my free Choice, without any undue Influence uſed upon me; and that I have endeavoured to uſe no undue Influence upon any Peer whatſoever to concur with me in that Choice. And I require you, Mr. James Juſtice and Mr. John Murray, Clerks of Seſſion, officiating at this Election, to extract from the Minutes of Election, and deliver to me, a Certificate of ſuch 16 Peers as have the greateſt Number of Votes, ſetting a ſide the above Liſt named by the Miniſter. Signed, *Hamilton*, *&c.* as in the preceeding Proteſt.

The making up the Minutes of the Whole, was not over till betwixt 8 and 9 at Night.

Yeſterday

Yeſterday was held a General Council at Kenſington, when his Grace the Duke of Montagu receiv'd the Gold Staff, as Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, which Poſt was ſometime ſince reſign'd by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Stud of Hunters, which have been ſome time at Hampton-Court, and were order'd to be brought to the Meuſe at Charing-Croſs, receiv'd counter Orders, and are now to be kept at Hampton-Court for the Hunting Seaſon.

The Queen has appointed Sundays and Thurſdays to be her Levee Days, during his Majeſty's Stay at Kenſington.

This Day will be held a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council at Guildhall, on ſpecial Affairs.

Yeſterday came Advice of the ſafe arrival, at Portſmouth, of the Diligence, Capt. Wood, from Jamaica, who came out with his Majeſty's Sloop the Spence, ſome time ſince arriv'd.

The Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, of Birgemſhell, Eſq; ſecond Son to the Right. Hon. the Earl of Marchmont, is choſen for the Shire of Berwick in North-Britain.

John Hanbury, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Monmouth-ſhire, lies dangerouſly ill at his Seat at Pontypole in the ſaid County.

Laſt Week died the Lady Wyvill, Wife of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart. and Siſter to the Right Hon. the Lord Lovell.

Yeſterday Mr. Johnſon, a Butcher in Brooks Market, walk'd from Hyde Park Corner to Windſor and back again in eight Hours and a half: He was allow'd to perform it in nine Hours for a Wager of fifty Guineas.

Yeſterday one William Gibſon ſtood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange, for forging the Lady Mac-Carty's Hand to divers Notes for ſmall Sums of Money.

They write from Bath, that laſt Week a poor Waſherwoman was deliver'd of four Boys, who were chriſten'd by the Names of the four Evangeliſts; but three of them are ſince dead.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	155	Buried	Males	250
	Females	153		Females	260
	In all	308		In all	510

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 20.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

True HAPPINESS.

NO Glory I covet, nor Riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one Thing I beg of kind Heaven to grant,
Is a Mind independent and free.
With Paſſions unruffled, untainted with Pride,
By Reaſon my Life let me ſquare;
The Wants of my Nature are cheaply ſupply'd,
And the reſt is but Folly and Care.
The Bleſſings which Providence freely has lent,
I'll juſtly and gratefully prize;
Whilſt ſweet Meditation, and chearful Content,
Shall make me both healthy and wiſe.
In the Pleaſures the great Man's Poſſeſſions diſplay,
Unenvy'd I'll challenge my Part;
For every fair Object my Eyes can ſurvey,
Contributes to gladden my Heart.
How vainly through infinite Troubles and Striſe
The MANY *their Labours employ!*
Since all that is truly delightful in Life,
Is what All, *if they will, may enjoy.*

An Epigram upon the late ELECTIONS.

TOLD by Court Whigs, *or* Country Whigs *and* Tories,
Of moſt Elections there are different Stories.
Corrupt or clear we ſee each Party made,
As Grub-ſtreet *Writer is inclin'd, or pay'd.*
Both are corrupt, large Bribes both Parties give,
Perjur'd are both, if both we can believe.
Your Faith ſuſpend; nor let vain Gueſſes fly,
Which tells moſt Truth, *or which ſeems moſt to* lie.
Wait the Decree of that unerring Pow'r,
Which makes Three MORE *than* Five, Six LESS *than* Four.

THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXIX. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *June* 15. to *Saturday*, *June* 22.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*. An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

No LXIX. From *Saturday June* 15. to *Saturday June* 22

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Occaſions*. The Speeches of Mr P---ley, Sir R---t W---le, Mr. W---le, Mr. P---m, Sir Ch---s W---r, Sir Wm. Wi----m, Sir Wm Y----ge, Mr. Sa----s, Mr. Pl----r, Mr. C----rn, and others, on ſeveral *remakable Motions*.

II. Remarks on a late *Free-Briton*.

III. Reflections on the two late *French* Generals, *Villars* and *Berwick*.

IV. The *Patriot*, a Panegyrick on a certain Honourable Perſon.

V. The REBEL, a Satire on Mr. *D'Anvers*.

VI. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXVIII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Occaſions.*

II. The Speeches of Sir Wm Y---ne, Sir J---n R——--t, Sir Wm W-----m, Sir R----t W----le, Mr. Sh----n, Mr. Pu----ey, and Mr. D-----rs, upon a Motion for ſeveral *Letters* and *Papers* to be laid before the Houſe.

III. Obſervations on our late Elections.

IV. A Compariſon of the Conduct of the *preſent Miniſtry*, and the *Country Party*, when they were both in *Power.*

V. The laſt Scheme of the Malecontents.

VI. A Vindication of the preſent Miniſtry, and particularly of a certain Hon. Perſon.

VII. *Popularity* no Proof of *Merit.*

VIII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

IX. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

XI. True Happineſs. An Epigram on our late *Elections.*

THE BEE Revived;

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXIX. VOL. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Occaſions,

ON *Friday* the 25th of *January* S——l S——ys Eſq; ſtood up, and ſpoke to the Effect as follows, *viz.* "Sir, as we have been told, not only upon the Occaſion of our Addreſs in Anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne, but have likewiſe heard, from Gentlemen in a late Debate, that the principal Cauſes of the War now carrying on in *Europe*, proceeded from thoſe Obſtructions which were thrown in the Way at the late Election of a King of *Poland*; I ſhall therefore beg Leave to move, that

Motion for Inſtructions.

" an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, " that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Direction, " that the ſeveral Inſtructions to Mr. *Woodward*, his " Majeſty's Miniſter in *Poland*, in the Year 1729, ſhould " be laid before the Houſe.

" It is very well known, Sir, that the late King of *Poland* was at that Time in a bad State of Health, ſo bad " that even his Life was deſpaired of, and threfore we " need not doubt, but that there were ſome Meaſures " then laid down for regulating, or at leaſt influencing the " Election of a new King: As we had a Miniſter there " at that Time, it is as little to be doubted, but that we " were at leaſt conſulted, perhaps, by all Parties con- " cerned; we had a Right to intermeddle, becauſe there " are, I believe, ſome Treaties ſubſiſting between us and " the Republick of *Poland*; and we were certainly inte- " reſted in that great Event, becauſe of the extenſive " Trade carried on by our Subjects in that fruitful King- " dom: 'Tis true, the then King of *Poland* happened to " live for a few Years after; but it is probable that the " Meaſures then agreed on were much the ſame with " thoſe which have been ſince purſued; or at leaſt that " the Meaſures then concerted, very much influenced " ſome of thoſe Meaſures which have been ſince carried " into Execution: For this Reaſon I ſhould be glad to " ſee, and I think it is abſolutely neceſſary for this Houſe " to ſee the Inſtructions at leaſt, that were ſent to our " Miniſters at that Time, before we can determine any " Thing as to the State in which we ſtand at preſent, with " Reſpect to the War now unhappily begun in *Europe*, " and therefore I have taken the Liberty to make you " this Motion, which I hope the Houſe will agree to.

This Motion being ſeconded by Mr. *Ch———d*, there enſued upon it a Debate, in which the following Gentlemen ſpoke in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

Mr. P———m's *Speech.*

H——y P——m Eſq; " Sir, the " Motion now made by the worthy " Gentleman, can, in my Opinion, " bear but a very ſhort Debate. For " my own Part, I really think it a moſt improper Moti- " on, nor can I apprehend what the Gentleman means " by going ſo far back as the Year 1729. I do not in- " deed

" deed remember any Thing of the King of *Poland*'s bad
" State of Health at that Time; but let that be as it will,
" it is certain, that if he was then indiſpoſed, he recover-
" of that Indiſpoſition, and did live for a long Time af-
" ter in a State of perfect Health; and even when he did
" die, I believe it will be granted, that, but a very few
" Days before his Death happened, he was in as good a
" State of Health, and as likely to live as moſt Men of
" his Age in *Europe*.

" I wiſh, Sir, as has been wiſhed in a former Debate,
" that Gentlemen would be ſo candid as to declare what
" they really intend by ſuch Motions as they have made
" of late: If they would once fairly tell what they mean,
" we might form ſome Judgment, whether what they
" asked for was neceſſary for attaining the Ends they pro-
" poſe, and in that Caſe, if any Thing neceſſary or rea-
" ſonable ſhould be refuſed them, they would then have
" ſome juſt Ground of Complaint; but thus to move,
" Day after Day, for all Letters, all Inſtructions, ſent to
" his Majeſty's Miniſters at the ſeveral Courts of *Europe*
" in general, is a Method of Proceeding, altogether new
" in this Houſe; and if theſe Motions were complied with,
" I can ſee nothing they could poſſibly tend to, but to the
" increaſing of thoſe Troubles and Commotions which are
" already begun in *Europe:* This would, as I take it, be
" one of the certain Conſequences of the Motion now
" made to us, and therefore, as a Perſon no way concern-
" ed in the Adminiſtration, but as a Member of this Houſe,
" I ſhall heartily give my Negative to the Queſtion.

H——o W——le Eſq; " Sir, *Mr.* W——le's *Speech.*
" after what has been ſaid by my Hon.
" Friend, it may, perhaps, be thought,
" that I give both this Houſe and my
" ſelf unneceſſary Trouble in urging any Thing farther a-
" gainſt the Queſtion now before us. If we ſhould agree
" to this Motion, it would, in my Opinion, be ſhewing a
" very great Diſreſpect to his Majeſty; for as his Majeſty
" has in his Speech from the Throne aſſured us, that he
" had no Share in thoſe Meaſures which have occaſioned
" the preſent War, other than by his good Offices; and
" as this Motion, if it means any Thing, means to inſinu-
" ate, that his Majeſty has had a Share in the late Tranſ-
" actions relating to the Election of a King of *Poland*;
" our agreeing to it, would plainly be, to tell his Maje-

" ſty that we ſuſpect he has had a very great Share in " thoſe Meaſures which gave Occaſion to the preſent " War; and therefore, Sir, I muſt ſay, that I have a " better Opinion of this Houſe, than to believe that they " will ever agree to a Motion ſo inconſiſtent with that " Duty and Reſpect, which we have expreſſed in our " Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty.

" There are ſome Gentlemen, Sir, who ſeem to have " laid it down as a Principle, that every Thing that's " wrong, happen in what Corner of *Europe* it will, muſt " be owing to the Miſmanagement of the Miniſters of " *Great-Britain*, and thoſe Gentlemen do all they can to " perſwade other People to think in the ſame Manner, " but to imagine, that if any wrong Steps have been made " by any Power in *Europe*, with Regard to the Election " of a King of *Poland*, they muſt be owing to the Miſ- " conduct of our Miniſters, or to imagine, that any In- " ſtructions given to our Miniſter in *Poland* in the Year " 1729, can have any Relation to what has lately happen- " ed either in that or any other Kingdom in *Europe*, has " really ſomething ſo ridiculous in it, that I can hardly " believe the Gentleman was in earneſt, when he made " the Motion. From ſuch Motions it may be expected, " that in a few Days ſome Gentleman will riſe up and " move for the Inſtructions ſent to the Lord *Kinnoule*, at " *Conſtantinople*, in order to prove from them, that the " Defeat given to the *Baſhaw Topal Oſman*, by the *Perſian* " General *Kouli Kan*, was owing to the Miniſtry here.

" The ſame Gentlemen have of late pretended to be " very artful and dexterous, not only in diſcovering the " hidden Cauſes of Things paſt, but in propheſying and " foretelling future Events. I have lately ſeen a Pam- " phlet, which was, I ſuppoſe, wrote by one of thoſe " prophetick Gentlemen; but I am afraid they, like all " other falſe Prophets, will very ſoon come to loſe Cre- " dit, even among thoſe who are at preſent their moſt " implicit Believers. When any Event has actually " come to paſs, they cry, O! this we told you long ago, " and thus they pretend to have foretold every great " Event that has lately happened in *Europe*; but I would " gladly ask them, where or when any of them have " propheſied, what Potentate, or in what Manner any " Potentate, would interfere in the Election of a King " of *Poland*? Have any of them propheſied, that the " King of *Sardinia* would grant a Paſſage to the *French*

" Troops

" Troops through his Territories, to *Italy*, or did they
" propheſy, that he would join with *France* in decla-
" ring War againſt the Emperor? Have any of them
" propheſied, that the two ſtrong Forts of *Milan* and
" *Pizzighitone*, that might have been reaſonably ſuppoſed
" to have held out a Siege of five or ſix Months, ſhould
" have been taken in a few Weeks? In ſhort, Sir,
" they have pretended to foretel every Thing, and
" have really foretold nothing; but this being a Digreſſi-
" on from the Queſtion, I ſhall ſay no more about it.
" As to the Motion itſelf, it appears to me in ſuch an
" odd Light, that I dare ſay, the Gentleman who made
" it, when he conſiders better of it, will rather withdraw
" it, than have it ſtand in the Votes of this Houſe; if
" he does not, I ſhall certainly give my Negative to it.

Sir *C———s W———r.* " Sir
" the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt *Sir* C—s W—r's
" having mentioned Pamphlets, brings *Speech.*
" to my Mind, that I have lately ſeen
" one, which I believe I ſhould not have read, had I not
" been told that my Name was mentioned in it. 'Tis
" true, that about the Times mentioned in that Pamphlet,
" we were obliged to fit out ſome Squadrons of Men of
" War; and though I thought my ſelf then old enough
" to be laid aſide, yet I had the Honour to be appointed,
" by his Majeſty, Commander of ſome of them: With
" one of thoſe Squadrons I ſailed to the *Baltick*, for
" the Relief of *Sweden*, which was then in a very dan-
" gerous Situation, the *Muſcovites* having then a large
" Squadron at Sea, with which they were plundering and
" ravaging their Coaſts, at the ſame Time that they were
" attacking them with a numerous Army by Land. The
" very News of our fitting out ſuch a Squadron for the
" *Baltick* had ſo good an Effect, that before I had arri-
" ved at *Stockholm*, the *Muſcovites* had agreed to con-
" clude a Peace with *Sweden*, upon reaſonable Terms,
" ſo that when I came to *Stockholm*, I was told by the
" Court, that they had no farther Occaſion for our Fleet,
" but the Fright that the poor People were in, upon all
" the Parts of that Coaſt, which I touched at, and the
" Joy they expreſſed upon the ſeeing our Fleet, was a
" plain Demonſtration of the Danger they thought them-
" ſelves in.

" I went afterwards, Sir, to the Coaſts of *Spain*, with
" another Squadron, where I cruized and looked out with

" all

" all poſſible Care for the *Spaniſh* Flotilla, then expected " home; they, indeed, had the good Fortune to eſcape " me, but if the Gentleman who wrote that Pamphlet " knew the Place I was obliged to cruize in, and the on- " ly Place I could properly cruize in, for the Intercept- " ing of the *Flotilla*, and if he knew the great Seas that " roll there in the Winter Time, he would not have had " Occaſion for long Nights, or foggy Weather, as a Rea- " ſon for my having miſſed meeting with the *Flotilla*; he " would have known, that at that Time of the Year " they might have paſſed even within my View, without " its being in my Power either to come up with them, " or to fire a Gun at them: But Gentlemen often cenſure " other People's Actions, becauſe they know nothing of " the Matter, and are quite ignorant of many Circum- " ſtances which are neceſſary to be known, before they " can form a right Judgment about what they take upon " them to criticiſe.

" I have, Sir, ſerved as an Officer in the Navy ever " ſince the Revolution, and, I hope, I have hitherto ſer- " ved without the leaſt Reproach: I am ſure I have al- " ways endeavoured to ſerve my Country to the utmoſt " of my Power; and therefore I hope Gentlemen will " take Care not to throw any Reflections upon my Con- " duct. But ſome People ſeem to think, that, with our " Squadrons, we may do what ever we pleaſe, and that, " if a Squadron it fitted out we muſt fight, whether " there be any Occaſion for it or no; I believe they think " that, with the laſt Squadron we had at *Spitehead*, we " ought to have fought the *Dutch*, who came and joined " us, rather than not to have fought at all; but ſurely " this, as it is a very monſtrous Opinion, cannot be a " general Opinion: We may perhaps this Year fit out a " Squadron, and poſſibly they too may go no further " than *Spitehead*, they certainly will not, unleſs there be " a Neceſſity for proceeding further; but when all our " Neighbours are fitting out Squadrons, and making " great military Preparations, it would ſurely be very im- " prudent in us, not to put ourſelves at leaſt in a Poſture " of Defence."

Mr. P——ey's *Speech.*

W——*m P*——*ey* Eſq; " Sir " I am very apt to believe, my Hon. " Friend over the Way, who made " you this Motion, was very ſerious, " as he always is in every Motion he makes in this Houſe.

" The

" The Reaſon he gave for his Motion was a very ſtrong " one, ſo ſtrong that it has not as yet met with any An- " ſwer; for if it ſhould appear, that we, at the Time he " mentions, concerted Meaſures in Conjunction with o- " ther Powers, for regulating or influencing the next " Election of a King of *Poland*, and that the Plan then " laid down has been ſince purſued, theſe Inſtructions " will certainly inform us, and from thence we may " know a little more of our preſent Situation than we " do at preſent: But I find, Sir, if the Opinion of ſome " Gentlemen prevail, we are to have no Information at " all; and in that Caſe, how we can anſwer his Maje- " ſty's Expectations, who deſires our Advice and Aſſiſt- " ance, I leave to every Gentleman to judge.

" The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt but one talked " of Prophecies, and asked what thoſe Prophets had pro- " pheſied; had they, ſaid he, propheſied this? or had " they propheſied that? What Prophets or Prophecies " he means I do not know; but I may ſay, that without " any great Spirit of Prophecy, the Moment yon ſepa- " rated the Courts of *Vienna* and *Spain*, every thing that " has ſince happened might have been eaſily foretold. " The Gentleman likewiſe talked of Pamphlets: I Sir, " have likewiſe ſeen a Pamphlet, lately publiſhed, and " whether from the Stile it is wrote in, or the Per- " plexity in the Way of thinking, which is diſcovered " in every Part of it, I think I can be almoſt certain as " to the Author of it. (Here he gave a Deſcription of the Perſon he ſuppoſed to be the Author of it.) " The " whole of this fine Performance reſults in this, That " the Nation is in a very bad Situation; ſomething muſt " be done, but what is to be done the Author does not " know: If we do one Thing, we are ſtill in the ſame " Situation we were before, perhaps worſe; if we do " another Thing, our Caſe will ſtill be the ſame: In ſhort, " he at laſt leaves us in the ſame wretched Condition he " found us; upon which, Sir, I muſt ſuppoſe this Caſe: " Suppoſe a Phyſician to have a Patient for ſome Time " under his Hands; the Patient lingers and decays, and " at laſt finds himſelf in ſo low and weak a Condition, " that he begins to deſpair; the Phyſician's ſent for, " the Patient complains, and asks what muſt be done? " The Doctor anſwers gravely, Sir, you are indeed in a " very bad State: There are but two or three Ways of " treating your Diſtemper, and I am afraid neither of

" them

" them will do; a Vomit may throw you into Con-
" vulsions, and kill you at once; a Purge may give you
" a Diarrhea, which would certainly carry you off in a
" short time; and to bleed you, Sir, I have already bled
" you so much, and so often, that you can bear it no
" longer: In such a Situation would not the Patient pro-
" bably exclaim against his Doctor, and say, Sir, you
" have always pretended to be a regular Physician, but I
" have found you to be an arrant Quack; I had an ex-
" cellent Constitution when I came first into your Hands,
" but you have quite destroyed it; and now I find I have
" no other Chance for saving my Life, but by calling for
" the Help of some relugar Physicians.

" But, Sir, to be altogether serious, for the Subject is
" really of a very serious Nature; if Gentlemen have a
" Mind to do Something for the Safety of the Nation in
" our present melancholly Circumstances, and seriously to
" ask the Advice and Assistance of Parliament, those
" Things that are necessary for our Information, must
" not be denied: Their being refused by a Majority,
" which seems to be almost the only Argument urged by
" Gentlemen who oppose these Motions, will not have
" any Weight with the Nation; Gentlemen, 'tis true,
" must acquiesce in what is done by the Majority, but
" it will not have all that Force without Doors, as some
" may imagine. I know, Sir, it is not allowable to say
" any Thing against what is done by a Majority of this
" House; but there are certain Methods of Speaking,
" which are not against Order, and which might, not-
" withstanding, make Gentlemen feel, that an Answer
" could be given, even to that unanswerable Argument,
" of its having been done by a Majority.

" I have known, Sir, in former Parliaments, most
" scandalous Things done by a corrupt Majority; any
" Thing's being done or resolved on by a Majority even
" of this House, will not make it right, nor convince
" the Nation that it is so: We know, Sir, what Opinion
" the whole Nation had of that wicked Scheme, which
" was before us last Session; we know what Abhorrence
" they still have of it, and of many of those who voted
" for it, and yet that Scheme, to use an honourable
" Person's own Words was attended with a Majority in
" every Division; but this is foreign to the Question,
" I only mention it to shew how unfairly that Argument
" of a Majority is urged by those of the other Side.

" In

" In a late Debate, Sir, Gentlemen found Fault with " the Queſtion then moved, becauſe of its being too ge- " neral: They deſired that we would be a little more " particular, and lay our Finger upon ſome Paper or " Papers relating to ſome particular Tranſaction, which " might give us the Information we deſired with Reſpect " to our preſent Situation: The Election of a King of " *Poland*, and the Meaſures that have been taken by cer- " tain Powers for influencing, or rather for directing that " Election, has been owned upon all Hands to have been " what has given Riſe to the preſent Troubles in *Europe*; " and now when the particular Inſtructions, relating to " that particular Affair, which were ſent to our Miniſter " at that Court, only for one Year, and that too ſeveral " Years ago, are moved for, ſtill we are told by the " ſame Gentlemen, you are not particular enough, your " Demands are unreaſonable; ask but what is reaſonable, " and we will give it you, provided the Majority agree " to it: At this rate it is impoſſible for Gentlemen who " are entirely ignorant of our late foreign Tranſactions " to ask for any Thing; for it is not to be preſumed, " that any Man can ask for any particular Paper, from " which this Houſe could get a proper Information, even " as to any particular Tranſaction, unleſs he knew very " exactly the whole Series of that Tranſaction, and all " the other Tranſactions relating to it.

" The Hon. Gentleman by me has been pleaſed to de- " clare his Willingneſs to enter into the moſt ſtrict En- " quiry; and for that Purpoſe has promiſed a great deal " of Condeſcenſion, as to the laying before the Houſe " whatever Papers might be thought neceſſary for their " Information; but what has all this come to? Why, he " and the Majority have condeſcended to give us a Trea- " ty, which has long ago been in Print, and publiſhed in, " I believe, moſt of the Countries of *Europe*. I muſt " ſay, Sir, that ſuch Treatment is intolerable; I do not " know what Name to give it: but I ſhall avoid giving " Names: I would not willingly fling the firſt Stone, but " if any Stone be flung at me, I ſhall always be ready " to fling it back again.

Mr. W——le's ſecond Speech

H——o W——le. " Sir, The Ho " nourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, " ended his Speech, with ſaying, that " he would not willingly fling the firſt

" Stone; but it ſeems he had then forgot what he had " ſaid but a very little before, by which, if he did not " fling a Stone, he, at leaſt, in my Opinion, threw a ve- " ry great Peeble at the whole Houſe: After having " told us, that it was not allowable to ſay any Thing " againſt what was done by the Majority of this Houſe, " he ſaid, that there were, notwithſtanding ſome Me- " thods of Speaking, which were not againſt Order, and " by which Gentlemen might be made to feel, that an " Anſwer might be given to what the Majority had " thought unanſwerable; then he talked of ſcandalous " Things having been done in former Parliaments by a " corrupt Majority: Now, Sir, I would be glad to know " how this Houſe can feel any Thing that is ſaid of for- " mer Parliaments, unleſs it be meant, that the preſent " Parliament is of the ſame Nature with the former Par- " liaments talked of: This, Sir, as I had ſaid, ſeems to " be a very great Peeble thrown at the whole Houſe; " beſides the Dirt he had before flung at the ſuppoſed " Author of a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, whom he took " care to deſcribe ſo particularly, that, I believe, every " Gentleman thinks, the Author, or at leaſt the ſuppoſed " Author of that Pamphlet, is now ſpeaking to you; " but I can freely declare, that I am not the Author of " it; I have indeed read it, and I believe the greateſt " Quarrel that Gentleman and his Friends have with it, " is, that they do not know how to anſwer it.

" The honourable Gentleman likewiſe mentioned the " Caſe of a Patient and his Phyſician; but I leave the " Word to judge, who moſt deſerve the Appellation of " Quacks, they who have the proper Degrees, and prac- " tice in a regular Manner, or that Gentleman's Friends, " who have been for ſome Years paſt diſperſing the " Quack Bills round the Country, exclaiming againſt all " thoſe in the regular Practice, and endeavouring to per- " ſuade People in good Health that they are in a dange- " rous Condition; and that if they do not immediately " diſcharge all their regular Phyſicians, and ſwallow their " Quack Powders, they muſt inevitably periſh.

" But, Sir, to be ſerious, as the Gentleman ſaid, up- " on this Subject, tho' I cannot think that the Subject " now before us is ſo ſerious as he would repreſent, if " thoſe Gentlemen would fairly and openly enter into " the Conſideration of the State of the Nation, I will

" defy

" defy that Gentleman, or any other Gentleman to ſhew, " that thoſe in the Adminiſtration have acted any Part, " or entered into any Meaſures, but what were, at the " Time they were tranſacted, the moſt conſiſtent with " the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, of any that could then " be thought of, or entered into. Gentlemen may give " to the preſent Adminiſtration the Name of a ſhifting " Adminiſtration; Gentlemen may ſay that they have " wheeled about from Court to Court, but upon En- " quiry it will appear, that they have never ſhifted or " wheeled, but when the Intereſt of their Country re- " quired it; and that if there has been any ſhifting or " wheeling, it was always owing to a Change of the " Meaſures at other Courts: As long as any Power in " Friendſhip or Alliance with us, continued to act a- " greeably to the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, ſo long we " continued firm to them; but when any of them began " to enter into Meaſ res which were directly oppoſite " to our Intereſt, we then likewiſe changed our Meaſures " and had Recourſe to other Powers, who, from that " Moment, became our more natural Allies: This, Sir, " has been the Method always obſerved by thoſe in the " Adminiſtration; but I know who they are who have " ſhifted and wheeled with quite another View than that " of the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*; when we were in " Friendſhip with *France*, they were caballing with the " Miniſters and Agents of the Emperor; when the " Face of Affairs changed, and our Friendſhip with the " Emperor was reſtored, they then caballed with the " Miniſters and Agents of *France*; and thus they have " been always in the greateſt Friendſhip with thoſe who " have been moſt at Enmity with their native Coun- " try.

" In ſhort, Sir, I find that thoſe Gentlemen who call " themſelves Patriots, have laid this down as a fixt Prin- " ciple, that they muſt always oppoſe thoſe Meaſures " which are reſolved on by the King's Miniſters, and " conſequently muſt always endeavour to ſhew that thoſe " Meaſures are wrong; and this, Sir, I take to be the " only Reaſon why they have been as yet ſo ſilent as " to a certain Subject, in which the Intereſt of their Coun- " try is very much concerned: Their Language at pre- " ſent is, as I ſuppoſe, do not let us declare our Opinion; " let us wait 'till we know what Part the Miniſtry takes,

" and then let us endeavour to ſhew that they ought to " have acted quite otherwiſe: If I may be allowed to uſe " a low Simile, they treat the Miniſtry in the ſame Way " as I am treated by ſome Gentlemen of my Acquain- " tance, with Reſpect to my Dreſs; if I am in plain " Cloaths, they then ſay, I am a ſlovenly, dirty Fellow; " and if by Chance I have on a Suit of Cloaths with " ſome Lace upon them, they cry, what, ſhall ſuch an " aukward Fellow wear fine Cloaths? So that no Dreſs I " can appear in can poſſibly pleaſe them. But to con- " clude, Sir, the Caſe of the Nation under the preſent " Adminiſtration has been the ſame with what it always " has been, and always muſt be; for to uſe another Si- " mile, which my worthy Friend over the Way, whom " I have in my Eye, will underſtand: As long as the " Wind was fair, and proper for carrying us to our de- " ſigned Port, the Word was, ſteddy——ſteddy; but " when the Wind began to ſhift and change, the Word " came then neceſſarily to be, thus——thus, and no " nearer."

Sir W——m W——m's *Speech.*

Sir *W——m W——m* ſtood up next, whereupon Mr. *S——r* got up, and ſaid, that Gentlemen had ſo much run away from the Queſtion in Debate, that, before he began, he would beg Leave to read the Queſtion. Then Sir *W——m* went on, to the Effect as follows, *viz.* " I " ſhall take Care, Sir, in what I have to offer, to con- " fine myſelf as ſtrictly to the Queſtion as poſſible, though " I muſt ſay, that thoſe Gentlemen who have ſpoke a- " gainſt it, have made ſuch long Digreſſions, and have " traverſed ſo many Parts of *Europe*, that it is a difficult " Matter to ſay any thing in Anſwer to what they have " been pleaſed to advance, and at the ſame Time to keep " cloſe to the Queſtion. As to the Digreſſions which the " Gentlemen have run into, I ſhall not give the Houſe " much Trouble about them; and as to Arguments, the " only two that I have heard made uſe of, or ſo much " as hinted at, againſt the Queſtion, are, that the agree- " ing to the Motion now made to us would be ſhewing " a Diſreſpect to his Majeſty; and, that if it ſhould be " agreed to, it could be of no Service, as to the giving " us any Information about our preſent Circumſtances.

" It

" It is ſaid, Sir, that the agreeing to this Motion would " be ſhewing a Diſreſpect to his Majeſty, becauſe it would " be ſhewing a Sort of Suſpicion, that his Majeſty has " had a Share in thoſe Tranſactions which have given Oc- " caſion to the preſent War, tho' he has, in his Speech " from the Throne, declared, that he has no Share in " them. The Anſwer to this Objection is plain; we all " know; it has been always allowed in this Houſe, that " Speeches from the Throne are the Speeches of the Mi- " niſter, and upon that Suppoſition it has always been " thought, that neither this Houſe, nor any Member of " this Houſe is guilty of any Diſreſpect to his Majeſty, by " examining and canvaſſing with all poſſible Freedom eve- " ry Sentence of the Speech from the Throne; even the " Facts there aſſerted may be denied, and if upon Exami- " nation it ſhould be found, that they are falſe, the Mi- " niſter ought, and certainly would, anſwer ſeverely for " it. This is the very Caſe now before us: It is allowed " of all Hands, that the Election of a King of *Poland* is " the principal Cauſe of the War now broke out in *Eu-* " *rope*; and to tell us, that his Majeſty has ſaid, that he " has had no Share in that Tranſaction, and that therefore " we muſt not enquire into it, is a direct begging of the " Queſtion: The Miniſters are the only Perſons we can " ſuppoſe to have ſaid ſo, and there are other Gentlemen " who affirm, or, at leaſt, ſuſpect the contrary: This is a " Fact then that is controverted; this is the Fact which " this Houſe is to enquire into; and when a Motion is " made for having thoſe Papers laid before us, which are " neceſſary for giving us ſome Lights into this Affair, ſhall " Gentlemen be told, that ſuch a Motion is improper, be- " cauſe it is inconſiſtent with that Reſpect which we have " profeſſed for his Majeſty, in our Addreſs of Thanks? " If this Houſe can be perſuaded to accept of ſuch an Ex- " cuſe, if a Majority of this Houſe can be prevailed on to " join in ſuch a Method of Proceeding, thoſe Gentlemen " who can ſo prevail upon them, may throw out as many " Defiances as they pleaſe: They are the ſole Maſters of " all the Proofs that are neceſſary for, or can be made uſe " of upon any Enquiry, and they are, it ſeems, reſolved " to continue ſo.

" Whether

" Whether this Houſe, Sir, can have any proper Infor-
" mation from the Inſtructions now called for, as to the
" Fact in Diſpute at preſent, is what I ſhall not take upon
" me to determine, nor can it be, in my Opinion, deter-
" mined, by any Gentleman in this Houſe; but to me it
" ſeems very probable, that we may from theſe Inſtructi-
" ons receive ſome Lights which may enable us to deter-
" mine how this Nation ſtands engaged, with Reſpect to
" the War now carrying on in *Europe*, ſince the principal
" Reaſon of that War is allowed to be founded upon the
" late Election of a King of *Poland*; whether we had
" any, and what Share in thoſe Meaſures, is what this
" Houſe now wants to enquire into; and to me it ſeems as
" evident as any Demonſtration whatever, that the ſeeing
" of thoſe Inſtructions is abſolutely neceſſary for this End.
" 'Tis true, the King of *Poland* did recover a little, and
" did live for a few Years after, but he never was after
" that in a State of perfect Health, and, conſequently, it
" is moſt reaſonable to believe, that the Meaſures then
" concerted were the ſame with, or, at leaſt, did very
" much influence the Meaſures actually purſued upon the
" Demiſe of that King: If we had no Share in the Tranſ-
" actions at that Time carried on in *Poland*, ſurely no
" Secret can be diſcovered by the laying of thoſe Inſtru-
" ctions before this Houſe; and if we had any Share in
" thoſe Tranſactions, it cannot be ſaid, I think, that we
" have no Manner of Share in thoſe Tranſactions which
" have occaſioned the preſent War in *Europe*.

" What Share we had in thoſe Tranſactions, 'till I ſee
" thoſe Inſtructions, it is impoſſible for me to ſay; but
" from the Lights I already have, it appears evident to
" me, that we have had a very large Share in all the
" other Negotiations wnich have been lately carried on in
" *Europe*. Did not we procure the Introduction of the
" firſt *Spaniſh* Forces into *Italy*? Are not we Guarantees
" for all *Don Carlos*'s Rights and Poſſeſſions in *Italy*? Are
" not we Guarantees for all the Emperor's Rights and
" Poſſeſſions in *Italy*? Are not we Guarantees even for
" the Pragmatick Sanction in its full Extent? I believe
" we are under Engagements to every one of the Northern
" Powers; and I have heard, that we are under ſome
" Engagements to the Court of *France*; ſo that let a War
" have broke out between any two Powers in *Europe*, it
" will

" be difficult to ſhew, that we had no Hand in the Tranſ-
" actions which gave Occaſion to that War; upon the
" contrary, I believe, it will appear, that each of them
" might have juſtly made Demands upon us; and this, Sir,
" is our preſent unhappy Situation: If this ſhews great Wiſ-
" dom, or regular Practice (as the Gentleman was pleaſed
" to call it (in thoſe at the Helm of our Affairs, I leave to
" the World to judge: We have been running all over
" Europe, and entering into Engagements with every
" Prince and State in Europe, and all this without any Na-
" tional Benefit in View; but generally to the great Detri-
" ment of our domeſtick Affairs, and often to the great In-
" terruption of our Trade in all Parts of the World; and
" how probable it may be, that the ſame Wiſdom which
" has brought us into this Situation, will be able to extri-
" cate us out of it, is a Queſtion which may eaſily be re-
" ſolved.

" We were told, Sir, the firſt Day of the Seſſion, that
" we were to concert Meaſures, and to act in Conjuction
" with Powers who are under the ſame Engagements with
" us, and have not taken Part in the preſent War; more
" particularly the States General: But I would gladly
" know, if we have hitherto taken any one Step in Con-
" junction with them? Is it not well known, that in
" moſt Caſes we have lately made the firſt Step by ourſelves,
" and then have, with great Difficulty and Expence, pre-
" vailed on them to follow us, which they never did, but
" upon their own Terms, and under very great Reſtricti-
" ons and Reſervations: They have now indeed done
" ſomething for their own Security, but what they have
" done was, I believe, done without any Thing of our
" Participation; they did not ſo much, I believe, as con-
" ſult with us upon the Head, which really looks as if
" they had ſome Diſtruſt of our Power, or as if they
" thought they could not put any Confidence in the Coun-
" ſels of this Nation; and if our moſt natural Allies ſhould
" once begin to harbour ſuch an Opinion of us, we may
" then conclude, that there is no Dependence to be had
" upon their Friendſhip or Alliance.

" In ſhort, Sir, if his Majeſty expects our Advice upon
" the preſent State of the Affairs of *Europe*; if his Maje-
" ſty expects the Aſſiſtance of Parliament in the preſent
" Exigency of Affairs, we muſt be informed how our Af-

" fairs

" fairs ſtand, before we can in a proper Parliamentary " Way give either our Advice or Aſſiſtance: It was with " this View, and with this View only, that ſome Papers " have been already called for, which have indeed been re- " fuſed by a Majority; it is with this View only, that " the Papers mentioned in the Motion now before us are " asked for, and if they likewiſe be refuſed by a Majority, " we may, perhaps, give his Majeſty ſuch Aſſiſtance as " his Miniſters ſhall pleaſe to ask: but I am ſure we can " give him no Advice, nor can we give a Reaſon for " what we do.

Sir R—t W—le's *Speech.*

Mr. *C*————*r* of the *E*————*r*, " I will agree with the Hon. Gentle- " man who ſpoke laſt, that the preſent " Poſture of Affairs does require, and " his Majeſty expects the Aſſiſtance of Parliament; but I " will ſay, that the preſent Motion, and ſome ſuch lately " made, had the Houſe agreed to them, would have tend- " ed to increaſe the preſent Troubles and Confuſions a- " broad, rather than to have given any real Aſſiſtance ei- " ther to our ſelves or others. I believe, Sir, there is not " a Court in *Europe*, whether engaged in the preſent War, " or otherwiſe, but expected to have known by the 17th " of this Month, what Part *Great Britain* was to have " taken in the preſent War; as yet it remains unreſol- " ved, or, at leaſt, a Secret, and it is the Intereſt of *Bri-* " *tain* it ſhould continue to do ſo; but ſome Gentlemen " ſeem inclined not only to precipitate their Country into " a Reſolution, but to publiſh that Reſolution, as ſoon as " taken, to the whole World; and which Side deſerves " moſt the Thanks of their Country, thoſe who are for " our coming to no Reſolution till we have fully examined " the Circumſtances of Affairs, and even then concealing " our Reſolutions, till we are juſt ready to carry them into " Execution; or thoſe who are for our coming to a haſty " Reſolution, and immediately publiſhing it to the World, " that our Enemies may have Time to provide againſt it, " I leave to the World to judge.

" Whatever other Gentlemen may think, Sir, it is my " Opinion, that our Situation is much better than can well " be expected; and whenever that Matter ſhall come to " be examined into, I believe it will appear, that our pre- " ſent

" ſent Situation is the very beſt that the Nation could poſ-
" ſibly be in, with Relation to the preſent Poſture of the
" Affairs of *Europe*. The Gentleman who ſpoke laſt was
" pleaſed to mention the States of *Holland*, and that they
" had done ſomething for their own Seeurity; 'tis true,
" they have done ſomething, they have entered into a
" Treaty of Neutrality; whereas we have remained en-
" tirely in a State of Inaction; but upon this very Ac-
" count, I think, we are in a much better Condition than
" they are; by that Neutrality they have engaged not to
" act at all, nor to concern themſelves in the preſent
" War; we are ſtill at Liberty, and may, upon any E-
" vent, take that Part which ſhall then appear to be
" moſt for the Intereſt of *Great Britain*: In this then our
" Caſe is better than theirs, becauſe they are engaged by an
" expreſs Stipulation not to concern themſelves in the pre-
" ſent War, whereas we are under no Engagement but
" that natural Obligation which lies upon every Country,
" not to concern themſelves in any War, unleſs they find
" it for their Intereſt ſo to do.

" I do not believe, Sir, that the States General, or any
" other foreign Power has leſs Truſt in the Strength, or
" leſs Confidence in the Counſels of this Nation than they
" formerly had; but if it were ſo, I ſhould not wonder at
" it, when every Poſt tells them, that we are a divided
" Nation, and that there is no Dependence to be had up-
" on our preſent Counſels, becauſe great Alterations are
" ſoon to happen, which muſt neceſſarily produce a tho-
" rough Change in all our publick Meaſures; and upon
" this Conſideration I leave it to every impartial Man to
" judge, if we are in any unhappy Situation, who have
" contributed moſt to it, thoſe who have honeſtly and
" faithfully ſerved the Crown, or thoſe who have made it
" their Buſineſs, for ſome Years, to do all that was in
" their Power to diſtreſs every Meaſure of his Majeſty's
" Government; and that too in Conjunction with a Per-
" ſon who I believe will never be truſted by any Court in
" *Europe*.

" His Majeſty in his Speech from the Throne, has told
" us, that he is not any Way engaged in the preſent
" War, and that he willtake Time to examine the Facts
" alledged on both Sides, before he comes to any Deter-

" mination; when he has done ſo, it is not to be doubted " but that he will lay all the Informations he can get before " his Parliament, and will take the Advice of Parliament, " what Part the Nation ought to take in the then Con- " juncture; why then ſhould we endeavour to anticipate " his Majeſty's wiſe Deſigns? Why ſhould we run head- " long and plunge the Nation into a War, by joining ei- " ther one Side or the other, before his Majeſty has had " any Time to examine into the Poſture of Affairs abroad? " This ſeems indeed to be the View of ſome Gentleman, " but ſurely ſuch a raſh Proceeding would rather increaſe, " than diminiſh, the Unhappineſs of our preſent Situation; " and is very far from that Coolneſs and Temper which " ought to be ſhewn, when the very Salvation of our " Country depends upon the Prudence and the Unanimity " of our Reſolves.

" An Hon. Gentleman, Sir, who ſpoke for ſome Time " ago, took indeed a great deal of Liberty in talking of " Majorities of Parliament, but I would have Gentlemen " to know, that when they talk of ſuch Majorities at " preſent, they ſpeak of their Equals as Members of this " Houſe, of their Equals on any Ground in *England*; let " Gentlemen but caſt their Eyes round the Houſe, and " they will find a Number of Gentlemen ſuperior to " the higheſt Number of their Minority, who can as " little be ſuſpected of Corruption, as any of thoſe " who generally appear upon the Minority Side of the " Queſtion.

" It is, Sir, an eaſy Matter for Gentlemen to repre- " ſent the Meaſures lately taken by the Government as " unwiſe, inconſiſtent, and the like, or to give them " what other Epithets they have a Mind, but when the " Day comes for enquiring into them, which I as hearti- " ly wiſh for as any Gentleman in this Houſe, I believe " thoſe Meaſures will appear in a quite different Light; " and thoſe Gentlemen who may, perhaps, have hark- " ened to very little Whiſper of ſome of the foreign " Miniſters, at this Court, which is, I believe, the only " Foundation they have for what they have aſſerted, will " find themſelves at laſt ſorely diſappointed. Whenever " ſuch an Enquiry ſhall be reſolved on, I make no " doubt, but that the Majority of this Houſe will agree " to call for every Paper that can be thought neceſſary

" for

" for giving the House a full Informatiou of the present " State of the Nation: But this is not the Question at " present, nor are we now to enquire whether his Ma- " jesty has had any Share in those Transactions which " have given Occasion to the present War in *Europe*, " and therefore I cannot think we have, at present, any " thing to do with any Instructions given to his Majesty's " Ministers in *Poland*, or elsewhere.

" His Majesty, 'tis true, Sir, expects the Assistance of " his Parliament, but for what? He does not imediately " expect such an Assistance as to enable him to take any " Part in the present War; he wants only such an As- " sistance as may enable him to put the Nation in a pro- " per Posture of Defence; and surely we may determine " what Assistance will be necessary for that End, without " enquiring into any of our foreign Negotiations. It is " for this Reason, Sir, that I think the House has done " right in rejecting all the Motions hitherto made for " Letters and Instructions relating to our foreign Af- " fairs, and, for the same Reason I make no Doubt, " but that they will likewise reject the present Mo- " tion.

The Question was then put upon the Motion, and upon a Division was carried in the Negative 202 against 114.

Immediately after which *E——d W——r* Esq; Member for *M——w* in *Buckinghamshire*, rose up, and after a short Speech, moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to communicate to that House, how far he had been engaged, by his good Offices, in those Transactions, which had been declared to be the principal Causes and Motives of the War, which was then begun and carried on against the Emperor with so much Vigour, by the united Powers of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*.

Motion for good Offices.

Which Motion was seconded, and, after a short Debate, the Question was put upon it, and carried in the Negative, without a Division.

Motion for Applications.

Then *S——l S——ys* Eſq; ſtood up, and ſaid, that though the Motion he had juſt before made had been rejected, yet, as he never propoſed any Thing in that Houſe, but what he thought juſt and reaſonable, he was not therefore apt to be diſcouraged, and for that Reaſon he would beg Leave to make another Motion, which he hoped would meet with better Succeſs: His Motion was, that an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to that Houſe, what Application had been made to him by the ſeveral Parties then engaged in the War, founded upon Treaties or other Engagements.

This Motion was ſeconded by Sir *J——n R——t*, upon which there enſued a new Debate, in which the following Gettlemen ſpoke to the Effect as follows, *viz.*

Mr. P——m's *Speech.*

H——y F——m Eſq; "It is "very true, Sir, that the Hon. Gen- "tleman who made you this Motion "is not very apt to be diſcouraged, "but however far he may flatter himſelf with Succeſs in "hit preſent Motion, it is, in my Opinion, ſo much of "a Kin to his former Motion, which the Houſe has al- "ready rejected, that I can ſee no Reaſon he has to "expect, that the preſent ſhould have a different Fate. "His Majeſty has already told us, that he was no Way "engaged in the preſent War, nor had had any Share in "thoſe Tranſactions which gave Riſe to it, and, there- "fore 'tis not to be preſumed, that any Power engaged, "has made any Application to him, founded upon Trea- "ties or other Engagements. Some of them might per- "haps have made an Application to his Majeſty for his "Aſſiſtance; but even ſuch an Application was not to be "preſumed, becauſe, had any ſuch Application been "made, it was not to be doubted, but that his Ma- "jeſty, in his Speech from the Throne, would have ta- "ken ſome Notice of it. As this Queſtion, Sir, is of "the ſame Nature with the former Queſtion moved by "that Gentleman, and founded upon the ſame Jealouſy "of his Majeſty's Conduct, it is impoſſible for me to "have any Thing now to urge againſt it; but I believe it "is as impoſſible for any Gentleman in this Houſe to ſay "any Thing new in Favour of it, and therefore I ſhall

"give

" give the Houſe no further Trouble, only to declare, " that I ſhall give my Negative to it, as well as I did to " the former.

W———m P———ey Eſq; " Sir, " whatever Light the Hon. Gentle- " man who ſpoke laſt may take the " preſent Motion in, I think it muſt bear a very diffe- " rent Conſideration from the Motion formerly made by " my worthy Friend. I believe it will not be denied, " but that we are under ſome Engagements to every one, " or, at leaſt, to moſt of the Powers engaged in the " preſent War; and whatever we may at preſent " pretend to think of thoſe Engagements, it is very " probable, that thoſe to whom we are engaged think o- " therwiſe: It is not to be doubted, but that ſome of them " think that we are, by the Engagements we have en- " tered into, obliged to aſſiſt them, upon the preſent E- " mergency; and it is pretty well known, that they have " made Application for an immediate Performance of " thoſe Engagements. I have heard, that ten Thouſand " Land Forces, or ſome ſuch Number, has been actually " demanded by one of the Powers engaged in the War; " I will not, indeed, affirm the Truth of it, though I " have ſomething more than the Whiſper of a foreign " Miniſter to confirm what I ſay.

Mr. P———ey's *Speech.*

" It is well known, Sir, that in moſt of the Engage- " ments we have entered into with foreign Powers, it is " left optional to the Power we are engaged with, to " demand our Quota in a Squadron of Ships, a certain " Sum of Money, or a certain Number of Troops; and " as we are to go into a Committee upon the Supply on " *Monday* next, there is nothing more reaſonable, than " that the Houſe ſhould be informed of what Demands " have been made upon us, and whether thoſe Demands " have been for Ships, Money, or Men, before we go " into that Committee; for without ſuch Information it " will be impoſſible for us to know how to come to ſuch " Reſolutions as may be moſt for the Safety and Ho- " nour of the Nation. The Motion is therefore ſo far " from being unreaſonable, that it is neceſſary it ſhould " be complied with, and if it is not, I cannot really ſee " how we can properly go into the Committee upon the " Supply on *Monday* next.

Sir

Sir W———m Y——ge's *Speech.*

Sir *W———m Y——ge.* "Sir, I "can ſee no Reaſon why the Houſe "may not be fully prepared for going "into the Committee of Supply on "*Monday* next, tho' this Motion ſhould be rejected as "the others have been; and therefore I do not think it "neceſſary to enter into the Debate at preſent, whether "the Motion be reaſonable or no; there may be another "Time for that Queſtion, and for that Reaſon I ſhall "now only move for the previous Queſtion."

Mr. P———ey's *2d Speech.*

W———m P———ey. Sir, I "find the Gentleman ſpoke laſt has "avoided entering upon the Merits "of the Queſtion, and, by a ſort "of parliamentary Trick, by moving for the previous "Queſtion, he intends, it ſeems, to put off the Queſtion "for this Day, at leaſt; this, in my Opinion, is treating "the Queſtion with much greater Indecency than if it "were to be fairly argued, and afterwards rejected; for "if the Queſtion be delayed 'till after *Monday* next, it "will then be too late to enter upon the Conſideration of "it; it will really be in Effect firſt to reſolve, and then "to enter into the Conſideration of what ought to be "reſolved, and therefore, Sir, I muſt deſire, that the "Queſtion may be fairly debated, that Gentlemen would, "at leaſt, give us a Reaſon for what they are to do, "and then let the Motion ſtand or fall upon its own "Merits."

Sir W—m Y—ge *again.*

Sir *W———m Y———ge.* "I did "not, Sir, intend any Trick when I "moved for the previous Queſtion; "it is what has been always practiſed "in this Houſe, when any Queſtion has been moved "which Gentlemen have a Mind to favour ſo much as "not to put a Negative upon it: But even as to the Me-"rits of the Queſtion, it cannot, certainly, have any "Relation to any Reſolutions we can poſſibly come to "on *Monday* next in the Committee of Supply; for all "the Reſolves we come to in that Committee are found-"ed upon Eſtimates given in, or Demands made, by "the Crown, and if any Demand were to be made upon "this Houſe, to enable his Majeſty to ſend a Quota ei-"ther of Ships of War, Money, or Troops, to any "Power in *Europe*, ſuch Demand would certainly be laid "before

" laid before this Houſe by his Majeſty's Orders, without
" putting us to the Trouble of preſenting any ſuch Ad-
" dreſs as is now moved for; there is therefore no Neceſ-
" ſity for entering this Day upon the Merits of this Que-
" ſtion; the Gentleman may renew his Motion when he
" thinks proper, and then I do not doubt but other Gen-
" tlemen will debate the Reaſonableneſs of it, and as it
" appears to the Houſe, it will certainly be agreed to or
" rejected; but as I do not think this a proper Time for
" debating it, I muſt inſiſt upon my Motion."

W———r P———r Eſq; " Sir,
" as we ſhall probably come on *Mon-* *Mr.* P———r's
" *day* next to ſome Reſolutions, with *Speech.*
" Reſpect to our Seamen, I ſhould
" think it neceſſary for this Houſe to know what De-
" mands have been made upon us by our Allies, before
" we come to any Reſolution on that Head; otherwiſe
" we may leave Room for thoſe extraordinary Meſſages
" and Demands towards the End of a Seſſion, which
" this Nation has of late been too much accuſtomed with.
" The Gentleman who moved the previous Queſtion ſays,
" that this is not a proper Time for entering upon the
" Merits of the Motion now made to us, becauſe if any
" ſuch Application had been made by any of onr Allies,
" and his Majeſty had reſolved to grant what was asked,
" he would have ordered this to be laid before us, toge-
" ther with the other Eſtimates and Demands of the
" current Service of the enſuing Year. Is not this, Sir,
" directly to tell us, that after his Majeſty has come to
" a Determination what Part to act, he will be graci-
" ouſly pleaſed to take the Advice of Parliament. It is
" true, Sir, his Majeſty has by his Prerogative the Pow-
" er of making Peace or War: But, Sir, in a Matter of ſo
" great Conſequence, it has always appeared to be the
" Intereſt, nay, I may ſay, it has always been thought
" to be the Duty of the Kings of *England*, to take the
" Advice of their People in Parliament aſſembled, and
" not to truſt entirely to the Advice of their Miniſters;
" and if any ſuch Demand, as is mentioned in the Moti-
" on now before us, has been made by any of his Maje-
" ſty's Allies, I cannot think that it would be any way
" derogatory to the Prerogative of the Crown, or to the
" Wiſdom of the Miniſters, to lay it before the Par-
" liament,

" liament, whether it ought to be complied with or " not."

Mr. C———rn's *Speech.*

J———n C——— ———rn, Knight of " the Shire for *H———n* in *Scotland.* " Sir, I was againſt the firſt Motion, " becauſe ſome Gentlemen had aſſured " the Houſe, and I was myſelf a little afraid, that at pre- " ſent it might tend to increaſe the Confuſions and Trou- " bles that are now in *Europe*; but the preſent Motion I " take to be of a very different Nature, I am ſure that, " ſhould it be comply'd with, no Secrets can thereby be " diſcovered, nor can it poſſibly tend to increaſe the pre- " ſent Troubles of *Europe.*

" I am old enough, Sir, to remember the Beginning of " the firſt great War againſt *France*, and I remember, " that as ſoon as the *Dutch* applied to us for our Aſſiſt- " ance, King *William* immediately laid the Caſe before " the Parliament, and took their Advice, as to what was " proper to be done upon that Emergency, before he came " to any Reſolution: Upon the breaking out of the ſe- " cond War, the late Queen did the ſame, and I muſt " ſay, that I think every King of this Nation ought to " follow that Example, if they expect the Aſſiſtance of " Parliament; and our Hiſtories will inform us, that " where they have done ſo, they have generally done " well, and where they have done otherwiſe, they have " had but little Succeſs; for which Reaſon I am for agree- " ing with the Motion now made to us.

The Queſtion was then put upon the previous Queſtion, *viz.* Whether the Queſtion upon the Motion ſhould be then put, which was carried in the Negative, without a Diviſion.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Remarks on a late Free-Briton.

MR. D'Anvers *tells us that the* Miniſterial Drudges *before the late Elections, thought themſelves ſure of their Game, and boaſted of their* Popularity; *but that ſince moſt of the* Counties *in* England *and the* richeſt Corporations *had choſe ſuch Gentlemen as ſtood of the* Country Intereſt; *all the Court Papers have lately run in the Penitential*

Penitential Strain, with a Mixture of Panegyrick *on their* Patron, *and* Satire *upon ſuch as oppoſe his Meaſures.*

I have hitherty (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) paſs'd over theſe inconſiſtent Rhapſodies, without any particular Remarks; but the *Free-Briton* of *Thurſday* the 6th Inſtant is ſo curious and extraordinary a Piece, that I cannot entertain my Readers better this Week than with a ſhort Comment upon it. I am ſure it will prove a very diverting Subject, and perhaps not altogether void of Inſtruction.

The *modeſt Eſquire*, who ſhines at the Head of that Paper, begins with a laboured Invective againſt *Popularity*, which He hath embelliſhed with all thoſe Commonplace Flowers of Rhetorick, that are to be found in Plays, Poems, and Declamations. It is, in his Language, *the Food of vain Ambition; the Snare of Senſe and Honeſty; the Breath of giddy Multitudes, which neither* Wiſdom *nor* Science *can always obtain, nor* Wealth *with all its Treaſures purchaſe with any Security, nor* Truth *and* Integrity *allure its Attachment to themſelves, however deſerving above all others. As it proceeds from, ſo it depends on, the great promiſcuous Heap of Mankind, where the* Brave *are mingled with the* Baſe, *the* Diſcerning *with the* Weak *and* Fooliſh; *where Numbers without any* Senſe *or* Property, *give Law to the wiſeſt Underſtandings and to the largeſt Fortunes.*—He runs on, with his uſual Glibneſs, in the ſame looſe, undiſtinguiſhing Gibberiſh, which is neither true nor falſe, without ſome Application, and may be properly called *a pretty, diſguis'd Way of ſaying nothing.* All I can collect from it is, that Mr. *Walſingham* is very angry with the People of *England* for their Conduct at the late Elections; by which They have given the World a convincing Proof that WEALTH *with all its Treaſures cannot purchaſe Popularity*, and that any Man, who relies upon that Support alone, may happen to find Himſelf fatally diſappointed. Had the *Country Elections* run in Favour of Mr. *Walſingham*'s Friends, that old Whig-Maxim, *Vox Populi eſt Vox Dei*, would have certainly been rung in our Ears, as a publick Avowal of their Cauſe; but ſince the Body of the Nation have been ſo undutiful as to take the *other Side*, the *Voice of the People* ſinks into *vulgar Breath*, which nothing but *vile Arts* can ever captivate; and the People Themſelves are treated very cavalierly as a *vicious and diſſolute Multitude, a leud diſorderly Rabble, without any Senſe or Property.*

Now I can eaſily comprehend how *Want of Senſe* may be imputed to Thoſe, who have the Hardineſs to fly in the Face of *Wealth with all its Treaſures*; but that a vaſt Majority of the *Britiſh* Freeholders ſhould have *no Property*, is to me a little myſterious. Perhaps Mr. *Walſingham* might deſign to inſinuate that all the Property of *England* is confin'd to the *Cinque-Ports* and *Corniſh Boroughs*.

The next Thing remarkable, is this fine Piece of Caſuiſtry, is the Character of ſome *great and Good Man*, who hath been lately *degraded*, and ſtript of all Pretences to *Popularity*. It is, indeed, ſuch a Maſter-piece of Drawing, that I cannot do the *Artiſt* Juſtice, without quoting it in his own Words.

" That Man, *ſays He*, who hath been the *Father of* " *the People*, and *Guardian of their Happineſs*; whoſe " Care have comprehended the Intereſts of all, and who " hath lived a publick Benefit to the Community under " his Care; whoſe humane and compaſſionate Breaſt hath " been open to every Man, with Capacity to oblige the " moſt conſiderable, and Condeſcenſion to the very mean- " eſt; whoſe Integrity hath been as much above Suſpi- " cion, as his Behaviour free from Pride, or his Hands " from having been employed in any Work of Oppreſſi- " on; who hath neither feared Enemies, nor provoked " Them; who hath been diſintereſted in his Friendſhips " and good Offices; equal to any Truſt, and ſuperior to " all Temptations; THAT MAN *may be rejected by the* " PEOPLE, *but nevertheleſs will riſe ſuperior to* POPU- " LARITY. They may loſe their *greateſt Ornament* and " *Benefactor* by their Ingratitude; but He can never loſe " the Character of having been their *injur'd Father*, and " their *abuſed Friend*.

Mr. *Walſingham* alludes to this *great Perſonage*, as well as the cruel Uſage, which He hath lately received from the People, in ſeveral Parts of the ſame Paper. In one Place, He is called *the perfect Character itſelf*; in another, *the moſt valuable of Mankind*; and in a third, *the moſt amiable and uſeful Man of any in the World*; but, at the ſame Time, We are left ſomewhat in the Dark for whom this *perfect Character* is deſigned. There is certainly but one Perſon in *England*, who can with any Propriety, or Decency, be ſtyled *Father of the People, and Guardian of their Happineſs*. Theſe Appellations have been

been always appropriated to the *Sovereign*, and thought incommunicable to any Subject; but I am ſo well acquainted with Mr. *Walſingham's* excellent Talent at Panegyrick, who hath often levell'd *Majeſty* upon theſe Occaſions, and made ſeveral Improvements on *Wolſey's* modeſt Style, that I am almoſt confident his *Patron* ſate for this beautiful Picture. It is well known that He hath long enjoy'd the Title of *Princeps Senatus*, and hath often had the *ſacred Ooil* pour'd upon his Head; ſo that although He may not be able to prove Himſelf the *Father of the People* by any Marks of natural Affection towards them, and it might be conſtrued High-Treaſon to call Him our *Father-in-Law*; yet I apprehend that He may be properly enough denominated the *Step-Father of the People*; or ſuch a Kind of Parent as *Saturn* was of old, who is ſaid to have *devoured his own Children*; and perhaps This may be the Reaſon for putting us ſo often in mind of that famous Hemiſtich, *redeunt Saturnia Regna*; That is, in Mother *Osborne's* and Mr. *Walſingham's* Engliſh, *We are the happieſt People on the Face of the Earth, and enjoy all the Liberty human Nature is capable of.*

This Point being therefore ſettled, *that Mr.* WALSINGHAM'S PATRON *is the Father of the People, and Guardian of their Happineſs*, it will be eaſy to reconcile the reſt of the Character to that *anointed Miniſter*; *whoſe Integrity hath certainly been as much above* SUSPICION, *as his Behaviour free from* PRIDE, *or his Hands from having been employed in a Work of* OPPRESSION.——The *Forage-Contract*, the *Bank-Contract*, and *Army-Debentures* (amongſt a thouſand other Inſtances, which might be produced) are undoubted Teſtimonies of the *firſt*; as his Modeſty in refuſing *Honours* is a Proof of the *ſecond*; and whoever conſiders the true Nature and Tendency of the late *exciſe Scheme*, will purge Him from any Imputation of the *third*—Nobody can charge Him with *having either fear'd Enemies, or provoked Them*, by making uſe of his Power to gratify his perſonal Reſentments, and turning Gentlemen, of the moſt unqueſtionable Abilities and Affection to his Majeſty, out of their Employments, becauſe They thought it their Duty to oppoſe ſome of his Meaſures.—That he hath been *diſintereſted in his Friendſhips and good Offices*, appears from his Gratitude to Thoſe, who aſſiſted Him in the Time of Diſtreſs, and contributed to his preſent Elevation.——The prudent and

happy Conduct of Affairs, both at home and abroad, for ſeveral Years paſt, is ſufficient to prove Him *equal to any Truſt*, and his moderate Acquiſitions demonſtrate his *Superiority to all Temptations*. Yet every Body knows that *this great, this good, this wiſe Man hath been lately rejected by the People*, almoſt with a general Voice, and that They are now in Danger of *loſing their greateſt Ornament and Benefactor by their Ingratitude*; but his *worthy Advocate* comforts us with an Aſſurance, that *He will nevertheleſs riſe ſuperior to* POPULARITY. I muſt confeſs, this Paſſage puzzles me the moſt of any in the whole Character; and if I was not very well apprized of Mr. *Walſingham's* Sincerity, I ſhould be apt to think that He intended to turn our Eyes towards *Temple Bar*, where I have ſeen many a Man raiſe his Head *ſuperior to Popularity*; but his Attachments are ſo well known, that He could not be guilty of ſo baſe a Deſign, and only meant that *this injured Father and abuſed Friend of the People* was reſolved to ſpurn ſuch an *ungrateful Rabble* under his Feet, and defy Them to do their worſt.

Having chaſtiſed the *Body of the People*, in this publick Manner, he proceeds to *their Leaders*, whom He terms the *Minions of Popularity*, and compares Them to *Dictators taken from the Plough*; alluding, I ſuppoſe, to thoſe *Country Gentlemen*, whom the People have lately choſen to repreſent Them in Parliament. But as the *Roman Dictators* were not taken from the *Plough*, meerly upon that Account, but becauſe They were known to be Men of *great Ability* and *Integrity*; ſo if our *ruſtick Dictators* ſhould imitate their Example in *theſe Reſpects*, as They infinitely Surpaſs them in Point of Property: We ſhall have no Reaſon to complain of their *Plebeian Extraction*, nor like Them ever the worſe, becauſe They happened not to be brought up at *Court*, or in *Exchange Alley*.

Mr *Walſingham* goes on with his Alluſions, and tells us that VULGAR PEBBLES (meaning theſe *rural Dictators* again) *have the Price of* Gems *in ſome Eyes*; That is, as He is pleas'd to explain it, in the Eyes of *Fools* and *Country Bumkins*; for Theſe, who have had the Happineſs of a *Court-Education*, are too well acquainted with the Difference, to be impo'd upon in this Manner. For my Part, I have always look'd upon Squire *Walſingham* Himſelf as a *precious Gem*, which was accidentally pick'd up amongſt

vulgar

vulgar Pebbles, and had the Honour to be ſtuck in the Cap of his *Patron*.

We are next entertain'd with a ſevere Piece of Satire on *ſome particular Perſons*, who have received great Obligations, it ſeems, from his *miniſterial Majeſty*, and yet have lately been ſo ungrateful as to join with the *People* againſt Him. This Paſſage likewiſe is ſo curious, that I muſt beg Leave to quote it.

'Generoſity of Mind and Goodneſs of Heart, *ſays our* 'exquiſite *Moraliſt*, feel ſo much Pleaſure in the Grati-'tude of Thoſe, whom They oblige, that perhaps it 'would be more than human Nature can admit of, to be 'indifferent and unmoved, when *Theſe* are falſe, or un-'grateful. To ſee *Numbers*, who are indebted to us for 'the greateſt Benefits, declaring againſt us with the moſt 'unnatural Animoſity; and even *Men*, profeſſing Friend-'ſhip and coveting our Confidence, making all poſſible, 'ſelfiſh Advantages of us on one Side, and doing all poſ-'ſible Miſchief to us on the other; pretending a Deſire 'to ſerve us, only that They may be in a Capacity to 'hurt us; any ſuch Inſtances of black Ingratitude, or of 'baſe Inſincerity, muſt doubtleſs diſturb HIM, whom 'They have injur'd.

I wiſh Mr. *Walſingham* had thought fit to point out *theſe perfidious Monſters*, that We might know where to fix our Indignation and Contempt; for as *Gratitude* is the moſt amiable of all Virtues, ſo the *Breach* of it is undoubtedly the blackeſt of all Vices; eſpecially, when it appears againſt *Men in Power*; who, being the Diſpenſers of Honours and Rewards, are a ſort of *national Benefactors*, and every Boon They beſtow, in their *publick Capacity*, ought certainly to be look'd upon as a *private Largeſs*. Nothing therefore can be more *baſe* and *ungrateful* in any Man, who hath once received a Favour from his *Prince*, or his *Country*, than to turn againſt the *Miniſter*, through whoſe Hands it happened to paſs, and plead *Conſcience*, or *Duty*, in Oppoſition to ſuch a *perſonal Obligation*.. For this Reaſon, I have often thought that dealing with *Miniſters of State* is ſomewhat like contracting with *another Gentleman in great Power*; for if you take but a Shilling from Them, or by their Means, you muſt expect to be treated like their Bond-Slave for ever.

The *learned Author of this noble Harangue* concludes with a publick and explicit Confeſſion that the *general Senſe*

Senſe of the People is againſt Him; for He tells us, without any Diſguiſe, *that it is not the Loſs of a* SINGLE CONTEST, *which is to be conſidered as the real Grievance. The Example is of a* GENERAL NATURE.——Such a Declaration as This muſt be rare News to the *popular Rabble*, as well as their *Minions*; and, conſidering from what Hands it comes, will put Them no Doubt into very good Humour. I believe, indeed, that the late Elections have ſufficiently mortify'd our *political Daddy*, and that He hath but *one Artifice* left to ſupport Himſelf in his *Guardianſhip* over us.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

MEMBERS choſen for the enſuing Parliament.

Shire of Stirling, * Sir James Campbell, Bart.
Shire of Dumbarton, Hon. Col. John Campbell
Shire of Fife, Sir John Auſtruther, Bart.
Shire of Aberdeen, Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart.
Shire of Forfar, * Hon. Thomas Lyon, Eſq;

N. B. Thoſe mark'd * did not ſerve for thoſe Places in the laſt Parliament.

Edinburgh, June 4. This Day came on the Election of the ſixteen Peers to ſit in the enſuing Parliament for Great-Britain, when the following were elected by the Majority of 59 Voices againſt 25, viz.

Duke of Buccleugh	* Earl of Morton
* Duke of Athol	* Earl of Orkney
Earl of Balcarras	* Earl of Selkirk
Lord Catchcart	* Earl of Hoptoun
Earl of Finlater	* Earl of Ila
Earl of Loudon	* Earl of Crawford
Earl of Portmore	* Marqueſs of Lothian
Earl of Sutherland	* Earl of Dunmore

Thoſe in the oppoſite Liſt were,

Duke of Hamilton	* Earl of Haddington
* Duke of Montroſe	Earl of Caithneſs
Duke of Queensberry	* Earl of Buchan
Duke of Roxburgh	Earl of Aberdeen
* Marquiſs of Tweedale	Earl of Dondonald
* Earl of Stair	Earl of Strathmore
* Earl of Marchmont	Earl of Glaſgow
* Earl of Rothes	Lord Elphinſtone

N. B. Thoſe mark'd * ſat in the laſt Parliament.

Many

Many of the Noblemen have proteſted againſt this Election, on ſeveral Accounts; particularly the undue Influence which has been uſed with many of the Peers to engage them to vote for the Liſt, named by the Miniſter; but the following Proteſt inſerted in one of the Papers of this Week, having ſomething remarkable in it, I have tranſcribed it for the Uſe of the Reader.

I *Charles* Lord *Elphinſtone* do hereby adhere to the Proteſt entered by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, concerning undue Influence uſed by the Miniſtry and others in Power, for this Election of ſixteen Scots Peers to ſit and vote in the enſuing Parliament. And I do it for this Reaſon, that they have attempted ſuch undue Influences upon my ſelf, which Attempts I withſtood, and rejected their Offers. ELPHINSTONE.

At Edinburgh *the 4th Day of* June 1734, *at the Election of the 16 Peers aforeſaid.*

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt Journal contains a long Letter from a* Clergyman *about the* Importance of his Order; *with which we ſhall not trouble our Readers, but inſtead thereof, lay before them the following Reflections upon the two late Marſhals of* France, Villars *and* Berwick.

" The World has been lately ſurprized with the News " of the Death of two great Generals in the Service of " France, the Marſhal Berwick, and Marſhal Villars; " one of the Men indeed is yet living, (according to the " laſt Advices from Turin) but both the Generals are " departed. The Duke of Berwick coming to viſit the " Works of the Siege of Philipsburgh about 7 in the " Morning, on Saturday the 12th, was told that the " Enemy had removed a Battery nearer to a Hornwork " where an Attack was deſigned to be made, and " as the General was paſſing in the Trenches, the Prince " of Conti ſtopped him, to tell him of the Proceedings of " the Night paſt, and the Removal of this Battery; but " the Marſhal cut him ſhort in his Diſcourſe, telling the " Prince that he muſt go and view this new Battery. He " walked about ten Paces further, then took off his Hat, " and raiſed himſelf up to ſee the new Work, which he

" had

" had no ſooner done, than three Cannon-Balls came di-
" rectly to the Place, one of which took off his Head
" from his Under Jaw, and daſhed his Brains in the Face
" of the Duke de Duras, his own Son; the Duke of Fitz-
" James was covered with Duſt, but no Harm happened
" to him. This Accident put the Army into a great
" Conſternation, and they are very apprehenſive that
" Prince Eugene will be ſoon with them to profit of it,
" he having already ſent a Detachment of 5000 Men to re-
" connoitre the French Army.

" It will be doing no Diſhonour to the Marſhal Ber-
" wick to ſay he was a Soldier of Fortune, and as ſuch
" made War his Trade, which he ſtudied with an unwearied
" Application; and as he never wanted Courage, it is
" not to be wondered at if he became a great Maſter in
" the Art, and to do him Juſtice, none exceeded him in
" Military Knowledge. As he conſidered War as a Sci-
" ence, he left little to Chance, or even Bravery, but
" depended more upon Skill and Diſcipline, which gained
" him the Battle of Almanza againſt a General that had
" enough of other Qualifications of a Soldier, and an
" Army that had many Advantages over that of the Duke
" of Berwick. As he was ſo regular and mechanical a
" Warriour, of Courſe he muſt keep up a ſtrict Diſci-
" pline in the Troops he commanded, which indeed he
" always did, notwithſtanding the preſent Complaints the
" King has now made on that Subject; ſo that he was
" himſelf the Maſter Spring, and I may ſay, the Life
" and Soul of the Army, not as he was beloved, but as
" he was much feared by his Soldiers, whom he never
" ſpared, and leaſt of all his own Countrymen that came
" to ſerve in France. He was reſerved even to his
" General Officers, rarely conſulting them, not ſo much
" as communicating the Orders he received, or the De-
" ſigns he projected, but as they had their own Parts to
" execute in them, or as the Drums of the Army gave
" them Notice. If then the Duke of Berwick was the
" beſt regular General of his Time, he was the leaſt en-
" terprizing one, and therefore he miſſed an Opportunity
" wherein he might have gotten great Glory and great
" Profit, which he was not averſe to, but he refuſed it
" even after his Word and Honour had been engaged,
" becauſe there was not a ſufficient regular Army for
" him to command. He was never, as I could find, a

" great

" great Favourite at the Court of France, which is " ſomething to be wondered at, conſidering the Uſe he " was made of, on any or every Occaſion, for as a Sol- " dier of Fortune he owed no Obligations but for his " Appointments, and therefore attached himſelf to France " preferable to any other Nation, or even that in which " he was born a Subject. As he was bred up in the War " againſt the Engliſh, his Enmity to them became a ſe- " cond Nature, which is the Reaſon, I ſuppoſe, that he " never ſerved one of that Country beſides thoſe of his " own Family. As the Marſhal took Care to be obey'd " by the Officers and Soldiers of the Armies he comman- " ded, ſo was he himſelf always obſequious to the Or- " ders of his Court; as an Inſtance thereof, he appeared " in Arms againſt Spain with Alacrity after he had had " diſtinguiſhed Favours heaped upon him, and received " the higheſt Honours from the Prince now reigning; " whether this be to his Shame or his Honour, I will " not determine, eſpecially as the Object of that War is ſo " well known.

" The Marſhal Villars was a General of quite different " Qualifications, a Man of uncommon Gaiety and Gal- " lantry, which Character continued with him to the laſt, " for fighting or dancing he was inferior to none, and " was indefatigable too, but not in that ſtudious, grave, " thoughtful Way as was the Marſhal Berwick. Whe- " ther at a Ball, or a Siege, he appeared with the ſame " Vivacity and good Humour, and ſeemed an Enemy to " none except the Jeſuits. What did not conſiſt well with " ſuch a Temper, was his Love of Money, and he enrich- " ed himſelf too much by the Spoilt of War, and the " Contributions he uſed to raiſe for Safe-Guards, *&c.* It " is true, all this was done in an Enemy's Country, but " a great Soul can never endure to prey upon the Miſe- " ries of the Poor; it is raiſing a Monument of Shame, " where he might have a Monument of Glory. But " otherwiſe for his Soldier-like Character I ſhall content " my ſelf with this one Story of him. The Marſhal " Catinet, who was a brave General as well as prudent " Man, commanded the French Army on the Rhine in " the Year 1702, and at the latter End of the Year, " when the Troops were ſeparating and going into Win- " ter-Quarters, Prince Lewis of Baden was making an " Effort to paſs that River at Newburg, in order to put " the Higher and Lower Alſace under Contributions:

" M. Tallard, then a Lieutenant-General, was gone off " with a large Detachment to take Rheinsfield, and there " were then left but 25,000 Men when the King (Lewis " XIV.) ſent Orders to the Marſhal to go and attack the " Prince of Baden, to ſtop his Progreſs, who lay then " near Fredlinghen; but as this appeared an Enterprize " with inſurmountable Difficulties, Catinet took the Li- " berty of remonſtrating againſt it; but Louis, who only " fought his Battles in his Cloſet, was ill ſatisfied to have " his Orders refuſed, which one of his Courtiers perceiv- " ing, ſaid to him. *Sire, If you will take my Advice,* " *the Germans ſhall be attacked; ſend your Orders to Mar-* " *ſhal Catinet to give Villars a Detachment of* 20,000 " *Men of his Army, and I'll anſwer for it he ſhall under-* " *take it.* This was done; the Marſhal detached 20,000 " Men out of 25,000, and went under Strasburg with the " reſt of the Army. M. Villars received the Command " with Pleaſure, ſent his Army away directly, and they " paſs'd the Rhine the Night at Hageneau that M. Villars " made a great Ball and invited many Ladies and Gentle- " men, and danced till Two a-Clock in the Morning, at " which time he order'd his Horſes to be brought to " the Back-door, where he mounted unobſerv'd, and fol- " low'd his Army, and ſurprizing the Prince of Baden, " gain'd a compleat Victory, by that time the Ball was " broke up. For this Action the King gave him the Mar- " ſhal's Baton. The Marquis de Tallard asking the new " Marſhal how he manag'd to beat Prince Lewis of Ba- " den, he anſwer'd, *I beat him, and that's enough.*

" It is well known the Conqueſts he made laſt Winter " in Italy, but Age and Infirmities have at laſt made a Con- " queſt of him. His Memory and his Deſigns fail'd him, " ſo that he became troubleſome to the Army, but his " fighting Humour ſtill prevail'd, and he would have en- " dandger'd all if he had been hearken'd to; but the King " of Sardinia proved a ſeaſonable Check to his Impetuo- " ſity, and diverted it other Ways. However it was " thought neceſſary for his Sardinian Majeſty to write to " the King of France to recall him, which he did on the " Pretence of the too great Fatigues for him to undergo, " but in reality becauſe of his Imbecility. The King of " Sardinia however took leave of him with great Civility " at Bozolo on the 26th or 27th paſt, and at the Mar- " ſhal's Arrival at Turin he was received very graciouſly

" by

" by the Queen, who preſented him with a Sword ſet " with Diamonds valued at 3000 Piſtoles, but he is fallen " ill in that Town of a Dyſentary accompanied with a " Fever, and the 8th of this Month received the Sacra- " ment, ſo that it is likely he will come no further.

" The Body of the Duke of Berwick has been brought " to Stratsburg, to be embalm'd; from thence to be con- " ducted to Paris, to be inhumed in the Church of the " Engliſh Benedictines.

Articles of News Extracted fron FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

London, June 15. THEY write from Scotland, that ſome of the Returning Officers there have followed the Examples of ſome clever Fellows in theſe Parts, that is, to return thoſe who have the fewеſt upon the Poll.——One of them being rallied for what he had done, anſwer'd merrily, *He was no ſuch Fool to return a Man that was fairly elected, for* (adds he) *what the De'el is to be got by that.*

At the Election of Scotch Peers, there was ſome little Difference as to the Number of Votes which each Candidate had for him, but generally the Diviſion run 49 to 25, yet notwithſtanding this great Majority, we hear that the Candidates upon the Country Intereſts have ſome *ſpecial Reaſons* for diſputing the Election, which may probably be laid before the Right Hon. the Houſe of Lords in the next Seſſion of Parliament, there being a *General Proteſt* entered againſt the Election, as well as ſeveral particular Proteſts againſt the Votes of particular Lords.

Laſt Week died ſuddenly, at Seven-Oaks in Kent, Sir Henry Fermor, Bart. Brother to the late Colonel Fermor, who died Member of Parliament for Malmsbury in Wilts 1722, and left a large Fortune to his Brother Sir Henry now deceas'd, who has left the Bulk of his Eſtate to a Natural Son of the Colonel's, upwards of 12,000 l. to Charitable Uſes, and the Sum of 500 l. to be laid out in erecting a Monument for his Grace the Duke of Argyle in Weſtminſter Abbey, when *this* Nation ſhall have the *Misfortune* to be deprived of ſo brave a General.

There is a large Detachment from the Garriſon of Gibraltar ordered for the Iſland of Jamaica, and we hear ſome more Troops will likewiſe be ſent thither from Ireland, in order to reduce the rebellious Blacks in that Iſland;

from whence we hear that General Hunter their late Governor died there the 31ſt of March laſt

The *famous* Robert Knight, Eſq; who was Caſhier to the South Sea Company in the *memorable* Year 1720, is we hear lately gone from Paris to make a Campaign in the French Army upon the Rhine; which ſeems to be a little ungrateful towards his Imperial Majeſty, who when he had him Priſoner in Flanders, refuſed to deliver him up to the Juſtice of this Nation, notwithſtanding the *earneſt* Sollicitations of *our Court* for *that Purpoſe*.

Yeſterday was Sevennight the Hon. Haratio Walpole, Eſq; Brother to the Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, arrived at his Houſe from Holland, and next Day he waited on *their* Majeſties at Richmond, to give *them* an Account of his Negotiations; where, he hear, he was moſt graciouſly received, but *what Succeſs* he has met with in his *Negociations* we have as yet *no Account of*.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

MR. Osborne *in his laſt Journal has given us a Specimen of his* Poetry, *both in a* Panegyrick *and a* Satire.

The firſt *of theſe is an Encomium upon a* great Man, *whoſe Praiſes we have always recorded with Pleaſure.*

The Satire *is upon Mr.* D'Anvers, *and Mr.* Osborne *ſeems to be ſo much in Earneſt, that we may juſtly ſay of his Performance,*

Si *Natura* negat, facit *indignatio* verſus.

But we ſhall no longer detain our Readers from the peruſal of theſe two Pieces.

The PATRIOT.

Juſtum & tenacem Propoſiti Virum
Non Civium ardor, &c.

KINGS Stateſmen, as their Fellow-Lab'rers, chuſe
To bear ſome Burthen in the vaſt Machine;
And regulate the multifarious Wheels
Of Rule.
Pale tabid Envy tends the Dignify'd,

Paints

Paints deep the Shadow where the Sun ſhines bright,
And Fav'rites pay the Tax of Obloquy:
But chear'd with thine Integrity, Great Man!
Thou ſhew'ſt the World what ſtrong Supports ariſe
From thence, and how thy watchful Soul remains
Firm 'midſt thy petulant and froward Foes,
Griev'd that their conſtant Barking ruffles not
Thy Æquanimity, that Princely Beams
Wiſely diſpens'd, are ſhed wherever due:
'Gainſt Thee, as Billows 'gainſt a Rock, they roar
With empty Rage, and then retire in Spume.
Confuſion is their Aim, to tumble down
The beſt built Syſtem, in one Heap to throw
Sacred and Civil Rights: Thus Bouteſeux
Firſt fire the Houſe, then wild Diſtraction calls
Help, *whilſt the Villains plunder in the Flames.*
As Children they their own Deſtruction court,
But with a Father's Care thou do'ſt avert
The Evils they purſue; thus Heaven proceeds,
And ſaves the headſtrong Sinner from himſelf.
England *a* Cecil *and a* Walſingham,
France *a* Lamoignon *and a* Richlieu *boaſts:*
Theſe in their Times, 'tis true, deſerved well,
As truſty Stewards of the Sover'ings Power;
But now are amply all made up in Thee.
Sage and melliſluous as old Neſtor, *when*
He turn'd Atrides *to reſume the Siege.*
Guard off our Iſle! as Fabius! *deep and ſlow*
In Council: juſt as Cato! *to the Cauſe*
Thou think'ſt thy ſelf not for thy ſelf deſign'd.
But born to be of Uſe to all Mankind;
And whilſt his Benefits the Publick ſhare,
Walpole *is leaſt, and laſt in* Walpole's *Care:*
The ſame with thine, muſt be thy Country's Fate;
And as thou ſtand'ſt or fall'ſt, ſo muſt the State.

The REBEL.

Quis Tulerit *D'Anvers* de Seditione querentem?

TRUE Imp of Loy'la! *ſent from* Rome *or Hell,*
To tempt a happy People to rebel:
Bane of all Peace! do'ſt thou want Liberty?
If out of Goal, thou'ſt more than's due to thee:

Thou

Thou cry'ſt for Property, *becauſe thou'ſt none,*
Woud'ſt blend all Right to ſnatch what's not thine own.
Sedition glads thy Soul, with thee takes Breath,
And Albion's *Happineſs wou'd be thy Death.*
Emphatick Villain! 'tis a wretched Trade
Rebellion to retail for daily Bread.
To Poland, *to unhappy* Poland, *go,*
And glut thee with the various Scenes of Woe:
To ſend thee where Ravage and Bloodſheds come,
Were not to baniſh, but to ſend thee Home;
And if Reward and Merit ſuited were,
Thy Poſt *would be a Perpendicular,*
And, Felton-*like, to be entomb'd in Air.*
But might I chuſe thy Doom, 'twould be to ſing
Th' auſpicious Marriage, and thy injur'd King,
Whoſe Mercy pardons, and whoſe Graces warm
Thee faithleſs Viper!
To ſing his Worth, our Peace, and happy Days,
As much wou'd rack thee, as thy God to praiſe.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Duke *Noailles*, and the Marquiſs *d' Asfedlt* are actually created Marſhals of *France*, and the Marquis *de Coigny*, and the Count *de Broglio* may be accounted ſo, the Nomination having only been deferr'd for the King of *Sardinia* to deliver them the Marſhal-Staves, in the Name of His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty, as *Generaliſſimo* of his Troops in *Italy*. The Count *de Bellisle*, who, it is believed, expected the ſame Honour, has been obliged, for the preſent, to except of a Ribbon, being created Knight of the *Holy Ghoſt*, as was likewiſe the Marquis *de Perignan*, Cardinal *Fleury's* Nephew, at a Chapter of that Order held on Whit-Sunday.

Upon the Receipt of a Courier from the Marquiſs *de Monti*, at *Dantzick*, Orders have been diſpatch'd to Mr. *de Guy-Trouin*, to ſail immediately to *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, where ſeven Regiments of Foot are waiting to embark for *Dantzick*: But moſt People think theſe Orders might as well have been given a Month ago.

Our

Our laſt Letters make it doubtful whether the Marſhal *de Villars* be dead or not. They pretend at *Paris* to have Advice from *Turin*, not only that he is living, but that he is in a fair Way of Recovery, his Dyſentery having left him.

Three *French* Men of War, Part of the *Breſt* Squadron, and five Tranſports, are arrived in the Road of *Calais*, in Order to take in two Regiments for *Dantzick*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

AS we hinted in our laſt, the *States General* have, in their laſt Aſſembly, regulated the *Ceremoniale* for the Reception of the Princeſs of *Orange*, which is to be the ſame as was obſerved for the Queen, her Mother, when ſhe paſſed the *Hague*, as Princeſs of *Wales*. Letters from *Leuwarden* advice, that Preparations are making for the Departure of the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* for the *Hague*, where they propoſe to make but a ſhort Stay, and then proceed, the Prince for the *Imperial* Army, and the Princeſs (who is ſaid to be with Child) for *England*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

BEſides the Convoy which lately ſail'd from *Barcelona*, they have embarked 3000 Foot, and 2500 Horſe more, which wait only for a fair Wind to put to Sea, with two Ships of War, and ſeven Gallies.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Advantages obtained by the *Spaniards* under the Command of Count *Montemar*, over the *Imperialiſts* commanded by the late Viceroy, Count *Viſconti*, appear to be greater than they were at firſt believed. We mentioned in our laſt, that the Remains of the *German* Troops were retired to *Bari*; but we are ſince adviſed, it was only the Cavalry which retired thither, but that their Infantry retreated into *Bitonto*, under the Command of Prince *Bellomonte*, where being ſurrounded by Count *Montemar*'s Troops, they were obliged to ſurrender, to the Number

Number of 3000 Priſoners of War. The Cavalry was likewiſe ſo cloſely purſued, that they were all killed or taken Priſoners, excepting about 200 *Huſſars*, who got into *Calabria*. In theſe ſeveral Encounters with the *Germans*, the *Spaniards* took from them 15 Standards, and 25 Pair of Colours, beſides their Artillery, Ammunition and Baggage.

We mentioned, in our laſt, that there had been an Action near *Colorno*, to the Diſadvantage of the *Imperialiſts*; this is ſince confirmed, with the Addition, that they had been obliged to abandon *Colorno*, with with the Loſs of 700 Men, and that thereupon the King of *Sardinia* and the Marquis *de Coigny* had again taken Poſſeſſion of it.

Cardinal *Acquaviva*, the Prince of *Santa-Bueno*, and a Nephew of the Count de *Converſano*, and many other Princeſs and Nobles, who have Eſtates in the Kingdom of *Naples*, are preparing to do Homage to His *Neapolitan* Majeſty, and it is believed the former of them will ſet the Crown upon his Head.

According to our laſt Letters from *Naples*, the whole Remainder of the *Imperial* Army, together with their General *Rodeski*, are made Priſoners of War, and Count *Viſconti* narrowly eſcaped, juſt before the Battle of *Bitonto*, in a Sloop to *Piſcara*. Count *de Montemar* is returned from this ſucceſsful Expedition to the City of *Naples*, and has been received by His *Neapolitan* Majeſty with great Marks of Favour, and by the Publick with great Joy and Gratitude.

GERMANY.

The Siege of *Philipſburg* is carried on with all the Vigour imaginable; and, it is ſaid, that the Governour of the Place has been killed by the Burſting of a Bomb. The Command of the *French* Army is now given to the new Marſhal, Marquis *d'Aſfeld*.

The Report of Prince *Eugene*'s being about to croſs the *Neckar* with the Army under his Command, in Order to attack the *French* Army, which covers the Siege of *Philipsburg*, proves a Miſtake, that General being yet in his Camp at Heilbron; and making no Shew of quitting it ſo ſoon. It is indeed ſaid, that the Priſoners are ordered to level the Roads; but we have had this News ſo often already, that People are not ſo very fond in giving Credit to it. In the

the mean Time, our Letters from *Cologne* (which, however' are not always to be the moſt depended on) will have it, that the *Imperial* Army, which they ſay, is now between 80 and 90,000 ſtrong, broke up from *Heilbrun*, the 13th, and was marching in two Bodies, one under Prince *Eugene*, towards *Manheim*; and the other under the Duke of *Wirtemburg*, towards *Gimſters-hall*, in Order to get the Enemy betwixt them.

The Pince Royal of *Pruſſia*, with his Brother, Prince *Frederick-Henry*, attended by two Field-Officers, and a ſplendid Retinue, are departed from *Berlin* for the *Rhine*, to make a Campaign under Prince *Eugene*.

Several Officers and Engineers are paſs'd thro' that City, in their Way from *Saxony* to *Dantzick*; and ſome Domeſticks of King *Auguſtus* having paſs'd that Way likewiſe, has occaſioned a Report that he himſelf deſigns ſoon to follow.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

The *Dantzickers* continue to hold it out bravely. Our laſt Advices from the *Ruſſian* Camp (from whence it is we now receive all our Accounts) ſay, the Beſieged have not thrown a Bomb for three Days; and that they fired Pieces of Stone and Marble inſtead of Bullets; which they ſuppoſe is for want of Iron. The *Ruſſian* Fleet landed the Artillery and Ammunition they had on Board, at *Pullau*, from whence it is hourly expected in 15 ſmaller Veſſels, up the *Viſtula*, at the Camp. The 10th the *Muſcovites* made an Attack upon the *Stolzenberg*, upon which, a bloody Action enſued, and a great Number of Men were killed on both Sides; but the *Dantzickers* ſtood their Ground. They are preparing for another Attack of that Place, which is to be made by 4000 Men; one third of which are *Saxons*, and, it is ſaid, their Orders are to carry it, coſt what it will.

The four *Ruſſian* Ships taken by the *French*, coming from *Libau*, were loaded with 4000 Bombs, 900 Carcaſſes, 6,000 Muskets, 3,000 Bullets, a good Number of Cartouches, 13 Mortars, 30 Cannon, and a large Quantity of Powder, beſides a Hundred Thouſand Rubles in Specie, 300 Suits of Cloths, &c.

The *Ruſſian* Fleet, conſiſting of fourteen Men of War of the Line, eight Frigates, a Shallop, a Fire ſhip, and two Bomb-Veſſels, under the Command of Admiral *Gordon*, a *Scotchman*, arrived in the Road of *Dantzick*, the 12th Inſtant, and came to Anchor, near Fort *Wechſelmuude*. Immediately upon his Arrival, Count *Munich*, and the Duke of *Saxe-Weiſſenfels* held a Council of War, to conſider of the moſt effectual Means to compel the obſtinate *Dantzickers* to a Surrender; and it is ſaid, theſe two Generals will go on Board of the Admiral, to concert with him an Enterprize of Importance.

M. *Tarlo*, and other *Poliſh* Grandees, having aſſembled a conſiderable Body of Troops, are arrived with them in the Neighbourhood of *Dantzick*; but where the *Palatine Kiow* ſtays ſo long with the large Army he is ſaid to have raiſed for the Service of King *Staniſlaus*, is yet a Secret.

Count *Munich* threatens the *Dantzickers* to ſpare neither them nor their City, if he once gets them in his Power, and ſeems very much to reſent their deſiring a Suſpenſion of Arms, with no other Intent than to gain Time, as appeared very plain by their Anſwer.

The *French* Squadron in the *Baltick* is returned from *Dantzick* to the Road of *Copenhagen*, and has brought with them the *Ruſſian* Frigat of 32 Guns, which they took off of *Bornholm*. The Deſign of their Return hither is believed to be in Order to wait the Arrival of the *Breſt*-Squadron, and in Company with them to go back again to *Dantzick*.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE *Spaniſh* Officers, which are in the Iſland of *Corſica*, have taken a great deal of Pains to corrupt the Soldiers there. The famous Rebel (as the *Genoeſe* call him) *Giaffari* declares he is very willing to end his Days there for the Good of his Country, and to deliver it from Oppreſſion.

DOMES-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Use of such* inquisitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *June* 20.

LAST Sunday about Noon died after a long Illness, at Kelham near Newark, in the 35th Year of her Age, her Grace Bridget Dutchess of Rutland, Daughter and Heiress of the late Lord Lexington, a Lady of the brightest natural Parts, of unparallelled Piety and Religion, adorned with all Moral and Christian Virtues; the most dutiful Wife, tender Mother, kind Relation, bountiful Mistress, and the truest Friend: A rare Example in a corrupt Age. She left to his Grace the Duke of Rutland three Sons and two Daughters.

The Indian King of the Lower Crib of Georgia, with his Queen, the Prince his Son, and four of their Chiefs, are come over with Mr. Oglethorpe in the Aldborough Man of War; and having landed at Portsmouth, are now on the Road for London.

We hear that a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot between Capt. Bloodworth, one of the Equerries to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Lady Louisa Bertie, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster.

Yesterday came on the Election of a Common-Council-Man for the Ward of Bassishaw, in the room of Mr. William Monk, deceased: The Candidates were Francis Cooper Esq; Secondary of Woodstreet-Compter, and Mr. Calvert, an eminent Attorney: The Numbers upon the Poll were,

For Mr. Cooper	——	38
Mr Calvert	——	20

Whereupon Mr. Cooper was declared.

This Day comes on the Election of an Organist for St. Michael's Cornhill; the Candidates are Mr. Kelloway, Mr. John Young jun. Mr. Frowd, Mr. Worgan and Mr Boyce.

Yesterday Morning his Excellency M. de Bork, Envoy extraordinary from the King of Prussia, received an Express from his Court,

Court, with Diſpatches of great Importance, and in the Afternoon his Excellency ſet out for Kenſington, to communicate the ſame to his Majeſty.

A few Days ſince, the Rev. Mr. Gillham was preſented by Edward Gordon Eſq; to the Rectory of Rippon, in the County and Dioceſe of York.

We have an Account from the Iſles of Orkney in North-Britain, that one John Rouſey died lately in the Iſland of Diſtrey, aged 138 Years; and that the Son who inherits his Eſtate was born to him whilſt he was in the 100th Year of his Age.

Yeſterday Morning, between 3 and 4 o'Clock, ſoon after the State-Coaches were gone out, a Fire began in the Stables belonging to the Croſs-Keys-Inn in Gracechurch-ſtreet, (occaſion'd, as 'tis ſaid, by a Servaht leaving a Candle burning) and in two Hours time burnt the ſaid Inn to the Ground, together with all the Furniture, Stock, &c. as likewiſe ſeveral Warehouſes full of Goods belonging to Merchants and Country Chapmen, a Waggon laden with Goods in the Yard, aud the back Parts of about 12 Houſes adjacent. There are two Perſons miſſing, one a Gentleman who lodg'd there, and the other a poor Woman who was to have been removed as this Day to the Hoſpital. Five Horſes belonging to the Sudbury Carrier were burnt to Death. The Barber's Shop in the Yard was burnt; and the Apprentices being lock'd in there, were ſav'd with great Difficulty. A Gentleman jump'd from the two Pair of Stairs Floor, and was happily catch'd without Hurt. The whole Loſs occaſion'd by this Misfortune is not yet known, but believ'd to amount to ſeveral thouſand Pounds. The Chamberlain's Wife being with Child, was ſo frightned, that ſhe miſcarry'd Yeſterday, and her Life is in great Danger: And one Mr. Chatnam, a Carpenter of the Neighbourhood, aſſiſting to extinguiſh the Fire, was miſerably burnt. Mr. Allen, the Maſter of the Inn, happened not to be in Town.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	142	Buried	Males	234
	Females	183		Females	246
	In all	280		In all	480

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 30.

THE BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXX. Vol. VI.
From *Saturday*, *June* 22. to *Saturday*, *June* 29.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIR

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N°LXX. From *Saturday June* 22 to *Saturday June* 29

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of Sr J---n Ba--d, Mr Ald-----n P----y, Mr. W---n Sr. W---m Y----ge, Mr. S---ys, Mr Gib---n, Mr. Pl----r, and others, on a *remarkable Occaſion*.

III. Character of the late Duke of *Berwick*.

IV. Reflections on the *Craſſman*'s Manner of Writing.

V. Reflections on the Senſe of the People.

VI. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.

X. Deſcription of a Froſty Morning. An Original Peice

XI. An Ode. An Original Peice.

XII. P———ey the Siſyphus.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement*'s-*Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

NUMBER LXIX.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings and Debates in the last Session of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the most *Remarkable Occasions.*

II. The Speeches of P----ey, Sir R----t W----le, Mr. W----le, Mr. P---m, Sir Ch-----s W----r, Sir Wm Wi-----m, Sir Wm Y ---ge, Mr. Sa----s, Mr. Pl----, Mr. C----rn, and others, on several *remarkable Motions:*

III. Remarks on a late *Free-Briton.*

IV. Reflections on the two late *French* Generals, *Villers* and *Berwick.*

V. The *Patriot*, a Panegyrick on a certain Honourable Person.

VI. The REBEL, a Satire on Mr. *D'Anvers.*

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXX. VOL. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Occaſions.

ON *Monday* the 28th of *January* the Houſe, (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committe of the whole Houſe on the Supply granted to his Majeſty; and came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.* That 20,000 Men ſhould be employed for the Sea-Service for the Year 1734, beginning the firſt Day of *January*, 1733, and that a Sum not exceeding four Pounds *per* Month ſhould be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 20,000 Men for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea.

Number of Seamen agreed to.

 Theſe

Theſe Reſolutions were reported next Day to the Houſe, and were agreeed to, as they had been in the Committee, without any Debate or Diviſion; only ſome Gentlemen ſaid, that the Number was certainly either too large or too ſmall; for if we were not to engage in the War, they ſaid, there was no Occaſion for keeping ſuch a Number of Seamen in Pay; and if we were actually to engage in the War, they thought double the Number would ſcarcely be ſufficient: To which it was anſwered, that though we were not to engage in the War, yet, as ſome of our Neighbours were fitting out large Squadrons, and making great military Preparations, almoſt at our very Door, it was abſolutely neceſſary to put the Nation in a better State of Defence, than during the Time of profound Peace; and as our Fleet was the chief Bulwark of this Nation, it was proper to apply the greateſt Part of our Expence that way, and to have a ſtrong Squadron ready to put to Sea upon any Occaſion.

Druggiſts Petition Preſented.

On *Monday* the 4th of *February*, a Petition of the Druggiſts, Grocers, China-men, and others dealing in Tea, was preſented to the Houſe and read; alledging, that by an Act paſſed in the 10th Year of King *George* the firſt, the Petitioners were induced to hope, that the Duty ariſing from Tea would be better ſecured to his Majeſty, and the Intereſt of the fair Trader be better ſupported, but have fatally experienced the contrary Effects; the clandeſtine Importation of Tea being greatly encreaſed, to the Damage of the publick Revenue, and Ruin of the fair Trader, occaſioned by the great Difference of the Value of that Commodity at this and foreign Markets, whereby the Smugglers are enabled to purchaſe it abroad for leſs than half the Duty paid here; that the Rgelutions which the Petitioners are laid under, are moſt burthenſome and grievous, their Houſes being liable to be entered by Perſons unknown to them, and their Properties ſubjected to the judicial Determination of Commiſſioners: That the Petitioners are liable to ſevere Penalties for Errors and Omiſſions abſolutely unavoidable, and reſtrained from diſpoſing of their Goods, after having paid Duty for the ſame, without Permits from the Officers of the Inland Duties, expreſſing the Names and Places of Abode of the reſpective Buyers and Sellers, expoſing thereby the extent and Circumſtances of their Trade; where-

by the Petitioners conceived they were in a worſe Condition than any other of his Majeſty's Subjects, and therefore praying the Houſe to take the Premiſes into Conſideration, and give them ſuch Relief as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This Petition was preſented by Sir J——n B——d, *who, after he had brought it up, and the ſame was read at the Table, ſtood up, and ſpoke to the following Effect.* " Sir, as the Petition I have now " had the Honour to preſent to you, is the ſame with " that which was preſented to this Houſe laſt Seſſion, I " need not take up much of your Time in opening it to " the Houſe. The Petitioners apprehend that they la- " bour under very great Grievances by their being ſub- " ject to the Laws of Exciſe; and as this Houſe in the " very laſt Seſſion of Parliament thought it unreaſonable " to ſubject ſome other Sorts of Traders and Dealers to " thoſe oppreſſive Laws, the Petitioners think they have " Reaſon from thence to conclude, that this Houſe will " be ready to relieve them from thoſe Burdens, which in " laſt Seſſion we thought unreaſonable to impoſe upon o- " thers.

Sir J—n B—ds Speech

" When this Petition was preſented laſt Year, the chief " Objection made to it was, that it was ſigned only by " a few, and thoſe not the moſt conſiderable Dealers in " that Commodity; but as to the Petition now preſent- " ed, this Objection is entirely removed, for I believe, " there is not one Dealer in that Commodity, I am ſure " there is not a conſiderable Dealer within the City of " *London*, who has not joined in, and ſigned this Peti- " tion.

" The great Frauds committed in the running of Tea, " which are daily increaſing are now become a very " great and a general Grievance, not only with reſpect " to the Publick, but with reſpect to the fair Trader: It " is impoſſible for a Man who honeſtly and fairly pays " the heavy Duties upon the Commodity he deals in to " ſell ſo cheap as the Smuggler may do; and therefore, " if ſome Stop is not ſpeedily put to the infamous Prac- " tice of Smuggling, we may expect that in a few Years " the whole Trade of the Kingdom, in ſo far as relates " to our home Conſumpt of that Commodity, will be got

" into the Hands of Smugglers only, and the Retailers " who buy from them. It was expected, that the Alte- " ration made ſome Years ago in the Method of collect- " ing thoſe Duties, would have prevented this infamous " Practice: When that Project was firſt ſet on Foot, I " remember, ſome People were mightily fond of it; " they aſſured us, that it would entirely put an End to " Smuggling; but Experience has taught us the contra- " ry, for ſince that Alteration the Trade of Smuggling " has been much more general than ever it was before; " ſo that we have ſubjected a great Number of our Fel- " low-ſubjects to infinite Hardſhips and Oppreſſions, " without gaining thereby any Benefit or Advantage to " the Publick.

" As this Practice of Smuggling, which has of late ſo " much increaſed, muſt be likewiſe a conſiderable Detri- " ment to the publick Revenue, the Petitioners have " this other View, that upon their Application to this " Houſe, they hope we ſhall take the Affair again under " our Conſideration, and endeavour to contrive ſome Me- " thods for preventing this infamous Practice for the Fu- " ture: If then the Relief of a great Number of our " Fellow-ſubjects from Grievances they juſtly complain " of; if the Encouragement of the fair Trader, if the in- " creaſing of the publick Revenue, are Conſiderations " which ought to weigh with a *Britiſh* Parliament, I am " ſure the Caſe now before us, in which all the three " are joined, deſerves the utmoſt Regard of this Houſe, " and therefore I cannot doubt of the Petition's being " referred to a Committee, and when we go into that " Committee, I do not doubt, but that ſeveral Gentle- " men will offer their Opinions, and propoſe Expedients " for the Relief of the Petitioners, as well as for the " Advantage of the Revenue, but as theſe things cannot " properly come now under our Conſideration, I ſhall " not give the Houſe any farther Trouble at preſent, " but only to move, that the Petition may be referred to " the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe.

A——n P——y *ſeconds the Motion.*

A——n P——y. " As my " Hon. Friend, Sir, has fully opened " the Nature of the Petition, and as " it is a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, " that I make no doubt of this Moti- " on's being complied with, I think there is nothing in- " cumbent

" cumbent upon me at preſent more than to ſecond the " Motion he has made."

Upon this there aroſe a Debate, in which the following Gentlemen ſpoke to the Effect as follows, viz.

T———s W———n Eſq; " I
" can, by no Means, Sir, agree with *Mr.* W———n's
" the two Hon. Gentlemen over the *Speech.*
" way, in the Motion they have now
" made you. I will, indeed agree with them, that the
" relieving of any Number of our Fellow-Subjects from
" Grievances they juſtly complain of, the encouraging of
" the fair Trader, and the increaſing the publick Reve-
" nue, are Matters of a very great Concern, and always
" deſerve the utmoſt Attention of this Houſe, when
" they are regularly and properly brought before us;
" but I cannot think that this Petition can properly
" bring either of them before us, nor can I think, that
" it is now a proper Time to go into a Committee upon
" this or any ſuch Petition. There is nothing that can
" be propoſed in Conſequence of this Petition, but what
" may diminiſh the publick Revenue, and as we are in a
" Manner now juſt upon the Brink of a War, I think
" it would be very unwiſe in us to do any thing that may
" poſſibly diminiſh that Revenue for which we may ſoon
" have ſo great an Occaſion.

" As to the infamous Practice of Smuggling, and the
" Frauds that are committed in that Branch of the pub-
" lick Revenue, which the Petition relates to, I believe
" every Gentleman would be willing to do ſomething to
" prevent it, if poſſible; bet the Method, which ſeems
" to be propoſed by this Petition, appears really to me
" in a very ſtrange Light: It has been found, they ſay, that
" the Laws of Exciſe joined with the Laws of the Cu-
" ſtoms, have not been effectual for preventing all thoſe
" Frauds, and therefore Gentlemen propoſe, that we
" ſhould take off one of theſe Checks, and indeed that
" which muſt be acknowledged to be the moſt effectual of
" the two, in order to prevent running for the future.
" I am ſure, Sir, I need not ſay any Thing to convince
" Gentlemen, that this Propoſition cannot be ſuppoſed
" to tend to the Encouragement of the fair Trader, or to
" the Increaſe of the publick Revenue; and as to the Pe-
" titioners

" titioners, if they are all fair Traders, thay muſt ac-
" knowledge, that it would be ſo far from giving them
" any Relief, that it would entirely ruin them.

" I ſhould be glad, Sir, to hear any Thing propoſed
" for the Benefit of the fair Trader, or the Security of
" the publick Revenue, but for us to go into a Commit-
" tee upon that Subject, when no Gentleman of this
" Houſe can ſay, that there is any particular Method or
" Scheme to be propoſed, would be taking up the Time
" of the Houſe to no Purpoſe. Beſides, Sir, if there
" were really any Methods or Schemes to be propoſed
" to us, for putting an End to Fraud and Smuggling, it
" is not now a proper Time for us to enter into the Con-
" ſideration of them: As it is now the laſt Seſſion of a
" Parliament, and conſidering the preſent Poſture of the
" Affairs of *Europe*, it muſt be preſumed that the ſhort
" Time we have to ſit will be taken up in Matters of
" very great Weight, and which require a more imme-
" diate Conſideration. There cannot be any great Incon-
" venience in putting off this Affair to another Seſſion,
" and therefore I muſt be againſt the Motion now made,
" and ſhall move that the Petition may be ordered to lie
" upon the Table.

A——n P——y's *Speech.*

A——n P——y. " When this
" Motion was made, Sir, by my Hon.
" and worthy Friend, I did not ap-
" prehend that it would have met
" with any Oppoſition, and therefore I gave the Houſe
" no other Trouble than juſt to ſecond the Motion; but
" now that I find the Hon. Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt,
" oppoſes the Motion, I hope I ſhall be indulged to of-
" fer a few Words in Support of the Motion I have ſe-
" conded. It has always been my Opinion, Sir, that
" while we ſit here, no Time can be improper for our
" taking into our Conſideration a Petition ſigned by ſuch
" a Number of conſiderable Traders, complaining of
" Grievances which they apprehend themſelves under:
" The hearing of Complaints from the Subjects, and the
" redreſſing of thoſe Grievances which any of them la-
" bour under, I have always underſtood to be a chief
" Part of the Buſineſs of Parliament; and am ſorry to
" hear it ſaid in this Houſe, that any Time is impro-
" per for ſuch a Conſideration, eſpecially when it is not

ſo

" ſo much as pretended, that the Complaints are friv-
" lous, or that the Petitioners are inconſiderable.

" The Hon. Gentleman ſpoke of our being on the
" Brink of a War, and therefore thought it unwiſe for
" us to attempt to do any Thing at ſuch a Juncture,
" that might poſſibly leſſen the publick Revenue: I be-
" lieve there is no Gentleman in this Houſe means to leſ-
" ſen the publick Revenues; the very End of the Motion
" now made to us is, to endeavour to do ſomething that
" may increaſe the publick Revenue, by preventing thoſe
" Frauds by which it is greatly diminiſhed. The Gen-
" tleman allows, that the Laws of Exciſe, and the Laws
" of the Cuſtoms, when joined together, are ineffectual
" for the preventing of the running of Tea, but thinks it
" ſtrange, that the taking off of one of thoſe Checks
" ſhould be propoſed as a Method for the preventing of
" running for the future, and it would be ſo, if this
" were the only Method to be propoſed; but there may
" be ſome Method propoſed, if we go into a Committee
" upon this Affair, which will render the Laws of the
" Cuſtoms ſingly more effectual againſt Smuggling, than
" both the Laws of Exciſe and Cuſtoms have been fouud
" to be; and, in ſuch Caſe, it will not appear ſtrange,
" to give a Relief to many of our diſtreſſed Countrymen,
" by freeing them from the oppreſſive Laws of Ex-
" ciſe.

" If Gentlemen will but examine this Affair a little,
" they will find, that by adding the Laws of Exciſe to
" the Laws of the Cuſtoms, they have neither given a
" Check to Smuggling, nor have they increaſed the pub-
" lick Revenue, in the ſame Proportion as the Conſumpt
" of that Commodity has increaſed of late Years within
" this Kingdom. In the Year 1716 the Duty upon Cof-
" fee and Tea amounted to but ſixty odd thouſand
" Pounds; from 1716 to 1724 that Duty continued ſub-
" ject only to the Laws of the Cuſtoms, and yet ſo great-
" ly did our Conſumption increaſe within that Time,
" that in the Year 1723 the Duty amounted to 112,000 *l.*
" which is near double the Sum in that ſeven Years which
" preceded the Alteration; which can be attributed only
" to the Increaſe of the Conſumption, for it cannot be
" ſaid, that the Cuſtom-houſe Officers were more exact
" and diligent, or the Smugglers leſs-skilled in the Arts

" of

" of Deceit in that Year, than they had been in any of " the former.

" In the Year 1724 the famous Alteration now com- " plained of was made; we cannot ſuppoſe that the Con- " ſumption has ſince decreaſed; on the contrary, as Tea " has been ſold cheaper ſince that Time than ever it was " before, we muſt ſuppoſe, that the Conſumption has " greatly increaſed; and as by this Alteration the unfair " Dealers and Traders were entirely put out of all their " old Arts of Smuggling, or, at leaſt, of diſpoſing of " their run Goods, we muſt ſuppoſe the Duty increaſed, " and accordingly it did ſo, always till the Year 1729, " when it amounted to about 162,000 *l.* But by that " Time the Smugglers began to learn new Arts of De- " ceit, and to contrive new Ways of defrauding the Pub- " lick; ſo that ſince the Year 1729, the Duty has been " daily decreaſing, and is now reduced to leſs than " 12,0000 *l. per Ann.* From hence it muſt appear, that " the Publick has not gained much by the Alteration of " the Method of Collection, which lies ſo heavy upon " all the Dealers in that Commodity.

" It is certain, Sir, that this Decreaſe in the publick " Revenue, which has happened ſince the Year 1729, " cannot be owing to any Decreaſe in the Conſumption " of that Commodity; for it is of late Years ſold ſo " cheap, that the very meaneſt of the People make uſe " of it, which I know by my own Experience to be true; " becauſe but lately a poor Woman of that Part of the " City where I live, for whom I had, ſome Time before, " procured Twelve-pence *per* Week Charity, acknow- " ledged to me, that ſhe had Tea every Morning for her " Breakfaſt, and ſaid, that, except Water, it was the " cheapeſt Drink ſhe could get; and therefore, as the " Conſumption muſt be much larger, and the Produce of " the Duty very little ſuperior now to what it was in " the Year 1723, we muſt conclude, that the Alteration " now complained of, has rather increaſed than diminiſh- " ed Smuggling.

" The Hon. Gentleman ſhould not have ſaid, Sir, that " it was propoſed to leſſen the publick Revenue, or that " it was propoſed to take off any of thoſe Checks which " have been laid upon Smuggling, there has not been any " Thing propoſed, nor is it proper there ſhould, until " we go into the Committee moved for, which I have

" Reaſon

" Reaſon to believe the Houſe will agree to, becauſe I " have not yet heard any one Argument offered againſt " it, but only that of its not being now a proper Time, " which indeed has been almoſt the only Argument made " uſe of againſt moſt Things that have been propoſed " this Seſſion, and I really believe we are to hear no o- " ther from that Quarter; but I muſt think, that it is a " very unfair Way of treating any Propoſition or Mo- " tion that is made by any Gentleman of this Houſe, and " however far ſuch Arguments may prevail in this Houſe, " I am ſure they will give but very little Satisfaction to " thoſe without Doors.

Sir *W——m Y——ge.* " Sir, not- " withſtanding what the Hon. Gen- " tleman who made the Motion, and " the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, " having urged, in Support of their " Motion, I muſt agree with my Hon. Friend on the " Floor, that the preſent is not at all a proper Time, " nor, indeed, are we any Way prepared for going into " a Committee upon the Petition now before us. I am " ſurprized, Sir, to hear it pretended, that no Argument " has been offered againſt the Motion, but that of its not " being a proper Time: Have they not been told, is it " not well known to every Gentleman of the Houſe, that " this is the laſt Seſſion of a Parliament, which muſt al- " ways be pretty much hurried, and therefore it is not " proper to bring before us an Affair of ſuch a com- " plicated Nature, and which will require ſo much Time " to ſearch thoroughly to the Bottom of the Wound, be- " fore we can ſo much as pretend to apply, or even to " find out a proper Remedy.

Sir W——m Y——ge's Speech.

" Beſides, Sir, have they not been told, and does not " every Man know, that the preſent Poſture of Affairs " in *Europe* may probably bring Matters of much greater " Importance before us, Matters of the higheſt Conſe- " quence to the whole Nation, and Matters which will " require the immediate Conſideration of Parliament? " Shall we then take up the ſhort Time we have to ſit, " in the Examination of Affairs relating to one ſmall " Branch of the Revenue, the delaying of which until " another Seſſion, can be of no ſignal Diſadvantage to " the Nation in general, or even to any private Man? " And I ſhall add, that we ought to be the more cau-

" tious of entering into the Examination of this Petition,
" becauſe it may bring before us a great many ſuch;
" there are ſeveral Sorts of other Commodities ſubject to
" the Laws of Exciſe; and if we once enter upon giving
" Relief to the Petitioners, we may expect Petitions
" from the Dealers in all thoſe other Commodities ſubject
" to the ſame Laws.

" The Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has, I find, been at
" the Pains to conſider the Amount of the Duty upon
" Tea for ſeven Years before, and ſeven Years after the
" Alteration was made in the Method of collecting that
" Duty, and I will agree with him, that in this laſt Year
" the Produce of that Duty amounted to no more than
" 120,000 *l.* But I muſt take Notice, that his Method
" of comparing the one with the other is neither fair nor
" juſt: He has, out of the Time before that Alteration
" was made, picked out the Year when the Produce of
" that Duty amounted to the higheſt Sum that it ever did
" before the Alteration was made; and out of the Time,
" ſince the Alteration was made, he has picked out that
" Year when the Produce of that Duty was the loweſt
" that it has been in any Year ſince, in order to make a
" Compariſon, and from thence to draw his Concluſion,
" that the publick Revenue has not been much increaſed
" by the Alteration that was made in the Year 1724, as
" to the Method of collecting that Duty.

" Now, Sir, I appeal to every Gentleman that hears
" me, if the fair Way of ſtating this Matter is not, to
" compute the Amount of the Duty for ſeven Years be-
" fore, in order to fix a Medium for that ſeven Years;
" and next to compute the Amount for ſeven Years af-
" ter, in order to fix a Medium for that Time, and
" then to compare the two Mediums together. This,
" Sir, is certainly the fair Way of making a Computa-
" tion, and according to this Method it will be found,
" that the publick Revenue has been increaſed above
" 34,000 *l. per Ann.* Beſides this the Gentleman forgot
" to mention Seizures, which in this Caſe ought to be ta-
" ken Notice of, and added to the yearly Increaſe, and
" by them it will be found, that there is an Addition of
" 20,000 *l.* a Year more made to the publick Revenue;
" which in the whole amounts to 54,000 *l.* a Year; an
" Increaſe which I believe no Gentleman in this Houſe
" will think inconſiderable, nor ought they, I think, to

" go

" go raſhly in to the changing of that Method of Collecti-
" on by which this Increaſe has been made, eſpecially when
" we are at leaſt in Danger of being upon the Brink of a
" War, as has been hinted by my Hon. Friend upon the
" Floor.

" I will allow, Sir, that the Practice of running of Tea
" is a very great Fraud upon the Publick, and an Injury
" to the fair Trader; and I will likewiſe allow, that it
" has come to a very great Height of late, but the Man-
" ner of carrying it on now is very different from what it
" was formerly. The Smugglers now travel in Bodies of
" 30 or 40 Men together, all well armed and provided for
" a deſperate Defence; they carry their Goods from Houſe
" to Houſe, and actually murder and deſtroy the King's
" Officers, wherever they can meet with them unſupport-
" ed by regular Troops: This is now their Method of
" running their Goods, and diſpoſing of them after they
" are run; this, as will, I believe, be acknowledged, muſt
" be much more dangerous and expenſive to them, than
" the clandeſtine Way they were in formerly; this Me-
" thod they have been reduced to by the Laws of Exciſe,
" and yet Gentlemen deſire to have that Check removed,
" which has laid them under ſo great Difficulties.

" Gentlemen, Sir, complain, that Arguments are not
" offered againſt what they propoſe, or at leaſt none but
" ſuch as are general; but, I think, it has always been
" the Cuſtom, when any Thing new is offered to this
" Houſe, for thoſe who are for it, to give their Reaſons
" for what they propoſe, and if thoſe Reaſons cannot be
" ſufficiently anſwered, or ſtronger Reaſons brought againſt
" it, the Houſe then agrees with the Motion. Now I
" wiſh thoſe Gentlemen would give us ſome particular Ar-
" gument in Support of what they propoſe, I wiſh they
" would agree upon ſome particular Facts, and argue from
" thoſe Facts, and then the Gentlemen who ſeem to be of
" a contrary Opinion would be able to debate the Queſtion
" fairly with them; but ſince they have not been able to
" agree upon any Facts, or to give us any particular Rea-
" ſons for referring this Petition to a Committee, I muſt
" conclude, that even they themſelves are not prepared
" for taking it into Conſideration, and therefore I hope it
" will be ordered to lye upon the Table.

Mr. S———ys's *Speech.*

" *S*———*l S*———*ys* Eſq; " Sir, " the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt " deſired that we might agree on parti- " cular Facts, and argue from thoſe " Facts. This, Sir, would be a proper and a reaſonable " Demand if we were now in a Committee upon the Pe- " tition, but as the only Queſtion now before us is, whe- " ther or no we ſhall go into a Committee, I cannot " think, that it is either proper or reaſonable: It is, I " think, acknowledged, that the Practice of Smuggling is " come to a very great Height, and I believe it will not be " denied, but that all thoſe who are ſubject to the Laws of " Exciſe are under a great many Inconveniences which " their Fellow-ſubjects, not liable to ſuch Laws, are free " from: This alone, in my Opinion, ought to be a ſuffi- " cient Inducement for us to go into a Committee; for, " in moſt Caſes, Petitioners, who complain of Grievan- " ces, are to prove the Facts they alledge, before the Com- " mittee, and Petitions are generally referred to Commit- " tees upon Suggeſtions only of Grievances which ought " to be redreſſed; but the Caſe now before us is much " ſtronger, the Facts alledged by the Petitioners are al- " lowed to be true, the Grievances complained of are al- " lowed to be ſuch as ought to be redreſſed, and yet ſome " Gentlemen are, I find, againſt ſo much as taking their " Petition into Conſideration: If this be treating our Fel- " low-ſubjects as they ought to be, as I hope they always " will be treated by this Houſe, I leave to the whole World " to judge.

" But, Sir, upon the preſenting of a Petition, and upon " a Debate, whether that Petition ought to be referred to " a Committee, to deſire Gentlemen to agree upon par- " ticular Facts, eſpecially when the Facts muſt all be ſuch " as cannot be known to any but thoſe in the Adminiſtra- " tion, or thoſe who are immediately concerned in the " Management of the publick Revenue, is really moſt un- " reaſonable: It is deſiring Gentlemen to agree upon Facts " which it is impoſſible for them to know, till they can, in " a proper Way, have an Opportunity to enquire into " them. If the Houſe ſhall agree, which I hope it will, " to go into a Committee upon this Petition, I do not " doubt but ſuch Papers will be called for as will put us

" upon

" upon an equal Footing with thoſe Gentlemen who have " the Advantage of being concerned in the Adminiſtration, " and in the Management of the publick Revenue; and then " I make no Doubt of being able to comply with the Gen- " tleman's Deſire; I am perſuaded, we ſhall then be able " to fix upon ſuch Facts as will make it appear to this " Houſe, that not only the Petitioners ought to be relieved, " but that ſomething muſt be done, ſome new Method muſt " be contrived, for putting an End to the infamous Practice " of Smuggling; ſo that our not being able at preſent to " fix upon any particular Facts, is ſo far from being a Rea- " ſon againſt, that it is a ſtrong Reaſon for our referring " this Petition to the Conſideration of a Committee.

" The Petitioners, Sir, have very juſt Grounds to hope, " that this Houſe will take off of them thoſe Shackles " which we moſt juſtly refuſed to put upon the Dealers in " Wine and Tobacco: They have as good a Title to all " the Liberties and Privileges of *Engliſhmen* as any other " Subjects, and I can ſee no Reaſon for diſtinguiſhing them " from the reſt of their Countrymen. In the preſent Caſe " Gentlemen need not be afraid of making a Precedent, " and laying a Foundation for a great many Petitions, there " are no Dealers in *England* followed by the Laws of Ex- " ciſe as the Dealers in Tea are, except only the Dealers " in Brandy; and therefore, the giving Ear to the heavy " and the juſt Complaints of the Petitioners, can lay no " Foundation for a Multitude of Petitions being brought in " upon us from the Dealers in other Commodities ſubjected " to the Laws of Exciſe; for though there are other Com- " modities ſubject to the Laws of Exciſe, yet thoſe Laws " go no further than the firſt Manufacturer, they do not " follow the Commodity through all the Corners of the " Kingdom, and into the little Shops and Cellars of every " petty Retailer.

" Gentlemen tell us, that we are to have Matters of " much greater Weight before us, which require a more " immediate Conſideration, and which will take up the " whole of that ſhort Time we have to be together. Sir, " I know nothing of greater Weight than that of effectual- " ly ſecuring the publick Revenue, encouraging the fair " Trader, and relieving our Fellow-ſubjects from the Grie- " vances they labour under, and I wiſh the Gentlemen " would riſe up and inform the Houſe what it is, that they

" think

" think a Matter of much greater Weight. I am ſure, if " we are upon the Brink of a War, or in any Danger of " being upon the Brink of a War, it renders it much the " more neceſſary for us to take the Petition into our Con- " ſideration: As the War can be ſupported only by the " publick Revenue, if we are in any ſuch Danger, it is the " more incumbent upon us, to take all poſſible Methods to " ſecure and increaſe that Revenue; and as in Time of " War the fair Trader labours under many Diſcourage- " ments abroad, it will become the more neceſſary to take " Care that he ſhall labour under as few as poſſible at " home; and I am ſure, if we are threatned with a War, " it is the Buſineſs of this Houſe, it is the Buſineſs of " every Man who wiſhes well to the preſent Eſtabliſh- " ment, to be more diligent than uſual in conciliating the " Minds of the People to his Majeſty's Government, " which can only be done by removing their Grievances " as ſoon as we hear them: Thus, Sir, every Argument " that has been offered againſt going into a Committee, " when duly conſidered, appears to be a ſtrong Argu- " ment in Favour of the Motion, and therefore, unleſs " ſome more weighty Arguments be offered, I am per- " ſuaded the Houſe will not reject it.

Mr. G——n's *Speech.*

P——p G——n Eſq; " I ſtand up, Sir, " to agree with my worthy Friend in the " Motion he has made for referring this " Petition to a Committee of the whole " Houſe, and as I have not yet heard any one Argument " againſt it, I ſhall not take up much of your Time. I " have indeed heard Gentlemen argue againſt what they " imagine may be propoſed when we go into a Committee " upon this Petition, which really to me ſeems to be a " very prepoſterous Way of arguing; they firſt form to " themſelves hideous Notions of what is to be propoſed in " that Committee, and from thence they reſolve to be a- " gainſt going into any ſuch Committee. I would be as " unwilling, Sir, as any Gentleman in this Houſe to do " any thing at the preſent Juncture for leſſening the pub- " lick Revenue, and I am far from believing, that any " ſuch Thing is intended to be propoſed; but if I really " thought, that ſome ſuch Thing was to be propoſed, " though, according to my preſent Sentiments, I ſhould " be very much againſt any ſuch Propoſition, yet I ſhould " be willing to hear what Gentlemen had to ſay upon

" that

" that Head, and therefore would not be againſt giving " them an Opportunity, eſpecially in a Caſe which eve- " ry Man allowed to be ſuch as ſtood very much in need " of Redreſs.

" I am of Opinion, Sir, that thoſe Gentlemen who " ſeem to ſhew ſo very great a Concern for the Revenue, " need not be ſo much afraid that the giving a proper Re- " lief to the Petitioners would diminiſh the publick Re- " venue; for I believe when proper Papers and Ac- " counts are called for, and the Matter fairly and fully " examined, it will appear, that the Revenue has been " no great Gainer by the Alteration ſome Time ago " made in the Method of collecting the Duty upon Tea; " I believe it will then appear, that the Increaſe of the " publick Revenue has not near kept Pace with the " Increaſe of the Conſumption; ſo that if thoſe Gen- " tlemen have really nothing elſe to fear, but a Decreaſe " of the publick Revenue, they need make no Difficul- " ty in reſtoring the Petitioners to thoſe Privileges " which no *Engliſhman* ought to be diveſted of, without " ſome very abſolute and apparent Neceſſity for ſo do- " ing.

" Gentlemen ſay, the Seſſion is to be but ſhort, and " therefore we have not Time to enter into the Conſide- " ration of this Affair; upon which I muſt ſay, Sir, that " thoſe who talk ſo ſeem to have forgot one of the chief " Ends of our meeting in this Place: It is, or it ought " to be known to every Gentleman in this Houſe, that " two of the chief Ends of our meeting here are, to re- " dreſs Grievances, and to grant ſuch Supplies to his " Majeſty as appear to us to be neceſſary for the Support " of his Government; and the Uſage of Parliament anci- " ently was, to grant no Supplies, 'till all Grievances " were firſt redreſſed; but the Method ſeems now " to be entirely altered; Gentlemen find Time enough to " load the Nation with many and heavy Taxes, but can " ſpare no Time, it ſeems, to relieve the People from " any Burden or Grievance they juſtly complain of. They " who talk ſo muſt certainly have much more Aſſurance " than I am Maſter of: I wonder how, after ſuch a De- " claration, they can, with Confidence, look their Conſti- " tuents in the Face, far leſs expect, that they ſhould " again do them the Honour to ſend them hither. Thoſe " Gentlemen really talk of this Houſe, as if they look-

" ed

" ed on it only as a Regiſter for Taxes, and as if we had " nothing to do here but to grant to the Crown what " Sums of Money the Miniſters ſhall pleaſe to call for: " I hope, Sir, we are not yet come to ſuch a low Paſs; " I have ſtill a better Opinion of this Houſe than to be- " lieve, that you will reject a Motion ſo reaſonable and " ſo neceſſary."

Mr. P——r's *Speech.*

W——r *P*——r Eſq; " Sir, " I am ſo ſenſible of the Grievances " the Petitioners labour under, and of " the Neceſſity of doing ſomething to " put a Stop to that growing Evil of Smuggling, that I " have been in Expectation of this Petition ever ſince " the Seſſion began. The Time I ſpent in the Country, " during the laſt Receſs of Parliament, happened to be " in a County where I had Occaſion to ſee a great deal " of that infamous Practice; ſo that if there was no o- " ther Motive for going into the Committee propoſed, " than that of endeavouring to do ſomething to prevent " Smuggling, that alone with me would be a prevailing " Motive; and for that reaſon I am ſurprized to ſee the " Motion oppoſed by any Gentleman, but much more to " ſee it oppoſed by thoſe Gentlemen who muſt know " much more than I do of the great Increaſe and the " fatal Effects of this infamous Practice.

" Sir, in that County where I was, the Smugglers " went about in ſuch formidable Bodies, that if ſomething " is not done to put a Stop to it, they may ſoon threaten " Danger even to our civil Government: I have often " met them in Gangs of forty or fifty together, and all " ſo well mounted, that even the Dragoons could not " come up with them; and they give ſuch exceſſive " Wages to the Men that will engage with them, that " the landed Intereſt in that Part of the Country ſuffers " conſiderably by it: The common Price of a Day's La- " bour, in that County where I was, is already got up " to 18 *d.* and, even at that Price, it is with great Diffi- " culty that the Farmers can find Labourers to till " and manage their Grounds; and how can it be other- " wiſe? For all the young, clever Fellows of the Coun- " ty are engaged and employed by the Smugglers; from " them they have half a Crown a Day, while they wait " upon the Sea-Coaſt, for the Landing of the Goods, " and as ſoon as the Goods are ladned, and they mount

" on

on Horſe-back, to go about the Country to diſpoſe of them, they have a Guinea a Day, and are well entertained during the whole Time of their Attendance: Thus they find a much eaſier, and more profitable Employment than any they can have from the Farmer, and while they are thus employed all Improvements of Land muſt remain in Suſpence.

" Gentlemen may talk of the great Check that has been put upon Smuggling, by the joining of the Laws of Exciſe to the Laws of the Cuſtoms, but they muſt allow, that Project from which ſo much Benefit was expected, has proved altogether ineffectual, and I am afraid, that all other Methods will prove ineffectual, as long as the Duty is ſo high, and ſo much Advantage to be got by running. In that Part of the Country where I was, Tea is generally ſold by Retailers, in their Shops, at 5 *s.* a Pound, and as we muſt ſuppoſe the Importer to have a Profit upon Importation, and as the Duty amounts to about 4 *s.* and 9 *d.* a Pound, I leave to Gentlemen to judge, whether it is poſſible to ſell by Retail at 5 *s* a Pound any Tea upon which the Duty has been honeſtly paid: It is eaſy to gueſs from whence all this Tea comes; the Smugglers buy it in *Holland*, at 2 *s.* a Pound, and from thence run into this Country; the *Dutch* buy it in the *Eaſt-Indies*, at 6 *d.* a Pound; ſo that this Nation pays the *Dutch* 18 *d.* a Pound for the Carriage: This muſt be a vaſt Loſs to this Nation, and muſt certainly be ſo great an Advantage to *Holland*, that, I am ſure, if there were now a *Dutch* Miniſter in our Gallery, he would be extreamly pleaſed to ſee this Motion rejected, and would not fail to acquaint the States General by the very firſt Poſt, how much the Intereſt of *Holland* had, by ſome Gentlemen in a *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons, been preferred to that of *Great-Britain*.

" I am amazed, Sir, to find that ſome Gentlemen do not ſee how much the Revenue ſuffers by the Practice of Smuggling; and though I do not expect that they ſhould take any great Care of the Subject, yet I hope they will take ſome Care of the publick Revenue, ſince they have the Fingering and the Managing of it. Upon the whole, I muſt ſay, that if we have any Regard for the Subjects in general, if we have any Regard for the Trade of this Nation, if we have any Re-

"gard for the publick Revenue, if we have any Regard "for the landed Intereſt, particularly the Tillage, we "certainly muſt agree to go into this Committee; I am "ſure nothing more worthy of our Conſideration can "poſſibly come before us, and therefore I ſhall be moſt "heartily for the Queſtion."

To be continued in our next.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Some Reflections upon Mr. Osbornes *late Aſſertions; and upon the* Scotch *Elections.*

I Congratulate the Publick on Mrs. *Osborne*'s Return from the *Norfolk Elections* to her Poſt in the *London Journal*; where She made her Appearance again on *Saturday* laſt, after ſeveral Weeks Abſence, and undertook the Solution of that knotty Problem, *whether the Senſe of the People is with the Miniſtry, or againſt Them.* Our *political Grandmother* makes no Scruple to determine this Queſtion in the *Affirmative*, and ſeems to caſt an oblique Reflection on her Brother *Walſingham*, who gave it up to us the Week before. For this Purpoſe, ſhe begins with aſſerting that the *Freeholders of England* (whom ſhe calls a Parcel of *gaping, country Fellows*) *are almoſt as ignorant of all political Knowledge, as the Beaſts They ride on*; *and that their ſeveral Leaders are not much above Them*; meaning the *Country Gentlemen* and *Clergymen*, as ſhe explains Herſelf immediately after. Having laid down *this modeſt Poſtulatum*, ſhe concludes, with her uſual, logical Exactneſs, *that thoſe, who have no Senſe of national Affairs, cannot be ſaid to expreſs the Senſe of the Nation.* She then proceeds to acquaint us where the *Senſe of the People* really lies; That is, amongſt the *Citizens* and *Burgeſſes*, *whoſe* Numbers *are as great in moſt Counties as the* Freeholders *Themſelves, and their* political Knowledge *much greater.* Now, ſuppoſing This to be true, it ought likewiſe to be conſidered *which of the Two are moſt free and independent*; for without *Independency*, it is impoſſible to know the *Senſe of the People*, whatever their *Numbers*, or *Wealth*, or *Knowledge* may be; and I believe Dame *Osborne* will not pretend to ſay that the *Voters for Boroughs* are, generally ſpeaking, altogether ſo *free* and *independent*

as

as the *Electors for Counties*. Beſides, the *good old Lady* ſeems to forget that the *Country Party* have already claim'd the Majority of *Cities* and *great trading Towns*, as well as of the *Counties*, to Themſelves; particularly *London* and *Briſtol*, which, for *Numbers*, *Trade* and *Property*, to ſay nothing of their *political Knowledge*, muſt be allowed ſuperior to all the *trading Towns* and *Cities* in *England*; not excepting even *Norwich* itſelf, which Mrs. *Osborne* ſeems to mention with more than ordinary Triumph; though when *that Election* is conſidered in its true Light, it reflects as much Diſhonour on her *Patron*, as any one in the whole Kingdom. Neither will the Members for all the *Counties*, and *great trading Towns*, properly ſo called, conſtitute a *Majority of the Houſe of Commons*; and therefore We muſt collect the *Senſe of the People*, according to this Way of Reaſoning, from the *little*, *beggarly Boroughs* on the Sea-Coaſts, and in two or three *Inland Counties*, whoſe Circumſtances render Them dependent on *Miniſters*, and put it in their Power to ballance the *Counties* and *great trading Towns*; or, as the *ſame learned Authoreſs* once obſerved, *to ſupply the Want of natural Strength with great Art.*

Leaving theſe Points therefore to our *grand Mamma's* farther Conſideration, I ſhall now paſs on to the *Scottiſh Elections*, which have lately fill'd our News-papers, and ſeem to require ſome particular Animadverſions.

I am ſenſible that the *Court-Writers* will have ſome Advantage over us, in this Part of the Argument, and expect to ſee their next Productions fill'd with *Io Pæans* upon their Succeſs in *Scotland*. But I muſt crave their Leave to obſerve, that if We may rely on the whole Tenor of Advices from thence, the *late Returns* in their Favour are very far from being any Proof of the *genuine Senſe of the People*, in that Part of the united Kingdom, which hath concurred with the *Senſe of their Fellow-Subjects in England*, as far as They could poſſibly manifeſt it by outward Profeſſions and Declarations. How it came paſs that the *Voice of the People* ſhould be drown'd in the *Choice of their Repreſentatives*, and that the *Country Intereſt* ſhould be overpowered, amidſt ſo much *Popularity* may be fully explain'd in due Time; nor is it, indeed, any great Secret at preſent; for by what already appears, concerning the late Election of *ſixteen Peers* to repreſent the Peerage of *Scotland*, the Myſtery is partly unfolded. Let us there-

fore take a ſhort View of *this Affair*, as it appears from the Minutes of Election.

The Peers of *Scotland* being met at the *Borough-Room*, in order to chuſe proper Perſons to repreſent Them in the enſuing Parliament, the right honourable the Earl of *Stair* entered the *following Proteſt*, previous to the Election, *viz.*

Here Mr. D'Anvers *inſerts the Proteſts made by ſeveral* Scotch *Peers*, *but we having already laid before our Readers all thoſe* moſt remarkable Proteſts *in our* Bee No 67, *we ſhall not now reprint* them *a* ſecond *Time.*

Mr. D'Anvers *concludes his Paper in the following Manner.*

The Matter, (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) contain'd in the *foregoing Proteſts*, is of ſuch infinite Importance to the very *Being* of our *Conſtitution*, that it opens a very large Field to us; but the *Proteſts* themſelves have taken up ſo much Room, that We chuſe to poſtpone our Remarks upon them, till We ſee what is ſaid in Juſtification of ſuch Proceedings.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's laſt Journal contains the Concluſion of a long Letter from a Clergyman upon the Dignity and Importance of his Order; *but we not having inſerted the* Beginning *of this Letter, ſhall not trouble our Readers with the latter Part of it.*

"THE laſt Letters from the Camp before Philipsburg "tell us, that it is doubtful whether the Marſhal "Duke of Berwick was kill'd by a Shot from the Town "or from a Battery of the Beſiegers: for his Grace having "advanced to the Extremity of the Trenches, ſtood upon "the Parapet to ſee what the Enemy were doing, at the "Time the Batteries were playing at each other, ſo that "he ſtood between them, the French Battery being be"hind him; but it has often been objected to this Great "Man, that he expos'd his Perſon more than was conſiſtent "with the Duty of a Commander in Chief. Since we have "already ſaid all that has ever been ſpoke to his Advantage, "it is fit we ſhould mention thoſe great Qualities which "Friends and Enemies allow to be his Due. His Diſinter-

eſtedneſs

" eſtedneſs in Point of Money ſhewed itſelf where he had the " greateſt Opportunities, ſo that he has return'd from the ", Campaign without putting one Shilling in his Pocket by " Contributions or Safeguards, where ſome other Generals " would have made immenſe Fortunes; but his Courteſy and " Humanity towards his Enemies, when he had them in his " Power, ſhew'd a noble Mind and a generous Soul.——— " After the Battle of Almanza the Priſoners being very nu- " merous, the Commiſſaries of Proviſions acquainted him " that what Bread they had was no more than what was " ſufficient for their own Men, and that the Priſoners muſt " be furniſhed by their own Generals, or ſtarve. But the " Duke told the Commiſſaries that they muſt provide Bread " at any Price, for that the Priſoners ſhould ſhare with the " King's Troops to the laſt Morſel. —— At the Siege of " Barcelona, when thoſe unhappy People were ſo infatuated " as to be perſuaded by the Whiggiſh Faction in England not " to accept of any Terms, and the Duke had puſh'd the " Siege till a Breach was made ſufficient to mount, he again " offer'd them Conditions, but they were obſtinate. Upon " which he carried the Town by Storm, and tho' by the " Cuſtom of War, when a Town ſtands a Storm, the De- " fenders are put to the Sword, and the Town plunder'd, " yet no ſooner had he conquer'd them, but his Heart ſoftned " towards them; he cauſed the Troops who had carried the " Attack to be relieved before they went into the Town; " at the ſame Time he ſent Word to the Towns People, who " were the Defenders, to open their Shops, and to be buſy " in their ſeveral Trades, that the Soldiers in marching " through the Streets might not ſee one Man in Arms, " which was done accordingly; ſo that after the Soldiers had " enter'd the Place, there was not a Man kill'd, nor Man " Woman or Child ſtrip'd or plunder'd; nor did the Com- " mander put one Shilling in his Pocket by this; which has " ſcarce ever happen'd before in a Town taken by Aſſault.--- " He left nine Children by two Wives, who inherit more " Honour than Wealth from him.

We hear from Norwich, that on the 7th Inſt. came on the Election of a Repreſentative for the Clergy of Norfolk, in the enſuing Convocation; when the *Adminiſtration Candidate* had much better Succeſs than the *Adminiſtration Candidates* at the late Election of Members to repreſent that County in the en-

ſuing

ſuing Parliament; for a *good many* of the Clergy, who know the *Worth* of a *good Living*, and are not therefore *poſſeſſed* with *that Spirit of Oppoſition*, which at this Time prevails ſo much in the World, having appeared at the Conſiſtory with the ſaid Candidate that Morning, to give Countenance to his Pretenſions, and there being none to ſtand in Competition, he was unanimouſly elected; upon which he made a Speech to his Brethren, wherein he told them that they had *little* left to *Care* for in a collective Capacity, but the *Security* of the *Legal Eſtabliſhment*, which was never *greater* than under the *preſent Adminiſtration*, by whoſe Means the many *late Attacks* upon our *Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution* had been defeated; and took particular Notice of the Attempts lately made upon Eccleſiaſtical *Revenues*, and the Eccleſiaſtical *Juriſdiction*, but mentioned nothing of the many Attempts made *lately* upon the *Fundamental Principles* and *Doctrines* of the *Church of England*.

We hear that the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Eſq; who was formerly our Ambaſſador at the Court of France, and lately our Ambaſſador to the States-General, is now appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna; ſo that we may conclude there is ſomething *very extraordinary* to be tranſacted at that Court, by the ſending ſo *very extraordonary* a Perſonage thither; and that the *Fame* of our Country as to the *Choice* of its Ambaſſadors will ſoon be *eſtabliſhed* at all the Courts of Europe.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Reflections on the Craftſman's Manner *of Writing.*

IN *States* over-run with Tyranny, (ſays Mr. *Freeman*) in *Empires* governed by a *Nero*, or a *Domitian*, the *Friends* of *Virtue* and *Liberty* may be conſtrained to *ſpeak* with *Caution*, to *Veil* their *Detection* of *Vice* in *Fiction*, and to wrap up their *Incentives* to a *generous Fortitude* ſomewhat obſcurely. *Petronius* might plead this, for all that is good in his *Satyre*, and the *Criticks* generally admit this Excuſe for *Perſons* whoſe *Darkneſs* would otherwiſe have been an *intolerable Fault*. But what can our *Craftſmen* ſay for themſelves of this *ſort?* Have any *new Laws* been made to hinder their *proſecuting* thoſe they *libel?*

libel? Have any *Acts* of *Power* been exerted to ſtop their *libelling* whom they cannot *legally Accuſe?* Have thoſe in the *Adminiſtration* ever *ſtrained* the *Laws* to do their *Enemies* an *Injury?* Or have they ever *eluded* them to *ſave themſelves?* Why, while Things ſtand thus, ſhould theſe intrepid *Patriots* entrench themſelves in *Parables*, and wound thoſe they hate with *Fiction?* It cannot be thro' *Fear*: For what *Character* ſo *ſacred*, what *Dignity* ſo *elevated*, as to eſcape their *Cenſure?* Have they ſpared either *Sex* or *Age*, or heſitated at ſaying any Thing, *true* or *falſe*, which might injure the *Man* they would *deſtroy?* Did they not a *Fortnight* ago *call* the *King Tiberius*, his *Miniſter Sejanus*, the great *Council* of the *Kingdom* a *Mock Parliament*, and the *People* in *general* a *Crew* of *corrupt* and *dejected Slaves?* Can we doubt then, that theſe Men want *Courage* to *ſay* any *Thing* againſt *Perſons* in *Power*, which might bring them under the *Cognizance* of the *Law*, if they *had* any *Thing* to *ſay?* And ſhall the *People* of *England* ſuffer Malice, Envy, and Buffoonery, to ſupply the *Place* of *Publick Spirit*, and a generous *Zeal* for *Truth?* Shall they condemn an *Adminiſtration* for a *Joke*, or be themſelves *quibbled* into a *Rebellion?* No; I am perſuaded they will ſtill keep their *Wits*, which without farther *Aſſiſtance*, will defeat the *Schemes* of the *Diſcontented.*

As this Manner of *Writing* on *Topicks* the moſt important, is extremely *unjuſt* in its Nature, and evidenly *unfair* as to thoſe againſt whom it is *pointed*, ſo as I have, already hinted, it is a *glaring Inſult* on ſuch as it is intended to move. It is neither better nor worſe than telling them, "Gentlemen, you are a Pack of ſilly laugh-"ing Knaves, on whom Reaſon will do no Good, but "who may be led by the Noſe with Banter." Therefore "inſtead of ſaying, that the M—— robs the Treaſury, "for which you might be dull enough to expect Proof, "we need but tell you, *Robin Goodfellow* ſkims the "*Bowls*, and you ſwallow the Thing without chewing, "as if *Innuendo's* were better than *Evidence.* According to this very Scheme the *Craftſman* ſeems to regulate his *Saturday's Entertainments.* Sometimes P—— ſometimes ***** mount, and in a ſolemn Senatorial Strain rail at *Miniſters*, *Senates* and *Kings*, proteſt that neither *Honour* nor *Juſtice* are to be longer found on Earth, but among the *Chiefs* of their *Party*, and that therefore, to eſtabliſh the *Golden Age* again, the People ought to throw

off

off the *preſent Government*, and leave it to them to *frame another*. Next *Saturday*, when perhaps, ſome expect a Continuance of this Argument, and a Reinforcement of ſo *material a Subject* up ſtarts *N*——— *A*——— and with an *Academical Sneer* deſires your Attention, whilſt he roaſts a *Miniſterial Drudge*, and proves the *Miniſter* the *Step-Father* of *Great-Britain*, then proceeding to ring the Changes on a Set of Words remarkable for their Sameneſs of Sound, he derides *Majeſty*, mocks the *Houſe* of *Commons*, ſpurns his *antient Benefactor*, and as he once ſerved a *Reverend Biſhop*, declaims againſt *him* more furiouſly than heretofore he praiſed him, tho' he does both in a *Stile* ſo *perſpicuouſly venal*, that it is equally incapable of doing *Hurt* or conferring *Honour*: At laſt having quite exhauſted his *Run* of *low Wit* and *foul Language*, he concludes will telling a *ſwinging Lie*, on which he leaves us to mediate till *next Week*, when his *Patrons* will be ready to tell ye another.

For my own Part, I ſhall henceforward ſlight all the *Danverian Farce*, and attend wholly to their more *ſerious Deſigns* of doing *Miſchief*, that by expoſing their ſecret *Aims* I may avert that *Ruin*, in which otherwiſe I am confident the more *heedleſs* Part of their *Faction* will ſhortly be involved; and if in the Courſe of my Labours in this Way, I receive my Share of *hord Names* in their *Libels*, I ſhall content myſelf with the Teſtimony of my *own Heart*, that I *write* as I *think*, nor ever trouble myſelf or the World with *Anſwers* to their *Reproaches*, whoſe Buſineſs it has ſo long been to belye their *Oppoſites* with a *ſteady Impudence*, and to impute thoſe *Crimes* to *others*, which it is notorious they daily commit *themſelves*.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Reflections on the Senſe *of the People.*

THE People (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) are ſometimes *right*, and ſometimes *wrong*: They have been in the *Right* againſt Kings and Parliaments too, and they have been in the *Wrong* againſt both. They were in the Right *for the King*, *againſt the Parliament*, towards the latter End of King *William*'s Reign: They were in the *Wrong againſt* Queen and Parliament, during the *glorious Years* of Queen *Anne*'s Reign; and they were in the *Wrong for* Queen and Parliament

Parliament in the *ignominious Cloſe* of the ſame Reign: The *People* have their *Humours* as well as *Individuals*, and that is no wonder; for *they* are only a Collection of *Individuals*. I think *Vox populi eſt Vox Dei*, is an *impious* Maxim, and as *falſe* as 'tis *impious*, full of Abſurdity and Blaſphemy, tho' it has been adopted by the *Saints* as well as *Sinners*. There is not a Man upon Earth who loves the People better than my ſelf; yet theſe good Friends of mine will allow me to ſay, they are not *infallable*: The *Merits* of a Miniſtry are not to be tried by their *Opinion*, for or againſt them; much leſs by their *Liking* or *Diſliking*, which is the preſent Caſe.

The Merits of a Miniſtry are to be tried by *their Actions*; and thoſe Actions to be judged of by Men who have improved their Underſtandings, who know the World, and the State of our Affairs at Home and Abroad. When ſuch Men reflect upon the *perplexed Nature* of our *Foreign Affairs* for ſeveral Years paſt, they will be convinced, that the Miniſtry have taken the wiſeſt Precautions and moſt prudent Methods to *prevent a War*, and ſo have prov'd themſelves *true Engliſhmen*: And as to *Domeſtick* Affairs, that they have put the Nation to as little Charge as is conſiſtent with its Preſervation; and adminiſtred all things in a way perfectly agreeable to our *Conſtitution*, and with a very high regard to *the Liberties* of the People.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *June the* 18*th*, *to* Tueſday, *June the* 25*th*, *both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Pool, June 15. *Arrived* the Chatfield, Chatfield, from Carolina. The James, Yoakley, from the ſame Place, was well off Scilly.

Portſmouth, June 17. Since my laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Torrington Capt. Parry, in ſailing from the Harbour to Spithead, had the Misfortune, the Wind blowing very freſh, to carry away all her Top-maſts, but by ſpeedy Aſſiſtance from the Ships at Spithead, ſhe was ſoon got into the Road, without any other Damage then aforeſaid. *Sailed* his Majeſty's Ship the Exeter, Capt. Yoe, from the Harbour to Spithead, and is ſince *ſailed* for the Dows; alſo *ſailed* from the Harbour to Spithead

his Majeſty's Ship the Faulkland, Capt. Lee. At Spithead are *arrived* his Majeſty's Ships the Lively, Capt. Ownly, from Ireland; and the Alborough, Capt. Gaſcoin, from Carolina. At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Royal Oak, Lenox, Ipſwich, Leopard, Faulkland, Torrington, Lyme, Lively, Aldborough, Hawk and Swift.

'On Saturday laſt one of the Foremaſt-men of his Majeſty's 'Ship the Ipſwich enquiring of his Son for his Wife, was anſwered 'by him, That he knew nothing of her: The Father filled with 'Jealouſy, and believing the Boy concerned in an Intrigue, in the 'Heat of Paſſion drew a Knife from his Pocket, and with it ſtab-'bed his Son in ſuch a Manner that he died immediately; for 'which bloody and raſh Act he is under cloſe Confinement on board 'the ſaid Ship.'

Deal, June 17. The Men of War ſtill *remain*, but the Outward-bound *ſailed* laſt Night. *Arrived* the John, Gill, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Mercury, Tomlinſon, from Antigua; the Anne and Mary, Shoreock, the King William, Watkinſon, and the Savanna, Wood, from Carolina; the Rocheſter, Wood, from Jamaica; and the Britannia, Kelſey, from Cadiz. Wind W. by N.

Graveſend, June 17. *Arrived* the Phoenix Man of War, Capt. Douglas, from Jamaica; the Charming Molly, Powell, from Bourdeaux; the John and Betty Strahan, from Roan; the Pearle, Chapman, from Leghorn; the King of Portugal, Hughs, from Lisbon; the Britannia, Daviſon, from the Streights; the Providence, Stewart, from Dublin; the Lucy, Forſter, and the Jacob, Gerald, from Montſerrat.

Leith, June 12. *Came in* the Tartan, James Wood, from the Streights.

Newcaſtle, June 14. Since the 7th *arrived* 110 light and laden Ships, and *ſailed* 150 laden. On Sunday *arrived* the Portugal Merchant, Gaul, from Oporto.

Yarmouth, June 16. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Algarve of London, Olding, from Faro for Rotterdam.

Plymouth, June 16. *Arrived* the Cambridge, Donovan, from Montſerrat.

Liverpool, June 16. *Arriv'd* the Everton, Bember, from Antigua.

Cowes, June 17. On the 14th *ſailed* the Jealouſy, Stockvis, for Amſterdam from Surinam; the Iſaac, Williamſon, for Bremen from South Carolina; the John and Betty, Straham, for London from Roan; the King George, Ratſey, for Amſterdam from Honduras. On the 15th *came in* the Baltick Merchant, Mackenzie, and the Anne Pink, James, both from Carolina; on the 16th

16th the Alicant Galley, Bodman, and the North Cape, Graham, both from Carolina.

Briſtol, June 17. This Morning *arrived* the Pool Pink, Bourn, in 7 Weeks from Jamaica; ſhe came out with the Ruby, Ruth, and was with her thro' the Windward Paſſage. *Arrived* alſo the Newton, Wooles, from Gallipoli.

Portſmouth, June 17. Yeſterday came to an Anchor at Spithead the Iſaac of Belfaſt, Williamſon, from South Carolina for Bremen, and *ſailed* again Yeſterday; the Southampton, Boyd, with Wheat from Rotterdam for Leghorn.

Deal, June 18. All his Majeſty's Ships *remain* in the Downs. *Came down* and *ſailed* the Figuera Merchant, Woodrop, for Newfoundland; and the ——, Homans, for Genoa. *Arrivedd* the Proſperity, Cummins, from Guiney; the Eagle, Nagle, from the Canaries; and the James, Yoakley, from South Carolina. Wind E. by S.

Portſmouth, June 17. Since my laſt *came in* the Southampton, James Boyd, from Genoa. *Sailed* to the Eaſtward his Majeſty's Ship the Lively, Capt. Ownly, and the Aldborough, Capt. Gaſcoin. *ſailed* on a Cruiſe his Majeſty's Sloop Swift, Capt. Durell; and Yeſterday *ſailed* for Jamaica from Spithead his Majeſty's Sloop the Hawk, Capt Drummond. *Remain* at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Royal Oak, Lenox Ipſwich, Leopard, Faulkland, Torrington and Lyme. Wind. S. E.

Deal, June 19. *Remain* in the Downs the 3 Admirals, with 22 Sail of his Majeſty's Ships; and juſt now *came in* the Exeter from Portſmouth. *Remain* alſo the Proſperity, Cummins, from Guiney; and the Infant Duke, Goatly from Seville for Hamburgh. *Arrived* the Spaniſh Town Factor, Grey, from Jamiaca. Wind E.

Graveſend, June 18. *Arrived* the Lee, Anderſon, from Malaga; the Gaylard, Purnell, and the Pearl, Chapman, from Leghorn; the Warren, Huddy, from Malaga; the Dragon, Bell, from Carolina; the Joſeph and Elizabeth, Williams, from Lisbon; the Mermaid, Crawford, and the Gale, Blackburn, from Jamaica; the Boſton, Diamond, and the Jarvis-Wood, Bailey, from Cape Fair; the Rocheſter, Turner, from Jamaica; the Wm. and Francis, Elwood, the John, Gill, and the Bleſt, Leatherborough, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Mary Anne, Shoebrick, the James, Yoakley, and the Savanna, Wood, from Carolina; the Providence and Anne, Hammond, and the Anne and Mary, Shelton, from Norway; the Mercury, Tomlinſon, from Antigua; the Hampton, Newman, from Oporto; and the Britannia, Kelſey, from Cadiz.

Graveſend, June 19. *Arrived* the Mary and Eliz. Baarns, from Amſterdam; the Indian Queen, Cummins, from Carolina; the Chandos, Jewers, from Rotterdam; and the Spaniſh Town Factor, Grey, from Jamaica.

Falmouth, June 17. The 15th *came in* the Henry and Katherine, Dykinds, from Chriſtianſand; the Thomas, Dubois, and the Patience, Boding, from South Carolina, all; for this Place, the laſt of which ſpoke with the May-flower Pink, John Tarkin, in Lat. 35, 45, 150 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape Henry, the 12th of May laſt.

Liverpool, June 18. *Arrived* the Dolphin, Mercer, from Norway; and the Rachel and Betty, Harriman, from Lisbon.

Cowes, June 19. Since my laſt *ſailed* the Hopewell, Havens, for Bremen from South Carolina.

Pool, June 19. Yeſterday *arrived* the Jolliff's Adventure, Jolliff, from South Carolina, where the Wheatley, Price, was *arrived* from Lisbon; the Brogden, Jones, from Antigua, is detained here by contrary Winds

Briſtol, June 19 Yeſterday *arrived* the Diamond, Clay, in 7 Weeks from Philadelphia; and this Afternoon the Ruby, Ruth, from Kingſton in Jamaica, which came out with the Pool Fink.

Portſmouth, June 19. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Eagle Hilliard, from Jamaica.

Portſmouth, June 20. *Arrived* the Happy Jane, Paxton, from Jamaica.

Deal, June 20. The 3 Admirals *remain*, with his Majeſty's Ships the Britannia, Edinburgh, Namure, Grafton, Orford, Princeſs Amelia, Captain, Hampton-court, Kent, Torbay, Burford, Dreadnought, Sunderland, Swallow, Norfolk, Buckingham, Larwick, York, and Exeter; with the three Fire-ſhips. *Remain* the Proſperity, Cummins, for Holland; and the Infant Duke, Goarley, for Hamburgh. This Morning *arrived* the John and Anne, Winkley, from South Carolina. Wind E.

Graveſend, June 20. *Arrived* the Moore's, Moore, from Dieppe; the London Poſt, Woolf, from Amſterdam; and the Providence, Berwick, from Norway.

Portſmouth, June 20. Sinch my laſt *came in* the Warwick Pink, Maltby, and the Endeavour Pink, Douſland, both with Coals from Newcaſtle. *Sailed* the Elizabeth Sloop, Thackſton, for Dublin; the Goodwill, Hebden, for Newcaſtle; the Willing Mind, Robinſon, for London; the Sarah, Baſſet, for Guernſey, and the Greyhound Pink, Spanton. for Norway: The Aldborough, Capt. Gaſcoign (ſailed for the River) *put back* to St. Helen's Road by contrary Winds, but this Morning at 5 *ſailed* from thence for the River Wind at Weſt. All his Majeſty's Ships *remain* at Spithead, as per laſt.

Deal, June 22. The Men of War and Outward-bound ſtill *remain*. This Morning *arrived* the Lively Man of War from Portſmouth; the Loyal Judith, Coultis, from Trappanni; and the Elizabeth, Borden, in 6 Weeks from New England, Wind Weſt.

Deal,

Deal, June 22. The 3 Admirals, with all His Majeſty's Ships *remain* as per laſt. *Came down* and *ſailed* the Charles, Rogers, for Cadiz; and the Salisbury, Smith, for Lisbon. *Remain* the Charming Nancy, Marnes, for the Streights; the Friendſhip, Akers, for Leghorn; the Rebecca, Cornhill, for Bermudas; the Happy Jennet, Cliſe, for the Eaſt; the Sea Nymph, Matſon, for Genoa. The Anna Maria, Kilpatrick, from Carolina. Wind W.

Graveſend, June 21. *Arrived* the John and Sarah, Benjamin Hunter, from Hamburgh; and the John and Anne, Michael Wickley, from Carolina. *Arrived* the Mermaid, Rogers, is *arrived* at Petersburgh; and the Heſter, Heſter, at Genoa, both from London.

Falmouth, June 20. Since my laſt *came in* the Succeſs, Sporn, for Lynn for Malaga; the Cornwal, Skinner, from Leghorn; and the Gallaway, Gallaway, from St. Chriſtopher's, both for London.

Dartmouth, June 21 The Figueira, Woodropp, of and from London for Ireland and Newfoundland, was this Day off our Harbour.

Plymouth, June 21. *Arrived* ſince my laſt the Mary, Bidart, from the Streights for Rotterdam; and the Robert and Siſſon, Selwood, from Malaga; both for this Port.

Briſtol, June 2[illegible]. On Thurſday *arrived* the Neptune, Wheeler, and this Night the Comb Pink, ——, both from St. Chriſtopher's.

Southampton, June 22. Since my laſt *ſailed* the White Horſe, Keat, for Cadiz; the Lovely Jane, Molloy, for Genoa; and the Elizabeth, Woods, for Oporto.

Deal, June 23. The 3 Admirals, with all his Majeſty's Ships and the Outward-bound, ſtill *remain*. This Morning *came in* the Aldborough Man of War, and *ſailed* for the Nore. *Came down* the Anne Galley, Moſes, for Gibraltar. Wind S. E.

Graveſend, June 23. *Arrived* the Katherine, Clarbutt, from Calais; the Sukey, Read, from Narva; the Cambridge, Donavan, from Montſerrat; the Anne and Mary, Shoebrick, and the Rebecca, ——, from Carolina; the Elizabeth, Borden, from New England; the Sarah, Ceynolds, from Virginia; and the Union, Brown, from Malaga.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

LEtters from *Calais* continue to ſay, that they are in hourly Expectation of fifteen Men of War from *Breſt*, to take on Board ſeveral Battallions of Troops deſign'd

ſign'd for *Dantzick*; but they have been ſo long delay'd, that they muſt be very expeditious now, if they propoſe to come Time enough to do any good there: Notwithſtanding the Report we mentioned in our laſt, it is now confirmed, that Marſhal *de Villars* died at *Turin*, the 17 Inſtant, in the 84th Year of his Age.

The Count *de Clermount*, Prince of the Blood, the Princes of *Conti* and *Dombes*, and the Count *de Eu* are created Marſhals of His Moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Camps and Armies, (a Poſt equal to Major General) but not Marſhals of *France*, as ſome Foreign News Writers have made them.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Prince of *Orange*, and the Princeſs Royal, his Conſort, arrived at the *Hague*, on *Monday* laſt was Sevennight being ſaluted with the loudeſt Acclamations of the People. They took up their Reſidence at the Palace of *Orange*, where a Guard of ſixty Men, with a Captain, Lieutenant, Enſign and Colours were offered Her Royal Highneſs; but ſhe declined the offer in a courteous obliging Manner.

The next Morning four Deputies Extraordiary of the *States* of *Holland*, complimented Her Royal Highneſs on her Arrival: And in the Afternoon ſhe received the ſame Compliment from a Deputation Extraordinary, from the Aſſembly of *Their High Mightineſſes*, the *States General*. The Prince, on his Side, obſerved the uſual Ceremonial.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

AN Advice-Boat is arrived at *Cadiz* from the *Havannah*, with News that the *Gallions* deſign'd to follow in about eight Days, and that all the Gold and Silver was put on Board four Men of War to be tranſported to *Spain*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

COunt *Viſconti* late Viceroy of *Naples* made a very narrow Eſcape of it, being got away only with four Perſons

ſons, in a ſmall Bark. *Barletta* has ſince ſurrendered to the *Spaniards*, with all the Ammunition the *Imperialiſts* had gathered together in that Place, and three Barks, which had ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction on Board, and among others the Biſhop of *Attonero*. The *Spaniards* now only want *Gaeta* and *Capua* (which they keep cloſely blocked up, and believe will not be able to hold out long) to compleat their Conqueſt of *Naples*, almoſt without Bloodſhed.

Various have been the Reports ſince our laſt of a Battle in *Italy*, moſt of which give the Advantage to the *Imperialiſts*; but we do not yet find any ſure Grounds for ſuch Reports. All that we know for certain is, that the two Armies are very near one another, which probably has given ſome of our Prophetical News-Writers Occaſion to ſpeak as they are biaſs'd, by their Inclinations or otherwiſe. We, who do not pretend to a Spirit of Prophecy, ſhall wait the Arrival of freſher and more certain Advices, before we ſhall pretend to diſtribute the Laurells on either Side.

It is ſaid that the great Duke of *Tuſcany* has nominated one of the Lords of his Court to go and compliment His *Neapolitan* Majeſty, upon his Acceſſion to the Throne; but how does this agree with the Neutrality he has hitherto profeſs'd to hold.

The Grand Convoy of Troops is arrived at *Naples* from *Barcellona*; and the Ships, together with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Gallies, which are now there, make a grand Appearance in that Bay.

The *Imperialiſts* have, in a Grand Council of War, reſolved to march, with the Body of their Army directly for *Parma*, and lay Siege to that City; to which End a Great Train of Artillery, with great Store of Bombs and Ammunition are in a Readineſs, to be tranſported thither: But it is hardly to be believed that the *Confederate* Army, which is on the other Side of *Parma*, will remain in Activity, on this Occaſion.

GERMANY.

THE Siege of *Philipsburg* proves a very ſtubborn one. There is nothing wanting, on the French Side, either in Courage or Conduct; But General *Witgenau*, the *Imperial* General, diſputes it with them Step by Step, with

with epual Valour and Skill, and makes a terrible Slaughter among their Troops.

On the 16th Inſtant, the Governour let Prince Eugene know, that he was in a Condition to hold out ſeveral Weeks yet. The ſame Night the *French* attack'd an Outwork, but were repulſed with Loſs. The 18th, they erected a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon, upon the Return of the Saillant Angle of the Covered Way of the Hornwork, to facilitate the Paſſage of the Dutch. The ſame Night they began to work on two Batteries more, to render the taking of this Hornwork more eaſy.

Prince *Eugene* has been in Motion, with the *Imperial* Army, ever ſince the 18th: The General Quarters were the 20th. At *Eppingen*, the left Wing extending to *Bruchſal*, and the Right to *Heidelberg*. This Army is ſince approached nearer to the *French* Intrenchments, and at the coming away of the laſt Letters, the Head Quarters were at *Oldenheim*.

A Magazine of Hay, conſiſting of 80,000 Rations, took Fire at *Hunningen*, on the 16th Inſtant, by Lightning, and was entirely conſumed. A Magazine of Gun-Powder being near it, occaſioned a great Conſternation; But by the extraordinary Care of the Governour and Garriſons, that was ſecured.

Letters from *Stralſund*, in *Pomerania*, adviſe, that King *Staniſlaus*'s Agent in that City is furniſhing a Houſe with the beſt Moveables he can procure; which makes it be believed that Prince has Thoughts of retiring thither, before *Dantzick* is reduced to the laſt Extremity, and he may not then find a Hole to creep out at.

Dreſden, Letters ſay, that King *Auguſtus* has ordered ſeveral *Relais* of Horſes to be ready, on the Road to *Poland*, which puts it almoſt out of Doubt, that his Majeſty is upon his Departure for that Kingdom; Eſpecially as ſome of his Domeſticks and Baggage are already advanced as far as *Chriſtiandadt*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

OUR laſt Advices from the *Ruſſian* Camp before *Dantzick* are not too favourable for that City, which by theſe Accounts ſeems to be in greater Danger than ever. The Arrival of the heavy Artillery, in that Camp; The Influence and Aſſiſtance of the *Ruſſian* Fleet; The little or no Benefit the *French* Succours are of to the Beſieged, being

ing cooped up at *Wechſelmund*, and hardly in a Condition to defend themſelves; The Uncertainty of future Succour from *France*, or of its coming in Time; And the Difficulty if it ſhould, of penetrating into the Town, are all Circumſtances, which portend the Inhabitants of that unfortunate City no great Good; And it may be juſtly feared, if they ſhould be ſo unhappy to fall into the Hands of the enraged *Ruſſians*, their Ruin would be almoſt irretrievable. And yet we are told, that under all theſe Apprehenſions, and notwithſtanding they muſt already labour under inexpreſſible Hardſhips, they bear up with a Reſolution, Fortitude and Chearfulneſs beyond Expreſſion, ſure they muſt have ſome hidden Reſſource or Dependance, or they muſt receive the Hopes and Promiſes which are made them, with an implicit Faith: Eſpecially if it be true what the *Ruſſians* ſay, that their Powder Magazines, as well in the City as Fort *Wechſelmund* are blown up.

The *Ruſſians* have now turned their Fury againſt this Fort, and the *French* Camp, which they not only cannonade from their Fleet; But are attempting to take by Siege. The Duke of *Weiſſenfels* with his *Saxons*, open'd the Trenches before it, in the Night between the 17th and the 18th, on one Side, and the Night following, Count *Munich* did the ſame on the other. The *French* attempted a Sally, but were repulſed with Loſs. The 19th Count *Munich* ſent a Summons to the *French* commanding Officer to ſurrender: But he requiring three Days to conſider of it, and they were granted him.

Notwithſtanding the City of *Dantzick* is ſo cloſely inveſted by Land and Sea, the Primate has found Means to ſcatter new *Univerſalia* thro' the Kingdom of *Poland*, exciting the *Poles* to take Horſe, and to repair immediately to *Dantzik*, to the Relief of their Sovereign.

Our laſt Letters from the *Ruſſian* Camp of the 23d Inſtant ſay, that the *Dantzickers* are actually capitulating, but that Count *Munich* would hear of nothing leſs than ſurrender upon Diſcretion. That Fort *Wech elmund* had agreed to ſurrender, if not relieved in two Days; And that the *French* were to be convoy'd to *Copenhagen*, and the *Swedes* to *Stockholm*.

There are Letters in Town, which ſay, the City of *Dantzick* is ſurrendered, upon the Terms which Count *Munich* offered the Inhabitants ſome Time ago, *viz.* to pay 4000,000 of Rubles towards defraying the Expence

Her *Czarian* Majeſty has been at in this War, and to acknowledge King *Auguſtus*: But of this we muſt want Confirmation.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

NOtwithſtanding they pretend at *Conſtantinople*, that a Peace with the *Perſians* is as good as concluded, great Preparations for War are continued, with more than ordinary Diligence. This gives ſome Reaſon to fear the *Divan* is inclin'd to a War with the *Chriſtians*, eſpecially as the *Cham* of *Tartary*, who is advanced as far as *Bender* with 80000 Men, has received Orders to detach 20,000 of them, towards the Frontiers of *Poland*: The War in *Perſia* does not, however, ſeem to be ſo near an End. The *Turks* who are ſtrongly entrench'd near *Babylon*, and have found Means to throw ſome Men into the two principle Caſtles of that City, talk of leaving their Camp, and hazarding another Battle; as ſoon as they have received certain Re-inforcements, which they were in daily Expectation of.

As we have juſt received the Dying Speech of John Witneſs, *who was Executed at* Barbadoes *the 23d of* February *laſt, for the Murder of his Maſter, Captain* John Braddock; *which we have before taken Notice of, we did believe it might be acceptable to our Readers to hear that this Murderer was puniſhed with Death.*

The laſt Dying Speech and Confeſſion of Ziggey John Witneſs, *ſo called after the* Indian *Mauner.*

I Was born in Long-Iſland in the Government of New-York in North America, 23 Years of Age come next May, and what ſmall Education I had, I took of my ſelf, my Mother being poor, and not able to beſtow any Learning upon me. I was unwilling therefore to ſtay at home, but choſe rather to go to Sea. I bore a very honeſt Character, and was beloved in Long-Iſland by all that ever knew me both by Sea and Land. The laſt and fatal Voyage I undertook was in the Brigantine Recovery, Captain Braddock, with whom I was unwilling to make this Trip, but he over perſuaded, and would not part from me, which has proved

in

in the End my utter Ruin and Deſtruction, through my own wicked graceleſs Courſes, raſh unthinking and remorſeleſs Proceedings; for which I heartily beg of God to be merciful to my poor Soul, who alone knows the Sincerity of my Repentance; and may this prove a dreadful Warning to all Perſons for the future, and more eſpecially to all the Spectators here preſent, whoſe Prayers for Mercy for me at the Throne of Grace I fervently emplore.

We ſailed from Boſton in New England in the Recovery in the Month of 1733 to from thence to the Iſland of Madera, where we took in Wines, which the Veſſel's Company making very free with while we ſtayed there, generally got Drunk, which occaſioned the Maſter to diſcharge three of them, ſaying, that he would never carry any Iriſhmen more with him. Afterwards meeting there with John Smith on Shore, he Shipp'd him with a Promiſe of paying his Debts, upon which he went on board, but the Maſter not performing his Promiſe to John Smith, he and the Chief Mate could never agree. But one Day having ſome Words more than common. Smith ſwore that he would have an Inch of the Chief Mate's Liver out before the Voyage was at an End. From the Madera we were bound to the Iſland of Sall, and after being out at Sea, we all ſeemed to agree pretty well together; but as we were obliged to do a great deal of Work, and were kept up all day, and were very ſcanty of Proviſions and bad withal, it occaſioned a general grumbling among us all, and Smith firſt ſpoke of it to the Maſter, at which he began to enquire who it was complained of the Victuals? Anſwer was made, it was not one, but all. At which John Main and I being then on the Main Top, a ſetting up the Top Maſt Shrouds, I came down, whereupon ſays the Maſter to me, *In courſe you muſt be one. Sir*, ſays I, *if I muſt tell you the Truth, the Chief Mate was the firſt*, which indeed he did not deny, the Maſter therefore reprimanded him very ſmartly, and ſaid, *if he was the firſt that complained, well might the reſt*; and that it might be the Means of Mens knocking his Brains out and running away with the Veſſel; at which the Chief Mate, *Sir, Do you mind what theſe Sons of Bitches ſay? Yes*, ſays the Maſter, *I do believe it, becauſe it was ſpoke before your Face.* The ſame day the Maſter having given John Smith ſome Blows, ſeemed afterwards to be much concern-

ed for what he had done to him, but towards Night Smith declared he would be revenged of the Maſter one way or the oth r; upon which, ſays I, *I'll ſtand by you as long as I live.* Then replies Smith, *and I'll ſtand by you.* Upon that ſays Smith to Thomas Parker, (the Lad who ſuffers with me for the ſame Crime) *are you willing to ſtand by us?* He replied, *he would.* John Main then at Helm was asked the ſame Queſtion by us, who reſolutely anſwered, *Damn the Faiers,* and the Murder muſt be done this Night or not at all. In a ſhort time after we made the Iſland of Sall, upon which the Chart was up, and we looked into it to ſee where the Land made, as it was laid down therein, the Cabbin-Boy, brought out a Can of Brandy and ſome Sugar, and went forward with it unknown to the Maſter. John Main ſeeing it went forward, and taking a Drink, wiſht for the Night to come on, not being able to ſteer through Eagerneſs to be committing the Fact. John Smith was then ſent to the Helm by the Maſter, and about Six o'Clock in the Evening we laid the Brigantine too. After Supper the Maſter and both Mates went to Sleep, we four, *viz.* John Smith Thomas Parker, John Main and my ſelf being forwards, where we drank the reſt of the Brandy made into Punch: About Ten o'Clock John Main began to grumble at our Backwardneſs, and ſaid he believed we had no mind to do it, and that what we had to do, we ſhould do with all Expedition, or elſe we ſhould fall aſleep and neglect it. I my ſelf handed the Tools up, and took a ſmall Hatchet for my Weapon, John Smith took an Iron Maul, and giving Thomas Parker a Wood Ax, and John Main a Cau king Mallet, we all went together with an Intention to kill the Maſter and Chief Mate, and ſave the Second Mate. I entring into the Great Cabbin went to the Maſter, who was lying in the State Room, and took him by the Hand, who graſped me with it immediately (otherwiſe I ſhould not have ſtruck him) and then I let drive at him one or two Blows with my Hatchet, after which he tumbled out upon me; the Noiſe of this awoke the Chief Mate, who coming out of his Cabbin, John Smith ſtruck him ſeveral times with his Iron Maul, and brought him down, which being done, Thomas Parker laid at him with his Ax; (ſuppoſing now they had effectually made an End of him, they went directly into the State Room, in order to aſſiſt me, and finding the Maſter not quite dead, Parker and Smith both ſtruck him on the Head, and concluding

ding they had dispatched him likewise, they went next to the Second Mate, whom they found lying in his Cabbin, John Main held him down, threatning him at the same time, if he made any manner of Resistance, that he would serve him as the other two had been served. John Smith and I coming into the Cabin, hauled him out, and askt him, *Whether or no he would side with us*, or be served as the others were? He answered he would, if we would save his Life; then going with us into the Cabbin, he told us, it would be the best Way to read the Burial of the Dead over the Captain, and throw him over board, which being done, we made Sail, our Design being then for the Spanish Main.

The next Morning as soon as I rose from Sleep, I altered my Resolution, being willing to bring the Vessel into Barbadoes, for the good of the Poor Widow and Family, which was agreed to by the rest; sometime afterwards. the little Boy lying along with the Second Mate, would be every now and then talking and laughing with him, which John Main observing, seemed much dejected; upon which, John Smith asked him, what was the matter with him? Matter, says he, Matter enough, why as long as this Boy is alive, I never shall be easy for fear he should betray us at the first Port we come into; to this it was answered, that the first Port we came to, he should be put on board of some Vessel, and sent to his Friends. John Maid said, that is should never be: The next Morning early as the little Boy was lying in Bed with the Second Mate, I went and took hold of him by the Leg, and beat him, and by chance struck him on the Eye with a Rope, upon which he struggled and got loose, and run down into the Hold and hid himself; then I ordered Thomas Parker and John Smith to bring him upon Deck, which being done, John Main left the Helm, and coming upon Deck, got a Boom Iron, and having tied it on the Boy's Neck, John Smith and he flung him over the Side; the Boy notwithstanding, finding himself over the side, caught hold of the Boom Tackle Fall, and held there till such time as I myself cut him down with a Cutlass. These Things being all done and over, we then sat down to Drinking, and concluded in the Journal, That the Master had the Misfortune to be knocked overboard in Gybing; the Mate died a Natural Death; and that the Boy fell over-board in handing the Fore-Top Gallant-Sail.

These

These are the horrid, barbarous and bloody Facts truly set down with every Circumstance, for which I am now condemned to die, and whereby it appears that I am not alone Guilty, but the others equally involved in the same wicked and inhuman Practices; and though Main has saved his Life by becoming an Evidence for the King, yet that can surely by no Means excuse him before the Face of Almighty God, who knows the Secrets of all Hearts, since he was as much a Principal in the Murder as we who are to die for it, his Guilt will undoubtedly continually stare him in the Face, and his Conscience be a perpetual Fiend haunting and affrightning him every thinking Moment of his Life, till like Cain, who slew his Brother in the Field, he will be forced to cry out, *My Punishment is greater than I can bear*, or (as some Translators renders it) *Mine Iniquity is greater than it can be forgiven: And there shall be none to pity him.*

As for Henry Peak, the Second Mate of the Brigantine, we do declare, in Justice to him, that he was no ways aiding, assisting or abetting in any part of this dismal Tragedy.

We think this Affair can be no unnecessary Lesson to all Masters of Vessels, nor to be so over eager of getting Estates, as to pinch it out of the poor Men's Bellies, but to let them have sufficient Allowance of wholesome Provisions, that they may have no room to Complain: The Want or Neglect of this has been the Occasion of this unhappy Accident; and I beg that all Seafaring Men may take Warning by us, least by some such hasty and rash mutinous Proceeding they may be led to commit such Scenes of Blood and Vengeance as will never go unpunished, either in this World or the next; for one Sally of Passion in most unthinking Sailors, brings on another, till at last they never know where to stop, till the Measure of their Sins is compleat.

I die in Charity with all Men, and resign my Soul into the Hands of a merciful Creator and Redeemer.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Use of such* inquisitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *June* 27.

On Monday Night died in Coney-Court Gray's-Inn, Holborn, Mrs. Crocker, Sister of Henry Crocker Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for the Borough of Windon in the County of Wilts.

Last Tuesday Night about Ten o'Clock, Mr. Broome a Painter in the Borough of Southwark, and his Wife, were attack'd by two Men and two Women in St. George's Fields; who took from them their Money, a Watch from Mr. Broome, and a Gold Ring from his Wife, and then they all made off undiscovered.

Yesterday three Highwaymen were removed from Reading in Berkshire by a *Habeas Corpus* to Newgate, in order to take their Trials next Session at the Old Baily, on the Information of one of their Accomplices for divers Robberies on the Highway, committed in the County of Middlesex.

The same Day Jane Bristow was committed to Newgate for the Murder of her Female Bastard Child, by throwing it down a Vault.

London, June 28. Yesterday Orders were issued to his Majesty's four Troops of Life Guards and two Troops of Horse Grenadiers, to be in Hyde-Park To-morrow Morning by Six o'Clock, in their new Cloathing, in order to their being review'd by his Majesty; after which they are to perform their General exercise on Horseback, and afterwards go through the same on Foot. 'Tis said his Majesty will be in the Field before Nine o'Clock.

Yesterday the Life-Guards upon Duty at Whitehall, and the Horse-Guards at Kensington, were reliev'd by two Parties of General Wade's light Horse.

———Bray, Esq; and Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq; intend to stand for the County of Monmouth, in the room of the late John Hanbury, Esq; Father to the latter.

Yesterday being one of the Queen's Levee Days, there was a very numerous Court at Kensington of the Foreign Ministers,

Field

Field-Officers, Miniſter of State, and other Perſons of Diſtinction.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Montague took the Oaths before the Lord Chancellor at Weſtminſter, to qualify himſelf for the Place of Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Yeſterday came Advice, that the Lord William Hamilton, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, lay dangerouſly ill at the Seat of William Haws, Eſq; near Reading in Birkſhire.

A few Days ago died at his Seat at Ford-Abbey in Devonſhire, aged 91, Francis Gwyn, Eſq; deſcended from the antient Family of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, one of this Gentleman's Anceſtors having chang'd his Name by Act of Parliament. He was Clerk of the Privy-Council in the Reign of King Charles II. which Poſt he enjoy'd under his Succeſſor. When King James abdicated, he was appointed to act as Secretary to thoſe noble Lords who took Care of the publick Peace, 'till King William was proclaim'd, and had an unlimited Power given him to ſign all Diſpatches and Orders in that critical Time. He continu'd in the Service of the Crown from thence 'till the Death of Queen Anne, when, being Secretary at War, he was remov'd from that and all his other Employments. He married Amy, Daughter and ſole ſurviving Heireſs of —— Prideaux, Eſq; in whoſe Right he became poſſeſs'd of that antient, noble and ſpacious Seat of Ford-Abbey, with a fair Eſtate round it, which now deſcends to his eldeſt Son, Prideaux Gwyn, Eſq; who was return'd in the laſt Parliament for Wells in Somerſetſhire.

Yeſterday Morning about 3 o Clock, Mr. Maurice, a great Dealer in Dogs and black Battle, in Tyburn-Road, going to Oxfordſhire with one Mr. Bently, a Grazier, was ſet upon by three Foot-pads and one Horſeman, between Bayſwater and Kenſington Gravel-Pits, but Mr. Maurice being well mounted, rode over one of the Foot-pads that attempted to lay hold of his Horſe's Bridle, and got off with his Money, which was near 60 l. but they rob'd Mr. Bently of 17 s. in Money, his Pocket-Book and Watch, turn'd his Horſe looſe, and made off undiſcovered.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	142	Buried	Males	234
	Females	183		Females	246
	In all	280		In all	480

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 30.

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

Lately Publiſh'd, and to be had at the Royal Printing Houſe.

I. *L'Hiſtoire & les Memoires de l'Accademie Royale des Sciences, pour l'année*, 1731. in 4to. *& le Traité Phyſique & Hiſtorique de l'Aurore Boreale, per* Monſieur de Mairan; *Une Suite des Memoires de cette Academie*, pour la même Année, 1731.

That is,

The Hiſtory and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, *for the Year* 1731 *in 4to.* And a Phyſical and Hiſtorical Treatiſe on the Northern Lights, by *Monſieur de Mairan*; As a Continuation of the Memoirs of this Academy, *for the ſame Year* 1731.

This latter, which has no abſolute Connexion with the *Memoirs*, may be had ſeparately,

II. The Company of Bookſellers who have undertaken the Publiſhing the *Memoirs of the ſame Academy of Sciences, before* 1699. are publiſhing nine new Volumes in 4to.

Three of theſe Volumes contain. (1.) *A third Part of the Memoirs, ſerving for a Hiſtory of Animals*, never before printed. (2.) An Index of the Matters contained in all the Volumes of the old Collection, from 1666, to 1699. This Index, in the Place of which was ſubſtituted *Monſieur de Lagny's Analyſis*, ought to have been the eleventh Volume of the old Collection, according to the Plan given of them in 1728. (3.) An Index of the Matters contained in the Memoirs of the Academy from the Year 1721. to the Year 1730 incluſive.

The other ſix Volumes contain a Repreſentation and Deſcription of all the Machines or Inventions offered to the Academy, and honoured with their Approbation, from their firſt Eſtabliſhment to this preſent Time.

The Price of the whole nine Volumes is ninety Livres, or about 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and the ſix laſt Volumes, may be had ſeparate for 72 Livres, or about 3 *l.* 10 *s.*

III. Juſt publiſhed: *L' Hiſtoire Critique de l'Etabliſſement de la Monarchie Francoiſe, dans le Gaules*, III. Vol. in 4to par *Monſieur l' Abbé Dubos.*

That is,

The Critical Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the *French* Monarchy, in the *Gauls*, in three Volumes, in Quarto, by the Abbot *Dubos.*

The Author of this Work is a Member, and perpetual Secretary of the *French* Academy, famous for ſeveral other Works, which have merited the Approbation of the Publick. This Treatiſe, tho' but juſt publiſhed has met with ſuch a general Applauſe, that it is reprinting both in *France* and *Holland.* We ſhall give our Readers an Abſtract of it in a future literary Article.

IV. *Almanac Militaire*, ou le Calendries des Officiers & Gens de Gnerre; pour l'Annee, 1734.

That is,

A Military Almanack, Or the Officer's and Warriours Calendar, for the Year, 1734.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

The following Deſcription of a Froſty Morning, is ſent us by the Author of the late *Epiſtle on Rural Felicity*, a POEM in which there are ſeveral beautiful Images.

DESCRIPTION of a FROSTY MORNING, *&c.*

Et glacialis Hyems, canos hirſuta Capillos——OVID.

THE black North-caſt, *with nipping Rigour reigns,*
Congeals the Ponds, and cruſts the Fields and Plains;
Th' Sun, in Miſts ariſing, faintly ſees
Each Cottage tipt with Snow —— *the leafleſs Trees*
Silver'd

Silver'd with Froſt——— the Fowler, for his Prey,
With ſtealing Pace, explore the roughen'd Way;
Th' Milk-Maid now egreſſive too He ſpy's,
With freſhend'd Vigour in her Cheeks and Eyes:
Here, curling Smoak from Cottages aſcends,
And kindled Fire his failing Heat amends;
The Belles and Beaus now fearful of the Cold,
Cling to their Beds: —— th' athletic Swain more bold,
To the near Farm, or diſtant Market hyes,
His Limbs infolded with defenſive Frize;
With ſturdy Strides He tramples oe'r the Mound,
Or beats with Iron Hoof, the clatt'ring Ground;

We have juſt received the following ODE from *Mitcham*, by a Gentleman who calls himſelf *Paterculus.*

O D E.

I.

I CRY, when I behold at Night,
Pure Cynthia *in her Sable bright;*
My lovely Celia *ſhe ſhines there,*
Becauſe like her ſhe's chaſte and fair.

II.

Alike the Star beſpangled Sky,
Brings to my Mind her ſparkling Eye;
Alike the midday Sun and dawn,
And Venus *in a Picture drawn.*

III.

Men Doves for Innocence admire,
The Peacock for it's gay Attire,
For its majeſtick Pride the Steer,
But for 'em all my lovely Dear.

IV.

I view the pleaſant Garden gay,
Where Flow'rs and Plants, and Herbs diſplay;
Kind bounteous Nature's gawdieſt Freaks,
But much more on my Celia's *Cheeks.*

V.

Fall to the Sea, or mount the Sky,
Each Thing, and ev'ry Species try;

Yet

Yet all I view, where e'er I rove,
Is full of Celia's *Charms, and Love.*

The Piece underneath will very probably please the *Friends* of one great Man, and the *Enemies* of another.

P——y *the* SISYPHUS.

W——le *lives, and rules the Roaſt!*
W——le, *ſtill* Britannia's *Booſt!*
Still (tho' Faction would enſnare)
George *and Heav'n's peculiar Care!*
—P——y, *with vindictive Views,*
But in vain, his Life purſues:
Vain his Vow, *his* Craft *and* Might,
To ſupplant the Favourite.
Thus (as ancient Stories tell)
Siſyphus, *condemn'd in Hell,*
Up a Hill, eternal, toils
To roul a Stone, which back recoils.
Since the Labour's much the ſame,
Siſyphus *be* P——y's *Name.*
Ever may he toil, in vain,
W——le's *Life or Place to gain.*
Still to aim, and ſtill to fail,
Striving ſtill, and ne'er prevail,
Be his Hell in Life —— *And can*
Worſe befall th' ambitious Man?

CRITO.

THE BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXI. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *June* 29. to *Saturday*, *July* 6.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. Vi

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXXI. From *Saturday July* 29. to *Saturday July* 6.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Remarkable Story of Cardinal *Ximenes*.

II. A Story of Sir Wm *Temple*, The way to Judge of a Miniſter.

III. A late remarkable Inſtance of the moſt horrid Cruelty and Barbarity.

IV. A Letter to------in *Scotland* upon the Proteſts of the *Scotch* Peers at the late Election.

V. Remarks on a late *Craftſman*, about a *legal Parliament*.

VI. Remarks on the *Craftſman* of *June* the 15th.

VII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. The Eulogy of *Peter* the *Great*, late Czar of *Muſcovy*; by M. *Fontenelle*.

XII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.

XIII. A Dialogue between *Damon* and *Corinna*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

NUMBER LXX.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Occaſions.*

II. The Speeches of Sr. J——n Ba——d, Mr Ald——n P——y, Mr. W——n, Sir Wm Y----ge, Mr. S-----ys, Mr. Gib----n, Mr. Pl----r, and others, on a *remarkable Occaſion.*

III. Character of the late Duke of *Berwick.*

IV. Reflections on the *Craftſman*'s Manner of Writing.

V. Reflections on the Senſe of the People.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

X. Deſcription of a Frosty Morning. An Original Piece.

XI. An Ode. An Original Piece.

XII. P------ey the Siſyphus.



THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXI. VOL. VI.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

A Remarkable Story of Cardinal Ximenes.

MR. D'Anvers *tells his Readers, that tho' the* Exciſe Scheme *has been ſufficiently expoſed, yet that meeting with a remarkable Paſſage in the Life of Cardinal* Ximenes, *which bears a near Reſemblance to that* deteſted Project, *he will lay it before his Readers, that they may compare the* diſintereſted Conduct *of the* Cardinal, *with the Behaviour of* another Miniſter *on a like Occaſion.*

The Kings of *Caſtille* and *Leon*, (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) Predeceſſors of *Iſabella*, the Catholick Queen, to provide

for the Expences of the War againſt the *Moors*. had been obliged to load the People of thoſe two Kingdoms with a great Number of Impoſts. The moſt oppreſſive of all was That called the ALCABALA. It conſiſted in paying the King the tenth Part of all Sales, or Exchanges. Altho' this Tax was in it ſelf very oppreſſive, it became much more ſo, by the Rapines and Chicanes of Thoſe, who were charged with the levying of it. An infinite Number of Proſecutions were raiſed; the Farmers pretending that they were defrauded; that the Declarations of the Merchants were not exact; and the Merchants maintaining the contrary. Several Regulations had been made hereupon; but they had only ſerved to make Way for new Chicanes, and to multiply Suits. To ſtop the Courſe of Theſe, the Merchants obtained a Proviſion that their Oaths ſhould be taken, for aſcertaining the Quantity, Quality and Price of the Merchandizes. This Remedy produced another Evil; which was, that falſe ſwearing became very common. As all Vices, that are profitable, make in a little Time great Progreſs, ſo want of Honeſty paſſed from Commerce into all civil Actions, and the Cuſtom of falſe ſwearing was become ſo great, that nothing was more ordinary.

The War againſt the *Moors* having been the Occaſion, or the Pretence, for this Impoſt, that War was no ſooner ended, than the People demanded to be diſcharged from it. The Affair was propoſed in the *Council of Conſcience*, and afterwards in the *Council of State*. *Ximenes* voted ſtrongly in both for the Suppreſſion of the *Alcabala*; but the Advantage, which accrued from it to the Exchequer, and the Oppoſition of the Nobles, the greateſt Part of whom had Aſſignments upon this Duty, hindered the Effect of his good Intention. It was continued, and the Abuſes, which were the neceſſary Conſequences of it, continued likewiſe.

Ximenes, who loved the People, did not deſiſt, becauſe he had not ſucceeded the firſt Time that Affair was propoſed. He obtained the Queen's Promiſe that if he could find any Expedient for the Duty of the *Alcabala*, which might eaſe the People, and remedy the Abuſes in it, without prejudicing the Finances, ſhe would willing conſent, and would make it paſs the Council by her abſolute Authority, if it ſhould be oppoſed. *Ximenes* conſulted the Matter with *John Lopez*, who had the greateſt Experience

ence and Knowledge in Affairs of the Revenue of any Perſon in *Caſtille*, and they turned this Affair together in ſo many Shapes, that at length they hit upon the Expedient, which had been ſo long ſought for.

It conſiſted in making from the Accounts of the Receivers of the *Alcabala* an exact Computation of the Sums total, to which it might amount, and of the particular Sums, which might be produced from what was raiſed upon each City and Community. This Computation being made, *Ximenes* framed his Project. It contained that in each City all the Companies of Merchants ſhould aſſemble; that every one ſhould tax himſelf, in proportion to his Dealings, in ſuch Manner that all theſe particular Taxes ſhould produce the Sum, which was wont to be raiſed; that the Mechanicks, Artiſans, and generally all the Tradeſmen ſhould do the like; and as to what regarded the other Citizens and Inhabitants of the Towns and Country, They might redeem the *Alcabala* in paying a Sum, which ſhould be regulated upon every one in Proportion to their Eſtates and Effects; and that it ſhould be then raiſed, in a Manner the leaſt burthenſome, with the Conſent of the Queen and her Succeſſors. This Project contained likewiſe that the Collection of all theſe Sums ſhould be made by the ordinary Receivers and Comptrollers of the Revenue, with a ſmall Augmentation of Salary, and ſhould be paid by them immediately into the Exchequer.

It is certain that, by the Execution of this Project, the Prince's Revenue loſt nothing, and that all the Inconveniencies, which made this Tax ſo burthenſome to the People of *Caſtille* and *Leon*, were avoided. The Merchants were not obliged to make exact Declarations, which gave too great an Inſight into their Affairs; nor expoſed to the Temptation of making falſe ones. They were deliver'd from Seizure and Fines, which were the ordinary Effects of real, or pretended Violations; from the Searches of their Shops and Magazines, which the Officers made as often as they pleaſed; and in general from the Vexations and Oppreſſions, to which they were every Day expoſed by the Avarice of the *Alcabaliſts*. The Citizens, the Mechanicks, and generally all the Inhabitants of the Cities and Country found the ſame Advantages.

Nevertheleſs *Ximenes* did not ſtop there. He carry'd his Project further; and having examined, with his uſual

Exactneſs, how much each Year the Salaries of the Officers amounted to, and in general all the Charges neceſſary in collecting the *Alcalaba*, he then concluded that theſe Officers being diſcharged, and theſe Expences retrench'd, as it was in Effect a Conſequence of his Project, *this Tax* might be reduced to a Moiety of what uſed to be raiſed; that is to ſay, to be contented with a *Twentieth Part*, inſtead of a *Tenth*, which would be a great Eaſe to the People, without the leaſt Diminution of the Queen's Revenues.

John Lopez was of Opinion that he ſhould content himſelf with the firſt Part of his Project, and that Things ought not to be carried further; but *Ximenes*, who paſſionately wiſhed that the People might be eaſed, to make them his own, maintained the contrary. He contended That it was a neceſſary Conſequence of his Project, that the Duty, which they were conſidering, could not be augmented for any Reaſon whatſoever; that otherwiſe They would inevitably fall again into the ſame Inconveniencies and Vexations which they were endeavouring to avoid; that it was the infallible Means of making Commerce, Trade and Arts to flouriſh, and of inducing the Inhabitants to cultivate their Lands well, and to improve and incloſe Thoſe, which were uncultivated; ſince, for the future, They would only labour upon their own Account, and not be obliged to divide the Profits of the Improvements they ſhould make. In fine, he added that if the Revenues ſeemed to loſe any Thing, by fixing the *Alcabala*, it was compenſated by her Catholick Majeſty's Declaration, that it could not be diminiſhed; ſo that if ſhe did not find her Account by the Augmentation of Commerce, and of the other Things, upon which that Impoſt had been laid, ſhe would likewiſe loſe nothing by any Diminution, that might happen.

The Project being thus ſettled, it was propoſed in Council a few Days after. The Dukes of *Alva* and *Infantado* had not the ſame Complaiſance for it, that many of *Ximenes*'s Partiſans had; whether it were that, being Enemies in particular to him, They took a Pleaſure in oppoſing him; or whether in Effect their true Sentiments were ſuch. They repreſented that all Innovations in Matters of Government were dangerous; that Cuſtom and Uſage were all in all amongſt the People; that They had been no leſs accuſtomed to the Manner, in which the

Alca-

Alcabala had been collected for ſo long a Time, than to the *Alcabala* itſelf; that it was not advantageous for a State, that the People ſhould be rich; which ſerved only to make them bold and enterprizing; that if they were once indulged to have their Requeſts granted, the Council muſt expect to be daily importuned with new ones; that one Demand obtained makes Way for another, and that They would never be content until all the Duties ſhould be either diſcharged, or diminiſhed, to the great Prejudice of her Majeſty's Revenue.

Ximenes, in Anſwer to theſe Objections, and ſome others of leſs Weight, replied that They could not deny that Sovereigns were bound to do Juſtice to their Subjects, that one Part of that Juſtice, which was moſt inconteſtably due to them, conſiſted in keeping the Promiſes made to them; that all the World knew that the Kings, her Majeſty's Predeceſſors, had poſitively promiſed to ſuppreſs this *Impoſt* now in Queſtion, whenever the War againſt the *Moors* ſhould be ended; that, exactly to fulfil this Promiſe, They could do no leſs than entirely to ſuppreſs the *Alcabala*; nevertheleſs That was far from what was propoſed, but only to moderate it, and to procure the collecting of it in a Manner, that ſhould not be any Prejudice to the Queen's Revenue; that They could do no leſs in the preſent Conjuncture, when the People were quite drain'd; that it was but juſt they ſhould receive ſome Advantage from the Peace; and that nothing leſs could be done for them than what was propoſed.

The Project being approved by the Plurality of Votes in the Council, the Queen ordered it ſhould be executed, without any Alteration, and that a Declaration ſhould be immediately made of it, in Form of a perpetual Edict.

Ximenes obtained from this great Affair That, which he had propoſed to himſelf; I mean, the Affections of the inferiour Gentry, the Merchants, the Citizens, the Mechanicks, and generally all the Inhabitants of the Towns and Country; who for ever afterwards declared ſtrongly for him on all Occaſions, where he was attacked.

There were Deputations made from all Parts to give him Thanks, though he would receive none of them, but ſent the Deputies to the Queen, aſſuring them that They were only indebted to the Goodneſs of her Majeſty for the Favour, which ſhe had granted him.

He

He refuſed, with the ſame Generoſity, the Preſents, which the Deputies were ordered to make him; adding, with that Grandeur of Soul, which was ſo natural to him, that a juſt Action carried with itſelf its own Reward, and that the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Toledo* was rich enough to ſerve the State, without Hope of Profit, or Reward.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

A Story of Sir Wm. Temple. *The Way to judge of a Miniſter.*

IT is reported (ſays Mr. *Fog*) of the celebrated Sir *William Temple*, that when a certain *Quack* ſent him the Offer of his Service, under a ſevere Fit of the Gout, with poſitive Promiſe of immediate Eaſe, and infallible Cure, he only ask'd whether the *Doctor* came in his Coach, or a Foot, and being told he walk'd it, diſmiſs'd him without farther Tryal; readily concluding, that were he really poſſeſt of ſo valuable a Secret, he could not want any Convenience of Life, and that he, who would reſtore the Uſe of other Peoples Limbs, muſt be neceſſarily enabled to conſult the Eaſe of his own.

It is indeed generally true, that in thoſe Arts that appeal to a popular Approbation, Merit is the Baſis of Succeſs; but where Fortune or Advancement depends on the Will or Caprice of a ſingle Perſon, it is commonly otherwiſe; and the Reaſon is plain, ſince almoſt every individual is liable to *Impoſition*, *Flattery*, or *Fear*; but the Many are a Mirror to one another, and each ſees that Weakneſs in his Neighbour, which he would be partial to in himſelf. Hence it is, that tho' *Lying*, *Impudence*, and *Temerity*, *infinite Promiſes*, *frontleſs Aſſertions*, and *impoſſible Enterprizes*, can raiſe the medicinal *Quack* no higher than a *Smithfield* Stage, or at moſt, but delude our Hopes, till we ſee, by the pernicious Effect of his bold Pretences, that his Remedies ſerve not to remove, but vary the Diſeaſe, and, perhaps, to heal a Scratch, inflame the whole Conſtitution; yet we find upon Recollection of former Ages, many Inſtances of *State Quacks*, who were promoted to the higheſt Fortune, Honours, and Employments, *by the very ſame Qualities*, and continued themſelves in Play, by a Courſe of Expedients, no leſs dangerous and deſtructive to the Body-politick.

But however defective this Rule of judging of the Ability, by the Opulence, may be, when apply'd to the

State

State, *Quack*; it is certainly no ill Way of diſcovering his *Honeſty* and *Integrity*. ——— I am very well aware, that theſe Qualities alone, tho' abſolutely neceſſary, are by no Means ſufficient to entitle a Man to publick Employment; Diligence and Uprightneſs may conſtitute a tolerable Steward, but by no Means a good Miniſter. A Man poſſeſt of many Vertues may, thro' want of Genius, or Capacity, impoveriſh, and involve a Nation in infinite Difficulties; but yet, in this Caſe, it were ſome Satisfaction, that the publick Calamities were the Effect of Ignorance or Accident, not of Villany or Deſign. —— There is a Byaſs in human Nature, which renders the Vertues of the Heart an acceptable Excuſe for the Faults of the Head; and we ſeldom find any Perſon, however fatal to us, follow'd by a general Hate, till he has render'd his Intentions, as well as Actions, ſuſpected to the People. — Could we ſuppoſe the *great Man abovementioned*, who from a long Enjoyment of the higheſt Offices, and Employments, had made no other Acquiſitions, than of publick Fame, and ſecret Satisfaction, the innocent Inſtrument of any great Evil to theſe Kingdoms; may we not reaſonably conclude, that an Appeal to his private Circumſtances, and the moderate Uſe of his Power and Proſperity, would render him rather an Object of Pity, than Reſentment. ——— In a State, where the ſupreme executive Power, is limited to one Perſon and Family, *Avarice* is the moſt probable Motive to Wickedneſs and Male-Adminiſtration; he therefore, who would fairly acquit himſelf of *that*, would, I think, go near to reconcile himſelf to the good Affections of the People.

There are, 'tis true, *many Abuſes*, in the Power of a *Miniſter*, of far more pernicious Conſequence, than the *amaſſing a private Wealth*, or *aggrandizing a particular Family*; but *theſe* lie more level to common Underſtanding, and are more obvious to every Eye. ——— State-policy, Tranſactions, and Negotiations, are Things remote from us; they paſs to us through many Mediums, from which they take their Colour; and often loſe their Deformity by their Diſtance. 'Tis true, we always feel it in the Conſequence; but then we journey ſlowly towards this Evidence, and in the mean Time give little Attention to *the Warnings* of thoſe whom we do not think more ſharp-ſighted and experienced than ourſelves; but when we find ourſelves involv'd in nextricable Difficulties, and ſur-

rounded

rounded with imminent Dangers, we then begin to murmur, and enquire why our *Guides* have thus abus'd and miſled us. And here it is that *the Circumſtances of the Miniſter* become the *Standard of our Judgment.* —— If, for Inſtance, a Nation languiſhes under a general Poverty, and Decay of Trade; if her Fields are loaded with Taxes, and her Streets filled with Bankrupts; if a long Peace has had the Effect of an expenſive War; large Diſburſements ſerve only to encreaſe great Debts, and tedious Negotiations but diminiſh'd her Power, and weaken'd her Security; it is natural and neceſſary for the People to ſee, that there muſt have been ſome Miſmanagement at the Root of theſe Evils; but if, at the ſame Time, *the Perſon at the Head of Affairs* be alone uneffected by theſe Calamities, we not only judge him inſtrumental, but triumphant in our Fall. In this Caſe, the Eaſe and Opulence of thoſe in Power, are not only eſteemed the Cauſes, but the Aggravations of our Misfortune. Their Wealth is an Inſult upon our Poverty, their Luxury imbitters every Want, their Security doubles every Danger we are expos'd to. Nor can any Plea, or Pretence of Innocence, or Integrity take Place, while there is this plain Evidence, that they enjoy peculiar Advantages, that do not reſult from the general State of Affairs, or the particular Employments they are poſſeſt of. And this Evidence every Body may have, ſince whoever can reckon twenty can eaſily compute the real Value of publick Employments: If then, beſide the Profits that reward publick Service, *any Perſon* riſe to a Degree of Wealth and Grandeur, inconceivably beyond the *honeſt* Means of enriching himſelf, if from moderate or low Beginnings, or indeed from *Want* and *Beggary*, by paſſing thro' a Courſe of publick Buſineſs, in which he has been always *prodigal*, tho' not *generous*, without the Advantage of any extraordinary Succeſs; but on the contrary, involv'd in a thouſand *ſelf-created Difficulties*; and ſo far from obtaining any publick Benefaction, or Confidence, that his Conduct has been always *ſuſpected*, watched, and obſerv'd upon; if, from ſuch Circumſtances as theſe, he appear poſſeſt of endleſs Wealth, which neither the erecting of Palaces to be converted into Store-houſes of Pomp, and Magnificence, for which all *Europe* is ranſack'd, and where the Arts of *Greece* and *Rome*, are rather hoarded, than diſplay'd; nor the Luxury of Entertainments, whoſe Diſorder doubles their Expence, can exhauſt, or diminiſh, if he

he be the never-failing Banker of all thoſe, whoſe Riot and Extravagance oblige them to ſacrifice their *Honour* to their Wants; and the *ſole Purchaſer* of ſuch *Ware* as nobody is willing to take, *even Gratis*, off his Hands; for which yet he pays an immenſe Price; if, like the Sun, he communicates Value and Brightneſs to the very Dreggs of the Earth, without diminiſhing his own Splendor, he muſt, like that, have the Power of creating Gold, or elſe he muſt abuſe the Truſt repos'd in him, and *enrich himſelf by the Plunder of his Country.* And if this is once plainly prov'd, as plainly it might have been upon ſome Perſons in high Stations, there is no Wickedneſs or Villany, that is probably aſſerted of ſuch an one, but will gain an eaſy Belief.

But if, on the contrary, a Perſon entruſted with Power and Employment has made no Self-uſe or Advantage of it, it will, on all Occaſions, be naturally concluded, that he had nothing but the Publick Good in View, however unſucceſsful he may prove in the Proſecution of it. And thus it is, that *the Circumſtances of a Miniſter is, and always will be, a proper Rule to judge of his Integrity by*; for which Reaſon, I have often wonder'd, that the *Advocates* of our preſent *moſt excellent Miniſter*, when they have been *hard preſſed* with *undeniable Proofs of our Sufferings*, have not had Recourſe to this Argument, which would, without doubt, entirely vindicate the *Honeſty*, if not the Policy of the Motives he acted upon.

Mr. Fog *after this, gives us a Prologue and Epilogue, which it ſeems have been ſpoken in the Iſland of* Nevis, *but the Poetry of theſe Pieces being but very indifferent, we ſhall not inſert them in our Bee.*

The following Letter contains an Inſtance of the utmoſt Cruelty and Barbarity, and as we have Reaſons to believe the Facts *it mentions are really* true, *we ſhall lay it before our Readers.*

To the Author of Fog's *Journal.*

SIR,

YOUR Endeavours to expoſe the Iniquity of the late Exciſe Scheme, and the miſchievous Conſequences of it, were moſt agreeable and uſeful to the Publick. In Confirmation of what an intollerable Grievance it was, as the Druggiſts, Grocers, *&c.* ſet forth in their Petition to the late Houſe of Commons, that their Houſes were liable to be enter'd by Perſons unknown to them; and to con-

vince all free-born *Britons*, how juſt and reaſonable their Complaints are who ſtill labour under the Oppreſſion of Exciſe-Laws, and how grievous the Extenſion of them would prove, ſince even thoſe now exiſting, are perverted to baſe, inhuman Practices; I ſend you the following Account of a Tranſaction in our Pariſh of *Chiſwick*, which happen'd on *Wednesday* laſt the 19th of this Month.

One *T* —— *P* ——— kept a Publick Houſe next Door to the King of *Bohemia*'s Head near *Turnham Green*, He was confin'd to his Bed by a dangerous Illneſs. One of his tender-hearted Creditors took out a Writ againſt him, and employed two Bailiffs to put it in Execution. The two Wolves went to the Houſe to devour their Prey, and pretended Buſineſs with *P*——, but were told, he was in ſo deſperate a State of Health, that he could ſee no Body. The Catchpoles thus diſappointed, reſolved to ſeek the Aid of one yet more inhuman than even a Bailiff, and therefore applied themſelves to one *F*———, the Exciſeman of a neighbouring Town. His Avarice or Cruelty ſoon engaged him in their Aſſiſtance, and furniſhed him with a Stratagem to execute their Deſign. In Purſuance of his Plot, *F*——— accompanies the two Bailiffs to *P*———'s Houſe, and after calling for ſome Liquor, Come, ſays the Exciſeman, this is not my Buſineſs here; I have an Information there are Run-Goods in this Houſe, and I have a Warrant to ſearch. It was then to no Purpoſe to object the miſerable Condition of *P*——. The diligent Exciſeman, after ſlightly looking into a Room or two, commands the Door of the Sick Man's Chamber to be open'd: he was obey'd, you may beſure. Enough, cry'd the Bailiffs, we will go no farther, we have found what we came for, and ſo arreſted the dying Man. The poor Fellow, far from being in a Condition to be able to riſe, and dreading to be dragg'd out of his Bed, came to a Compoſition with theſe Barbarians for ſome Reſpite, and ſo gave them his Watch and two Guineas, all the Money he had in the World; tho' the Sum for which he was arreſted amounted only to Eight Pounds. That *P*— would ſoon have dy'd is very probable, but it is as probable, that this cruel Action haſtned his Death, for that happen'd about five or ſix Hours after. However inhuman this Proceeding appears in the corrupt Bailiffs, yet they arreſted the Man by a legal Authority, whereas *F*——— acted not only without Authority, but even out of his Diſtrict, and only by the dreadful Name of an Exciſeman.

Extract

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

A Letter To ——— *in* Scotland *upon the Proteſts of the* Scotch *Peers at their late Election.*

To ——— *in* SCOTLAND.

THE Affairs of Britain, (ſays Mr. *Freeman*) having for ſome Years paſt, been in a Condition much better than ſome People wiſhed, and yet far leſs ſettled than the true Friends of their Country deſir'd, both Parties have of late caſt their Eyes on the enſuing Parliament, as the Thing which muſt end all Diſputes, by determining the Courſe of Publick Councils, whether they were to tend towards eſtabliſhing the publick Reputation by a ſteady Conduct in the preſent critical Situation of Things in *Europe*, or whether all Care of National Honour being laid aſide, a new Miniſtry ſhould be introduced, and all that Train of Proceedings which naturally depend on ſuch Alterations: A Thing, in the Opinion of ſome, very dangerous in ſuch a Juncture, in the Sentiments of others, abſolutely neceſſary to certain Purpoſes, which, according to them, coincede with the publick Good.

But here comes the great Point: Theſe Men finding that nothing could in the main be got by ſuch Pretences, if urged no where but in Coffee-houſe Speeches, and the Saturday's Libels of the Party, determine at length to carry this pretended Senſe of the People yet farther, and, to aver, that ſuch Members as were choſen, and were not of their Party, were not regularly choſen, for which Reaſon, when ever they aſſemble, tho' People were to eſteem them a Mercenary Mob, a particular Crew, or, in ſhort, any Thing they pleaſed, except——— A PARLIAMENT. This Doctrine, ſo notoriouſly tending to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, and even the Subverſion of the Conſtitution, was expoſed in this Paper, and no other Notice taken of it, tho' it is not improbable that it may be yet more nicely ſifted when this Aſſembly meets.

The *Craftſmen* had ſcarce diffuſed theſe Seeds of Treaſon thro' *Britain*, in ſo open and unguarded a Paper, as that of the firſt of *June*, when your Election of Peers coming on, the very ſame Arguments made uſe of therein, appear in

certain Proteſts, and by thoſe noble Perſons who ſigned them,(or are ſuppoſed to have ſigned them) are applied to the ſame Purpoſes, as they had been by Mr. *D'Anvers*, i. e. to the proving the Nullity of the PARLIAMENT now in Being. This is ſo cogent a Demonſtration of the ſtrict League between thoſe, who have dignified themſelves with the Title of PATRIOTS in *England*, and *Scotland*, that I preſume no one can entertain Doubts about it, but muſt ſee plainly Things are puſhed in Concert to a Criſis, and that with a Degree of Violence which may juſtly fill the Hearts of every true Lover of his Country with a deep Concern.

As theſe PROTESTS, by their being printed in the common News Papers, and with a Preface and Additions in the Country Journal of laſt *Saturday*, ſeem, at leaſt, as much in Appeal to the Judgment of the People, as to any other Tribunal whatever. I apprehend, that every Man has an equal Right of expreſſing his Sentiments about them, and that Mr. *D'anvers* has uſher'd them in with Panegyrick; ſo now they are left in our Power to treat them as they ſhall appear conſonant to Truth. Nor am I at all apprehenſive either of Anger or Puniſhment from thoſe Peers, whoſe Names are ſubſcribed to theſe printed Proteſts, becauſe, as I have ſaid, doubtleſs they were publiſhed for this Purpoſe, and becauſe having uſed ſo great Freedom themſelves in diſcanting on Subjects of the higheſt Importance, and in charging two thirds of their own Nobility with Corruption, they cannot (reaſonably at leaſt) reſent any Liberty I ſhall take with them.

It is with Amaze, that both myſelf, and many others, have read the firſt Proteſt, (vouchſafed us at length in the *Craftſman*, tho' mentioned only in other Papers) relating to the drawing up a Battalion of Foot, in the Abbey Cloſe in the Forenoon of the Day of Election. Thoſe, Sir, who know nothing of *Scotland*, or the Nobility of *Scotland*, of their electing Peers, or their manner of electing them, may poſſibly be deceived by what is there ſaid, but no Man elſe will hear it with Patience. The *Scots* were always brave, their Nobility conſpicuouſly ſo, nor was their Reputation ever higher in this Reſpect, than at this Day: Who then can imagine that the bare Sight of a Regiment of Foot under Arms, could awe or intimidate ſo auguſt an Aſſembly. But they are uſually withdrawn out of Town, while Members

bers are elected: It is true, and the Reaſon is, leſt the Country People unuſed to Soldiers, ſhould be afraid to come to the Elections, or give their Votes in Terror when they do come. But is there the ſame Reaſon here? Can one without Indignation behold the Peerage of *Scotland* treated as a Mob, whom a Parcel of Red-coats, not more numerous than their Servants, could fright out of their Wits? Does not this very Proteſt prove the contrary plainly? Is the Language of it ſuch as ſpeaks Fear or Deſtruction? And if theſe Soldiers hindered not theſe thirteen Heroes from proteſting, is it to be believed they awed the other Lords in voting? Such Artifices are too groſs.

The aſſembling ſo great a Number of Men of Quality, Power, and Intereſt, at once in the City of *Edinburg*, was by the Legiſlature, long ago conſidered as a Thing of dangerous Conſequence, and therefore a very prudent Reſtriction was laid on them when aſſembled, *viz.* That they ſhould meddle with nothing but the Election they aſſembled to make, under Pain of incurring a Premunire. This eaſily accounts for the forming Liſts beforehand, ſince otherwiſe it would be a Thing almoſt impracticable to finiſh the Election in a Day. And I would be glad to hear what Objection, I mean, what ſolid and legal Objection can be made againſt this? The Election of 16 Peers is a Matter of great Weight and Conſequence? Ought it not therefore to be long thought of, and thoroughly conſidered? But who are the Electors? Why the Nobility in general: What then in Reaſon or Equity ſhould hinder them from conſulting among themſelves, and preparing Liſts againſt the Election? Yet the ſecond Proteſt ſuggeſts this to be an illegal Thing, tho' it has been ever practiſed; nay, has in this very Inſtant been practiſed by the Proteſtors themſelves, who framed a Liſt as openly, and ſupported it as warmly as Man could do; tho' they were out-voted: In ſuch a Caſe as this, where the Nobility are not unanimous, and conſidering the Conſequence of the Dignity conferred; when can we expect them to be Unanimous? What muſt be done? Two Liſts there muſt be, and of theſe, one muſt fail or be flung out. The Queſtion is, which muſt that be? Common Senſe, and the Act of Union ſay that which has leweſt Votes to ſupport it. The Proteſtors ſay, No: We have procured a Copy of the other Liſt, (which was no hard Matter to do) and

in

in caſe the Lords named therein be choſen, we declare that Choice null and void, and ſo according to them, the Liſt abetted by the Minority, muſt always prevail. But ſuppoſe the Majority had proteſted in like manner againſt the Counter Liſt——Why then we muſt have had no Election at all——Is not here full Proof, that the Patriots have nothing in View but the PUBLICK GOOD.

But it may be ſaid that theſe Proteſts exhibit Reaſons whereon the Nullity is declared: But firſt theſe Reaſons are very odd ones, expreſſed in general Terms, and in fine ſuch as may be alledged againſt any Adminiſtration, or any *Scotch* Liſt of Peers; for inſtead of any Facts prov'd or known, we are told of——ſtrong Grounds to believe——Apprehenſions of undue Influence——which wou'd be confirm'd, if no Alteration was made in the Liſt.—— If we enquire by whom this undue Influence was employed, we meet again with Ambiguities.——Someties 'tis the Miniſter——then his Agent——by and by People in Power, who do theſe ſad Things;——of all which there is nothing but Suſpicion, at laſt founded on another Suſpicion of like Practices committed in Counties and Boroughs. Secondly, theſe Proteſts, and all that is thruſt into them, are utterly Unparliamentary, founded on no Law, Uſage or Cuſtom; and whatever the Lenity of the preſent Conſtitution may admit, undoubtedly the old Laws of that Kingdom would ſeverely have puniſhed ſuch Innovations, which can have nothing pleaded in their Favour, ſave Conſtruction of Law, which if Sir *James Stewart*, the late Queen's Advocate, informs us right in his Abridgment of Acts of Parliament, would have been but an indifferent Screen in the preſent Caſe: His Words are theſe, *No Man ſhall interpret the King's Statutes otherwiſe than they bear, and to the Intent as the Maker underſtood them, under the Pain to be puniſhed at the King's Will*; p. 213. Thus nothing can be more plain, than that your Countrymens Proteſt have been very raſhly entered into, and very imprudently and undutifully publiſhed to the People.

Extract

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Remarks on a late Craftſman *about a* legal Parliament.

THE People (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) are taught to believe, That we have no *Legal Parliament*; that we may, therefore, riſe in Rebellion, kick them out of Doors, and then reſort to *ſuch Meaſures* as will ſecure one. They are taught, that the *real Eſſence* of our Conſtitution is gone, and the *outward Shew* only left; that they *ought not to be contented* when they ſee *no manifeſt Deviation* from the Letter of the Law, or the *Legal Limits* of our Monarchy; for their Buſineſs is to ſecure the *real Benefits*, and not the *nominal Reſtrictions* of our Conſtitution——— ———with a great deal more to the ſame purpoſe; and all under the Notion of promoting *General Good* and *Publick Virtue*. But there cannot be a more flagrant Inſtance of *higher Wickedneſs*, than to affirm, that the *Condition of our Country* is like that of the *Romans* under *Tiberius*, when the *Freedom* of the People was, *in outward Shew only*, preſerved, while the *moſt ſhocking Barbarities* and moſt *intolerable Tyranny* were exerciſed; and the Wickedneſs conſiſts in this, *That there is a Compariſon made, where is not the leaſt Reſemblance.* The Diſtinctions between *the real Eſſence* and the *outward Shew* of a Conſtitution, between the *real Benefits* and *nominal Reſtrictions*, would do very well for the Reign of *Tiberius*: But to *inſinuate*, much more to *aſſert*, That the Condition of our own Country is like that of the *Romans* under *Tiberius*, without being able to produce *one Inſtance* to ſupport it, as an Inſtance of the Author's *compleat Villany* and conſummate Malice againſt the Government. When *Tacitus* ſays, "That it was a Policy peculiar to *Tiberius*, to ſhelter, "under *venerable old Names*, the *Methods of Violence* then "invented," he produces *numberleſs Inſtances* of the moſt cruel *Acts of Tyranny*; he ſupports his Charge, and proves, That the *real Eſſence* of Liberty was gone, while the *Form* only remained. But, what does our Author *prove?* Or, *what Inſtance* does he produce of any Action done by the Government againſt *Equity* and *general Juſtice?* He allows, that there is *no Deviation* from the Law, or Departure from the *Legal Limits* of our Monarchy: But then he adds, That the People *ought not to be contented* with

with this. Why ſo? Why, becauſe, it ſeems, the *real Benefits* of a good Government are to be *preſerved* and *ſecured*. Agreed. But I affirm, that the *real Benefits* and the *real Eſſence* of a *Free Government* are preſerved and ſecured, and that 'tis impoſſible to make them more ſecure: And, I defy this Author to give *any Inſtances* of a Departure from the *Spirit* and *Deſign* of our Conſtitution, which is the Preſervation of our *Liberties* and *Properties*.

To bid the People, therefore, *not to be contented*, and to tell them, that they ought not to bear being governed any longer without a *Legal Parliament*, is ſounding the Trumpet to Rebellion; it is full and direct *Treaſon*, as far as Words can conſtitute Reaſon.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Remarks on the Craftſman *of* June *the* 15th.

I HAVE been very harſhly treated (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) in a late *Craftſman*, for preſuming to differ with that great Author on the Subject of Popularity. The general Reflections, which I have made on the frequent Abuſes of publick Favour, however founded in Truth, are ſaid to be looſe, undiſtinguiſhing Gibberiſh. The juſt Complaints, that this popular Voice too often dignifies the moſt contemptible, and injures the beſt of Mankind; theſe are ſaid to be neither true, nor falſe, and called, a diſguiſed Way of ſaying nothing.

It happened I put the Caſe, "If any Man, who had "in his Province of ſerving the People, been a Father "and a Guardian to the Community under his Care, "ſhould be publickly injured by them, how immoral "ſuch an Example muſt be". The honeſt *Craftſman* luggs in the *Name of Majeſty* by Violence on this important Occaſion, treats it as a Crime againſt the Throne, to ſpeak of any Man but the King in this *fatherly* Capacity, and hath the paltry, pettyfogging Knavery, to place it in Compariſon with *Wolſey*'s Way of ſpeaking. There never was an Inſtance of more Diſhoneſty or Stupidity. He ſhews us at once to deſpiſe his Underſtanding, as much as we condemn his Morals.

It hath ever been allowed, in a popular Manner of Writing, to ſpeak of Patriots, and publick Benefactors, as Fathers,

Fathers, and Guardians of the People. 'Twas the antient Senatorial Appellation; and jealous as Princes are of Dignity, not one of the *Roman* Emperors ever denied it to the Senate, but uſed it themſelves to the Members of that venerable Body. 'Tis a Name of Reſpect, which Age, and long Exerciſe of publick Authority have made allowable to uſe with Relation to ſuch Men, as on either Account deſerve to be reverenced; nor can there be a poorer Strain of Malice, than to ſtretch ſuch a Phraſe into a Meaning injurious to the Prince, or derogatory to his Dignity.

But when this Attempt comes from a Paper, where the moſt impudent Familiarity with the Throne, and the ſacred Perſon who ſits thereon, hath been avowedly practiſed; where inſolent Libels on his perſonal Character, his Royal Conſort, his Children, his private and domeſtick Life, have been, without any Reſtraint from Duty or Decency, publiſhed; where the Converſation of his Royal Cloſet hath been made the Subject-Matter of ſuch Libels, and the Dignity of the Royal Character profaned beyond Example; the low Diſhoneſty of this Attempt, to draw the Name of the Sovereign into the Queſtion, is ſtill more ſcandalous, and there cannot be too much Contempt, or Indignation expreſſed againſt a Writer, who allows himſelf to ſpeak of K—s as *the loweſt Characters of the Drama*, yet makes it a Crime to ſpeak of any other, as Fathers or Guardians of Mankind.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *June the 26th, to* Tueſday, *July the 2d, both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Portſmouth, June 24. *Arrived* the Elizabeth, Rogers, from Jamaica.

Deal, June 24. His Majeſty's Ships ſtill *remain*, with the Anne Galley, Moſes, for Gibraltar; and the Happy Jennet, Mackliſh, for the Baltick. *Put back* the Sea Nymph, Matſon, for ——. *Arrived* the Widmore, Ford, and the Devonſhire, Pyke, from Oporto; the Five Siſters, Holmes, the Amſterdam, Richards, the Happy Jane, Paxton, from Jamaica; the Cambridge, Crocker, and the Brunſwick, Ducket, from New England; the ——, Lee, from Antigua; the Shoreham, Edwards,

from Maryland; the Nancy, Palmer, from Madeira and Barbary; and the Robert and Sarah, Hurſt, from Cadiz. Wind S. W. The Wm. and Anne, Maine, the Phoenix, Gordon, the Montſerrat Merchant, Cooper, from Genoa, the Hungerford, Sutton, and the Voluntier, Baſnett, from London, were all *arrived* in the Leeward Iſlands; and in New England were *arrived* the Priſcilla, Hammerden, the New Albany, White, and the Peter and Mary, Prince, from London; and at Oporto the Douro, Landifield, from London.

Graveſend, June 14. *Arrived* the Fortune, Roger Curling, from Carolina; the Philip Cummins, from Guiney; the Betty, James Phelps, the Lady Anne, Paul Claeſſen, and the Mary, Ratie Worms, from Hambourgh.

Graveſend, June 25. *Arriv'd* the Amſterdam, David Richards, from Jamaica; the Richmond, John Cranwell, from Rotterdam; the Devonſhire, ——Pyke, from Oporto

Liverpool, June 22. *Arrived* the Sea-flower, Jenkins, from Cape Fair in Carolina; and the Nevis Merchant, Carr, from Nevis.

Cowes, June 24. Since my laſt *came in* the Chriſtian, Philpot, from London for the Streights; the Thomas, Glead, from London, and *ſailed* for Ireland; the Wm. and Margaret, Rogers, from South Carolina; and the Dorothy and Maria, Baſnuſen from Arundel. *Sailed* the John and Anne, Addiſon, for Lisbon. The 23d *came in* the Beaufort, Smith, from South Carolina.

Portſmouth, June 25. On the 23d *arrived* at the Motherbank the Thomas and Elizabeth, Giles, from Oporto for London. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Williamſon, Anſdell, with Wheat for Genoa.

Deal, June 25. The Men of War *remain*, as doth the Happy Jennet for the Baltick. *Came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Port Factor, Bennet, and the Providence, Arnold, for Cadiz; the Lisbon Galley, Blackabee, for Lisbon; and Lilley, Townſhend, for Leghorn. *Came down* and *remains* the Anne, Moverley, for Cadiz. *Arrived* the Volant Smiter, from South Carolina. Wind N.

Graveſend, June 25. *Arrived* the Pearl, Chapman, from Leghorn; the Wm. and Thomas, Warmouth from Narva: the Elizabeth, Lee, from Antigua; the Owner's Supply, Hooper, and the Neptune, Dale, from Stockholm; the Cambridge, Crocker, from New England; the Shoreham, Edwards, from Virginia; and the Five Siſters, Holmes, from Jamaica. The Fanney, Vavaſſor, is *arrived* at St. Chriſtopher's, and the Drake, Hannat, at Genoa, both from London.

Portſmouth,

Portſmouth, June 26. Since my laſt *ſailed* from Spithead for the Downs, his Majeſty's Ship the Lyme, Capt. Fanſhaw, *Sailed* from the Harbour to Spithead his Majeſty's Ship the Port Mahon, Capt Atkins, and Yeſterday ſhe *ſailed* from thence for Dublin. *Remain* at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Lenox, Royal Oak, Ipſwich, Leopard, Faulkland, Torrington and Swift.

The Perſon mentioned in mine of the 17th Inſt. to have inhumanly murdered his own Son on board his Majeſty's Ship the Ipſwich, by a Court Marſhal held on board his Majeſty's Ship Blenheim, on Saturday Morning laſt, received Sentence of Death; and it is ſaid he will be executed for the ſame on Saturday Morning next, at the Main Yard Arm of his ſaid Ship the Ipſwich, in which Ship the barbarous Murder was committed.

Deal, June 26. This Morning *arrived* in the Downs from Portſmouth his Majeſty's Ship Lyme and *remains* with the Fleet. The Outward-bound are *ſailed*, with the Wm. and Rebecca, Townſhend, for Portſmouth and Cadiz; and the Abbot, Lyſter, for Seville. This Forenoon *arrived* the Eagle, Marſhal, from Jamaica; the Cornwall, Skinner from Leghorn; the Luſitania, Burley, from Lisbon; and the Mary, Thornton, from Maryland. The Jennet, Crookenden, from London, is *arrived* at Barbados; the Roſe, Croke, from Portſmouth at Lisbon; the Betty, Groſs, from Guiney at Antigua; and the Antilope, Chandler, from London, was well on the Coaſt of Guiney. Wind S. W.

Falmouth, June 24. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Hanover Packet, Potter, for Lisbon; the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, for Corunna; and this Day the Galway Frigate, Galway, for London.

Weymouth, June 24. This Day *ſailed* the Wm. and Eliz. of and from this Place, Edwards, for Norway.

Plymouth, June 25. *Arrived* the Anne, Barrows, from St. Chriſtopher's.

Portſmouth, June 27. This Morning *came in* the Coronation, of and for this Place, with Wine from Guernſey.

Deal, June 27. The 3 Admirals ſtill *remain*, with his Majeſty's Ships Britannia, Namure, Edinburgh, Grafton, Princeſs Amelia, Orford, Hampton Court, Captain, Burford, Kent, Norfolk, Dreadnought, Buckingham, Swallow, Sunderland, York Berwick, Argyle, Exeter, Torbay, Lively, and the Pool, Gryphon and Bridgewater Fire-ſhips. *Came in* this Morning from Cork the Salamander Man of War, with 190 odd Seamen for his Majeſty's Ships. *Arriv'd* the Cornwall, Skinner, from Leghorn; the Galway, Galway, from St. Chriſtopher's; Gryphon

Nichols, from Oporto; the Catherine, Boſtock, and the Morant, Higgins, from Jamaica, whence they came the 6th of May; the Ramſgate, Long, the Imperial-Ann, Hawkes, the Kent, Darling, and the Charming Molly, Harriſon, all 4 from Trappani, Wind S. W. The Weſtmoreland, Marſhal, the Hanover, Warren, the Loyal Charles, Way, and the Loyal Jane, Banks, from London, were *arrived* at Jamaica.

Graveſend, June 27. *Arrived* the Happy Jane, Paxton, from Jamaica; the Aldborough Man of War, Capt. Gaſcoign, from Carolina; the Ann and Martha, Fowler, the Queen Caroline, Nicholſon, the Eliz and Mary, Rowell, and the Eliz. Dean, from Narva; and the Wigmore, Foord, from Oporto.

Portſmouth, June 28. Yeſterday Anchored at St. Helen's the Lilly, Long, with Wheat from Malden for Leghorn; and the Lisbon Galley. Blackabee, from London for Lisbon; and this Morning *came in* the India Merchant, Barlow, from Rotterdam, to load Wheat for Cadiz.

Deal, June 26. The Lively Man of War *ſailed* this Morning Weſtward, but all the reſt *remain*, with the Lyme Man of War omitted per laſt. Outward bound are the Ann, Abbot, for Seville; and the Francis and Anne, Wilcox, for Philadelphia. *Put back* the Anne, Moverly, and the Providence, Arnold, for Cadiz. *Arrived* the Tokeley, Robinſon, from Lisbon; and the Ranſome, Homans, from Trappani; Wind S. W.

Graveſend, June 28. *Arrived* the Cornwal, Skinner, from Leghorn; the Brunſwick, Duckett, from New England; the Mary, Th rnton, from Maryland; the Eagle, Marſhall, from Jamaica; the Luſitania, Burley, from Lisbon; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; the Hopewell, Thompſon, and the Thomas and Eliz. Giles, from Oporto; and the London, Shelding, from Rotterdam.

Lancaſter, June 28. *Arrived* the Induſtry, Sandys, from Memell; alſo the Britannia, Langton, from St. Chriſtophers, who came out the 15th of May. Capt. Forbes, in the Cunliff of Liverpool, from Guiney, touched at St. Chriſtophers about the 8th of May, and proceeded to Jamaica.

Liverpool, June 29. On the 27th *arrived* the Forſter, Thornton, the Lovely Betty, Greenup, and the Carolina, Hallow, from Jamaica; the Aſton and Boottle, Brownhill, from Montſerrat; the Ormond Succeſs, Bould, and the Ellis and Ann, Smith, from Antigua; the Mary and Ann, Wingfield, from St. Chriſtophers. The Charles, Brownhill, and the Angola, Sumner, from Guiney, were *arrived* at Barbados.

Pool, June 29. *Arrived* the Elizabeth, Gaden, the Mary, Belbin, and the James and Ann, Burt, from Newfoundland.

Weymouth, June 29. Yeſterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road,

Road, the Port Factor of London, Bennet, from Harwich for Cadiz.

Topſham, June 29. Since my laſt *ſailed* the Eliz. Mander, for Dartmouth and the Streights; the Bremen Poſt, Anſtis, for Newfoundland; the William, Burgin, for Rotterdam; the Adventure, Watkins, and the Hopewell, Burges, for Genoa. *Arrived* the Biddeford, Pierce, from Virginia.

Deal, June 29. No Alteration in his Majeſty's Ships ſince my laſt. The Outward bound are *ſailed. Came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Goodfellow, Saunders, for Leghorn, and the Philippa, Dewſtoe, for Falmouth. Wind S. S. E.

Deal, June 30. The three Admirals remain in the Downs, with his Majeſty's Ships Britannia, Edinburgh, Namure, Grafton, Princeſs Amelia, Orford, Norfolk, Torbay, Hampton-court, Berwick, Burford, Exeter, Captain, Dreadnought, Swallow, Sunderland, Buckingham, Argyle, Kent, Lyme, Kinſale, Salamander, Pool, Gryphon, and Bridgwater Fireſhips; the Hydra, Sherwell, from Hamburg for Cadiz; the Providence, Arnold, for Cadiz. *Arrived* the Luna, Biſhop, from Carolina; and the St. Petersburg, Stortreth, from Trappani. Wind S. The Happy Gilbert, Paul, from London, was arrived at St. Chriſtophers.

Graveſend, June 29. *Arrived* the Volant Smiter, and the John, Clogg, from Carolina; the Tokely, Robinſon, from Liſbon; the Mary, Patterſon, from North Bergen; the Nancy, Palmer, from Santa Cruz; the Hope, Carſtin, and the Lyon, Capell, from Hamburg; the Morant, Higgins, and the Catharine, Boſt..ck, from Jamaica; the Galway, Galway, from St. Chriſtophers; the Ann and Mary, Pearcy, from Norway; the Charming Jenny, Merrington, from Bologn; the Elizabeth and Mary, Maples, from Dunkirk; merry Jacks, Granger, and the Young Prince, Ladd, from Narva.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THEY talk at *Paris* of a Treaty of Neutrality being on Foot, between the Court of *France*, and that of a neighbouring Country, and that Mr. *Horatio Walpole* is ſoon expected at that Court; but what Grounds there may be for ſuch a Report we ſhall not pretend to determine.

They write from *Calais*, that the Embarkation is now entirely laid aſide, and the Veſſels diſcharged.

HOLLAND

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

HER Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* is now the Topick of every Diſcourſe at the Hague.

Among other Palaces, in and about the *Hague*, which her Royal Highneſs has honoured with her Preſence, the fine Country Seat of *M. Slingerland*, near *Hounſlardyck* is one, where, it is ſaid, ſhe had a long Conference with that able Miniſter, in which ſhe ſeemed to have a particular Satisfaction, and ſhewed herſelf very gracious to his whole Family.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE King of *Spain* has made the Marquis *de Caſtellar*, who brought him the firſt News of the Defeat of the 400 *Germans*, in the Battle of *Bitonto*, a Lieutenant General, and great Rejoicings have been made at *Madrid*, on that Account, for three Days together.

The *Flota*, conſiſting of four Men of War is arrived at *Cadiz*, having on Board twelve Millions of Pieces of Eight.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Preparations which are making in the Kingdom of *Naples*, for the Expedition againſt *Sicily*, are extraordinary. Two Hundred *Germans* who were in Garriſon in the Caſtle of *Reggio*, being informed that the *Spaniards* were on their March to beſiege it, got on Board ſome Barks and croſſed over into *Italy*. *Gaeta*, which is defended by Count de *Traun*, is now beſieged by Sea and Land.

On the 29th (or, as ſome Accounts ſay, the 30th) paſt, the *Imperial* Army in *Italy*, drew up in *Battalia*, and march'd directly towards *Parma*. The Marquis de *Coigny*, who commanded the Confedrate Troops in the Abſence of the King of *Sardinia*, ſeeing the *Imperialiſts* in full March, retired from before *Parma*, and made ſeveral Motions, as if he endeavoured to avoid a Battle. By this Stratagem, the *Imperial* Generals were univerſally induced to ſuffer their Vanguard to march under the very Cannon

Cannon of *Parma*, which the Marquis de *Coigny* perceiving, embraced the advantageous Opportunity, and attack'd them, with all his Forces, on the *Flank*, while their Front lay open to the Cannon of the City, and after a deſperate and bloody Fight, on both Sides, obtained a compleat Victory, and obliged the *Emperor*'s Army to retreat, and leave the Field of Battle, together with their Artillery, Ammunition and Baggage. Various are the Accounts of the Numbers killed on both Sides. The *French* own they loſt 6000 Men, and the moſt favourable Account, on the Side of the *Imperialiſts* is, that they loſt near 10000. Their Generals, Count *Merci*, *Wachtendonck* and *Palfi* were killed on the Spot, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg* ſhot through the Body, though not dead, when Monſieur *de Coigny* the Marquis's Son, who was diſpatched with the firſt News of this Victory, departed. The Marquis himſelf received a ſlight Wound in the Breaſt, and Count *Broglio* had two Horſes killed under him: But the greateſt Loſs on the *French* Side, beſides three Lieutenant-Generals, is that of almoſt all the Officers of the King's own Royal Regiment of Foot, of which it is ſaid, 125 were killed, moſt of them Noblemen of the firſt Diſtinction.

GERMANY.

THE Siege of *Philipſburg* goes on in the ſame Train, bravely attacked by the *French*, on one Side, and as bravely defended by the Beſieged on the other: We ſhall not trouble our Readers with a tedious Relation of who relieved the Trenches from Day to Day, nothing remarkable having happened ſince the laſt Account we gave, till the nine and twentieth paſt, when the Count *de Belliſle*, before he relieved the Trenches, commanded a Captain and thirty Grenadiers, ſupported by the Regiment of *Gondrin*, to attack the Hornwork; which they did with great Intrepidity, and carried it Sword in Hand, with the Loſs of about a Hundred Soldiers wounded, and thirty killed: But the Governour made a Sally on the 1ſt Inſtant, and obliged the *French* to quit it again.

The ſame Day the Imperial Army marched in three Columns from *Bruchſal*, and having paſſed the Foreſt, which lay between the two Armies, without any Oppoſition, poſted themſelves at *Graben* and *Wieſenthal*, at which laſt

laſt is the Head-Quarters. Part of the Army lies encamped in the Plain oppoſite to the *French* Intrenchments, and ſo near them, that their Tents are within their View. It is, however, hardly believed that Prince *Eugene* will hazard a Battle, the Loſs of which might prove very fatal to the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Fort *Wechſelmunde*, near *Dantzick* being beſieged in Form by the *Ruſſians*, on one Hand, and the *Saxons* on the other, the *French* Troops which lay encamp'd under the Cannon of that Place, thought themſelves, on the nineteenth paſt, under the Neceſſity of capitulating: To this End, they demanded a Ceſſation of Arms for eight and forty Hours, which being granted, the next Day they demanded Leave to ſend two Officers into the City, to confer with the Marquis *de Monti* Ambaſſador of *France*, which was likewiſe allowed, but the Marquis would not admit them into the City. Hereupon the *French* came to an Agreement with the *Ruſſian* General, that they ſhould march out of their Camp with their Baggage and all Marks of Honour, and be conveyed on Board the *Ruſſian* Fleet. That on their coming on Board they ſhould deliver up their Arms, to be kept for them 'till they ſhould go on Shoar again. That it ſhould be regulated with the Admiral of the Fleet at what Port in the *Baltick* would be moſt convenient for them to diſembark, in Order to their Returning to *France*, and that being arrived at ſuch Port, their Arms ſhould be reſtored them, and they go on Shoar with all the Marks of Honour. It was ſaid that Fort *Wechſelmund*, as well as the City, both capitulated at the ſame Time; but by our freſheſt Accounts we find they both held out, at the Departure of the laſt Letters. The *French* have embarked according to the Capitulation; but it is not known to what Port they are to be carried.

Notwithſtanding the various Reports we have had, of the Manner of Count *Plelo*'s Death, it now appears, that he was not kill'd by the Enemy, but was aſſaſſinated by one of his own Officers. This Officer (whom, by the by, the *French* will not own to be their Country-man) commanded the ſecond Column, at the Attack of the *Ruſſian* Intrenchments;

trenchments; but not advancing with that Fire which the Count expected from him, his Excellency reproached him in ſuch Terms, as he, in the Heat of his Intrepidity, thought his Remiſſneſs deſerved: Upon this the Officer drew out a Piſtol, and having ſhot the Count dead on the Spot, went over to the *Ruſſian* Camp, where, indeed, he met with a preſent Refuge; but his Action, it ſeems, was not approved of, for none of the *Ruſſian* or *Saxon* Officers would converſe with him; and it is even ſaid, that Count *Munich*, after the Capitulation, delivered him up to the *French*.

The Fate of *Dantzick*, and the Behaviour of its Magiſtrates ſeem equally extraordinary. We are told the City is reduced to the utmoſt Extremity, and there ſeems to be ſome Reaſon to believe it ſo; and yet there are ſome Circumſtances which would almoſt induce one to believe the contrary. Upon the laſt Ceſſation obtained by the Magiſtrates of the *Ruſſian* General, for three Days, we thought the Manner in which they treated Count *Munich* was a Mark that they ſtood in no great Fear of him. Since that, the Scene has changed very much to their Diſadvantage; there ſeems to be little or no Proſpect left of their being relieved; And yet, in this apparent Diſtreſs, they have play'd the ſame Farce over again. For having again induced Count *Munich* to grant them a Suſpenſion of Arms for three Days, in Order to capitulate, they made Uſe of the firſt Night to facilitate King *Staniſlaus*'s Retreat: This ſo enraged the *Ruſſian* General, that he gave immediate Orders notwithſtanding the Suſpenſion, to continue the Bombardment, and, at the coming away of the Letters, Hoſtilities were renewed on both Sides. King *Staniſlaus* retired with only General *Steinplicht*, and one *Valet de Chambre*; but whether is not yet known. The Primate, together with the other *Poliſh* Grandees, and the Marquiſs *de Monti*, remained in the Place, and if it be taken, muſt probably fall into the Hands of the *Ruſſians*.

The Conduct of the *French* with Reſpect to the City of *Dantzick*, is not a little ſurpriſing, and altogether miſterious. It was in the Quarrel of King *Staniſlaus* that the *French* firſt drew their Sword; the *Dantzickers* engaged heartily in the ſame Cauſe, without any Neceſſity for their doing ſo: They allowed King *Staniſlaus* to retreat to their City; they even gave him the Command of it, and were content to ſee their Territories made the Chief Seat

of the War in the North; they have defended themſelves and that Prince with an uncommon Bravery; and given the *French* Court (who aſſured them of its Protection) more than time enough to come to their relief, and Raiſe the Siege of their City: 8 or 10,000 Men ſent to their Aſſiſtance muſt in all Probability have raiſed the Siege, cut off moſt of the *Ruſſians* in their Retreat, and have ſettled King *Staniſlaus* on the Throne of *Poland*: But inſtead of this, we ſee the *French* ſend only three Regiments of Foot to *Dantzick*, and that even thoſe came too late to get into the Place; which having received no Aſſiſtance ſince the beginning of the Siege, is (according to our laſt Advices) reduced to a Neceſſity of Capitulating with Count *Munich*, who (to give him his due) has, during the whole Siege, given undeniable Proofs of great Vigilance, Courage and Generoſity. Tho' the *French* have thus neglected *Dantzick* (in which the Father-in-Law of their own King, and for whoſe Sake they apparently began the preſent War, was beſieged in Perſon) it is very evident that they are in want of Forces; they have a Gallant Army, both on the *Rhine* and in *Italy*; they are ſuperior to their Enemies in both Places, they have been victorious in both Places; and loſe no Time in improving their Conqueſts. Their Miniſtry ſeems to have wiſely provided for all Events; and to have taken Care that nothing ſhould be wanting to carry on the War before they drew the Sword: What muſt we think therefore of their Conduct with relation to *Dantzick?* Inſtead of relieving it, they have even ſtopped thoſe Forces and Tranſports, which it was thought they had provided to ſend to its Aſſiſtance.

Are they afraid that if *Staniſlaus* ſhould be too ſoon ſetl'd on the Throne of *Poland*, they would want a plauſible Pretence to continue the War, and to Puſh on their Conqueſts on the *Rhine* and in *Italy*? Have they any private Reaſons for wiſhing the Deſtruction of *Dantzick?* And cannot they yet forgive that City for oppoſing the Pretenſions of the Prince of *Conti* to the Crown of *Poland* ſome Years ſince?

We muſt once again repeat, that their Conduct ſeems very extraordinary; and the Motive upon which they act, is one of thoſe *Secrets* which in all Probability *Time* alone will be able to diſcover to us.

TURKY,

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Report of a Peace being concluded between the *Perſians* and the *Turks* ſeems to be confirmed by Letter from *Smirna*, which are ſo particular to ſay the Conditions of this Peace is, that the *Ottomans* reſtore all their new Conqueſts; in Order to which they add, a *Baſhaw* is actually arrived at *Ghilan* in his Way to *Iſpahan*, to ſettle the Manner of reſigning the conquered Places.

Another Confirmation of this News is, that a great Number of *Perſian* and *Armenian* Merchants arrive daily in *Smirna*, to buy ſuch Merchandizes as that City affords, to which End ſeveral large Sums of Money have been remitted thither.

As, notwithſtanding this, our Advices from *Conſtantinople* ſay, that Preparations for War are continuing in that City, with all Diligence, and particularly the Magazines on the *European* Side are filling, it looks very much as if ſome Deſigns were hatching, which at this Time, may not be very acceptable to the Court of *Vienna*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, July 4. HER Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, accompany'd by Princeſs Caroline, was laſt Night at the Opera-Houſe in the Hay-market, to ſee the Opera of *Paſtor Fido*.

Cargoes of the Men of War arrived at Cadiz the 19th of June 1734, viz. 12476331 Peices of Eight, on Account of the King and Commerce, 13828 Arobes of Cochineal, and 12168 ditto damag'd.

Laſt Monday George Watſon, Eſq; a Relation to the Right Hon. the Earl of Rockingham, was married to Mrs. Smalwood, Relict of the late —— Smalwood, of Dover Street, Eſq;

Sir David Nairn, Secretary of the Antient Order of the Thiſtle, who has been dangeroſly ill at his Houſe in Queen-ſtreet near Golden-ſquare, and was ſaid to be dead in ſome of Yeſterday's Papers, is thought to be in a fair way of Recovery.

Yeſterday Mr. Mate paid his Fine in the Chamber of London for being excus'd the Office of Sheriff. He was drank to by Sir Gerard Conyers in the Year 1723.

Laſt Tueſday Mr. Hughes's White-Stockings, Mr. Jones's Swift, and Mr, Thompſon's Squirrel, ſtarted at Hampſtead for the 10l. Plate, which was won by White-Stockiugs,

Yeſterday being the laſt Day of Term, ſeveral Perſons appear'd on their Recognizances, ſome of whom were diſcharg'd, and others continu'd.

The ſame Day the Court of Chancery was pleas'd to grant a Rule of Court for diſcharging Col. Pit out of Cuſtody.

To-morrow will begin the Sitting after Trinity-Term at Guildhall.

This Day will be held a General-Court of the Directors of the Bank of England at their Houſe in Tdreadneedle-ſtreet, it being one of the Quarterly Courts appointed by their Charter.

We hear that the Lady Clifton, Relict of Sir Jervaſe Clifton Bart. was lately married to Wm. Blackbourn, of High-Ongar in Eſſex, Eſq;

Yeſterday died at his Houſe at Acton, in the 95th Year of his Age, Mr. John Boltbey, formerly an eminent Eaſt-India Merchant.

This Day Mr. Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder of this City, will make his Report to his Majeſty of the 12 Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate.

We hear from Blythe in the County Palatine of Durham, that William Row, lately Clerk to Mr John Airey of Newcaſtle, going out one Day laſt Week to ſhoot Rabbits, in Company with a Friend, near that Town, was unfortunately ſhot into the Head, and died on the Spot. It happened by ſetting down the Butt of the Gun on the Ground ready cock'd, and laying his Head on the Mouth of it.

Yeſterday a Cart ran over a Son of Mr. Sheppard's, Linnen-Draper, in Hog-Lane, Weſtminſter, and killed him on the Spot.

Canterbury, July 2. The King's Plate of 100 Guineas is appointed to be run for on Barham Downs on Wedneſday the 14th of Auguſt next; and the Right Hon. the Earl Cowper will give a Plate of 20 Guineas to be run for the next Day by Hunters, free only for thoſe kept within 40 Miles of Bridge-Hill: The County

County Plate of 50 Guineas will alſo be run for on Thurſday the 15th, and the Vintners Plate of 30 Guineas on the Friday following.

We hear that Capt. James Gunman, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Northumberland, was Yeſterday choſen a Jurat for the Town and Port of Dover.

Edinburgh, June 27. Yeſterday arrived here his Grace the Duke of Argyle from the Weſt Highlands; who, we hear, in a few Days, will review Col. Handyſide's Regiment of Foot on the Links of Muſſelburgh.

Laſt Week died at Sir William Courtenay's, John Stafford of Upton Pine in Devon, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of 8 or 5000l. per Annum; and it is ſaid that it devolves to Sir Henry Northcote, Bart. who married his Daughter and only Child; a Gentleman who does not ſo much want as deſerve it.

A few Days ſince died at his Houſe at Staines in Middleſex, Mr. Wheatley, formerly an eminent Throwſter in Spittlefields, who lately gave 600 l. towards a Set of Bells to be put up in the Steeple of Chriſt-Church in Spittlefields, where his Corpſe has been ſince interred with the greateſt Solemnity and Decency.

Abundance of private Letters from Paris take Notice, that a Third of the People of Quality and Diſtinction in that City, are in Mourning for the Death of one Relation or other ſince the War commenced againſt the Emperor in Germany, Italy, &c.

We hear that a Son of Sir John Hales, of the County of Kent Bart. was killed in the Battle of Parma, he ſerving as a Voluntier in the Imperial Army, commanded by the late Count Merci.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	167	Buried	Males	253
	Females	154		Females	207
	In all	321		In all	460

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 2.

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

SUITE des Eloges des Académiciens de l' Académie Royale des Sciences, mort depuis l' An. 1722.

That is,

A Continuation of the Eulogies of the Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, who died, ſince the Year, 1722. by *Monſieur de Fontenelle*, Secratary of tat Acradem, 120.

We gave our Readers the Title of this Book in a former BEE, and at the ſame Time, promiſed, as a Specimen of the reſt, to give them an Extract of the Eulogy of PETER I. ſurnamed the GREAT, *Czar of Muſcovy.*

As this is the firſt Inſtance of the Academy's giving the Eulogy of a Sovereign Prince, as one of their Members, *M. Fontenelle* thinks himſelf obliged previouſly to obſerve:

I. That he ſhall conſider the late *Czar* only as a Member of the Academy; but then, as a Royal and Imperial Member, who eſtabliſhed the Arts and Sciences, throughout thoſe vaſt Countries, which are under his Dominions.

II. That when he conſiders him as a Warriour and a Conqueror, it is, becauſe the Art of War was one among the many this Prince taught his Subjects.

M. Fontenelle begins his Diſcourſe with the Birth of the *Czar*. This Prince ſays he, was born the 11. of *June*, 1672, and was the Son of *Czar Alexis Michaelowitz*, and of *Natilia, Kirilowna Nariskin*, his ſecond Wife. *Michaelowitz* dying in 1676, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Fedor*, or *Theodore*, who dyed in 1682, after having reigned but ſix Years. Prince *Peter*, then but ten Years of Age, was proclaimed *Czar* in his Room, his elder Brother, *John*, being excluded, on Account of the Imbecilities both of his Body and Mind.

Peter, who mounted the Throne at ſo tender an Age, was but meanly educated, not only, by that common Failing in the uſual Education of Princes, who at the very Time deſtin'd for the Inculcation of juſt Precepts and Truth,

Truth, are hurried away by Flattery into Depravity and Corruption, but more, by the Cunning and Intrigues of the ambitious *Sophia*, who took Care to have the young *Czar* always environed by a Set of People only, who would make it their Buſineſs to ſtifle his natural Parts, to corrupt his Heart, and to debaſe his Mind, by forming it wholly to Pleaſure; and here our Author makes the following Reflection: *That neither a good Education can form great Qualities, nor a bad one deſtroy them: That Heroes, of whatever Kind they are, come out of the Hands of Nature, perfectly formed, and poſſeſſing ſuch Qualities as are not to be effaced.*

He obſerves, that *Czar Peter* ſhewed an Inclination for military Exerciſes in his moſt early Youth. That when a Child he delighted in Beating a Drum, and aimed at attaining to a Perfection in that Art which he did to ſuch a Pitch, that he would ſometimes inſtruct his Soldiers in it; by which ſays our Author, we may ſee, this young Prince did not amuſe himſelf with the trivial Actions of a Child, but begun early to learn the Function of a Soldier.

Having formed a Company of fifty Men, commanded by Foreign Officers, he would himſelf be one of them, not as is cuſtomary with young Princes, by becoming their Commander, but by beginning with the loweſt Function, that of Drummer, nor would he ſuffer any one to give him the Honour or Title of *Czar*. He ſerved in that Employ, with all the Deference and Submiſſion of a very Soldier. He lived of his Drummer's Pay, and lodg'd as a Drummer, in a ſmall Tent, in the Rear of his Company. After having ſerved long enough to deſerve it, in the Opinion of his Officers (whom he would have puniſhed, had they ſhewed him any Favour in their Judgment) he became a Serjeant; and when he by Degrees advanced higher, it was like a Soldier of Fortune, whoſe very Comrades would have approved of his Advancement. And here, ſays *M. Fontenelle*, *the* Czar *gave a Leſſon to his Nobles, that Birth was not a ſufficient Title for the obtaining military Poſts, and to all his Subjects, that Merit alone was.*

Our Author next ſhews, that it was not the Land-Service alone this young Prince applied himſelf to; he began early to form his maritime Projects. He firſt got ſome *Dutchmen* to build him ſome ſmall Veſſels at *Muſcow*; he next got four ſmall Frigats, of four Guns each, on the Lake

Lake of *Pereſlavia*, where he exerciſed them in little Mock-Fights: And two Years after he went to Sea himſelf, in the *Engliſh* or *Dutch* Ships, from *Archangel*, to learn Practical Navigation.

The Beginning of the Year 1696, his Brother *John* died, and *Peter*, being now abſolute Maſter of the Empire, without any Competitor, was in a Condition to execute thoſe Projects, which before he could not have done with ſo abſolute an Authority.

Here *M. Fontenelle* enumerates ſeveral of his Enterprizes, which tho' new and bold ones, proved fortunate, and were really worthy of ſo great a Prince, whoſe only Aim was the Inſtruction of his Subjects, in the Art of War, and in every other Science, which could give Luſtre to a State. And here, ſays *M. Fontenelle*, he had the entire new forming of a Nation; all was here to be, as it were, created, and nothing improved; and what rendered it more difficult, he had all this to do of himſelf, without Aſſiſtant, and without Inſtruments. To prove this, our Author gives a brief Deſcription of the State of *Muſcovy* at that Time, which may not be unacceptable to our Readers.

The blind Policy of *Peter*'s Predeceſſors had almoſt entirely eſtranged *Muſcovy* from the reſt of the World. Trade was either altogether unknown, or wholly neglected among the *Ruſſians*; tho' (ſays our Author, very juſtly) all Riches, not excepting even thoſe of the Mind, depend upon Trade. Our Hero laid his vaſt Dominions, which were 'till then, in a Manner, locked up. After having ſent the Chief of his Subjects, to gain Knowledge, and learn the Sciences, in Foreign Parts; he encouraged Men of Learning and Ingenuity, in every Profeſſion, to come and improve the reſt of his Subjects at home. Both Land and Sea-Commanders, Mariners, Engineers, Mathematicians, Architects, Men skilled in the Diſcovery of Mines, and in the working of Metals, Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Artificers of every Kind.

All theſe Innovations, in a Country ſuch as Muſcovy, were liable, only as Innovations, to be exclaimed againſt; and indeed they did raiſe innumerable Malecontents. Deſpotick Power, in this Caſe legally exerciſed, was hardly ſufficient to oblige theſe Wretches to bear with what tended ſo manifeſtly to their Good.

The *Czar* had to do with a People unpoliſhed and inflexible, become ſlothful by the little Fruit which attended their Labours; accuſtomed to cruel, and often unjuſt, Puniſhments: A People, who, by a horrid Miſery, were become inſenſible of the Enjoyments of Life; perſuaded, by a long Experience, that it was in vain to aim at Happineſs, and not to be made ſenſible of any unknown Fee.

Felicity; ſo obſtinate, that the moſt indifferent and ſimple Alteration, in their Cuſtoms and Manners, was Matter of Oppoſition to them. A Change of Habit, or obliging them to cut off their long and hideous Beards, was enough to excite a Sedition.

To make a People ſo prejudiced and hardened in their Ways, pliable and ſupple, required more Rigour than would have been neceſſary with a more tractable Nation; and the *Czar* was obliged to employ the greater Share of it, as the *Muſcovites* had no other Notion of Superiority, but by the Power one Perſon had over another to uſe him ill. So that an indulgent and eaſy Ruler, ſo far from being, in their Eye, a great Prince, would hardly have been allowed the Authority of a Maſter.

The War the *Czar* had with the *Swedes*, the ill Succeſs of it in the Beginning, and the aſtoniſhing Victories he afterwards obtained over that Nation, are the Subjects of an Article, every Circumſtance of which would be worthy our Reflections; and it is with Regret, we are obliged, for Brevity's Sake, to paſs them by.

The Defeat of the *Swedes* at *Pultowa* was a great Advantage to *Czar Peter*, with Regard to the Reſolution he had taken to eſtabliſh Arts and Sciences, throughout his Dominions. Near three Thouſand *Swediſh* Officers, who were made Priſoners in that Battle, were diſperſed thro' all his Territories, and more particularly in *Siberia*. Theſe Priſoners, who were in want almoſt of Subſiſtence, and ſaw but a very diſtant and uncertain Proſpect of obtaining their Liberty, almoſt all applied themſelves to ſome Trade or other, and Neceſſity ſoon rendered them good Proficients in them. There were amongſt them even Maſters of Languages, and Teachers of the Mathematicks. They became a Sort of Colony, which civilized the antient Inhabitants; and every Art they poſſeſſed, which, though perhaps introduced into *Muſcovy*, would

have been long before it had made its Way into *Siberia*, was tranſported thither, as it were at once.

We ſhall paſs over ſeveral Circumſtances to the Time of the War, in which the *Czar* was engaged in the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, whither he likewiſe carried his inſatiable Thirſt after Knowledge, and his Political Views. He employed Engineers to take the Plan of every Town, with Draughts of the ſeveral Mills and Machines, which he had not yet in his own Dominions. He informed himſelf in every Circumſtance of Agriculture, and in thoſe of every other Trade and Art; And, wherever he came, he engaged the moſt ingenious Artificers in his Service, and ſent them into his Dominions.

At *Gottorp*, which was in the Hands of the King of *Denmark*, he ſaw that vaſt Globe, the inſide of which is celeſtial, and the Outſide terreſtrial, made from a Plan given by *Tychobrahe*. The Bulk of this Machine is ſo enormous, that twelve Perſons could ſit in it round a Table, and make their Obſervations; this prodigious Globe being at the ſame Time in Motion. It immediately ſtruck the *Czar*'s Curioſity, and upon his expreſſing his Admiration of it, the King of *Denmark* made him a Preſent of it. He ordered a Frigat from *Petersburg* to fetch it, and it was put in Order there by able Aſtronomers, in a large Houſe, which he cauſed to be built for that Purpoſe.

After this Article, Mr. *Fontenelle* comes to the Victory at Sea, which the *Czar* obtained over the *Swedes*, at *Gango*, near the Coaſts of *Finland*, and deſcribes a Naval Triumphal Entry made upon this Occaſion by the *Muſcovite* Fleet, with the Enemy's Ships which they had taken, into the Harbour of *Petersburg*. Here Mr. *Fontenelle* finiſhes his Account of the Warlike Expeditions of this great Prince, and proceeds to a Relation of the ſeveral Voyages he made, for his Information of what was to be procured in every Country towards the Improvement of Arts and Sciences in his own; and here, as we may imagine, his Journy to *France*, and his Reception into the Academy of Sciences, is not forgotten.

It was the nineteenth of *June* 1717, that he did this Academy the Honour of a Viſit. They had prepared whatever they had, that was rare in Experiments and Machinery, to ſatisfy his Curioſity. He no ſooner returned into his own Dominions, than he ordered Mr. *Areskin*, a *Scotchman*,

Scotchman, his chief Phyſician, to write to M. *Bignon*, that he was deſirous to be admitted a Member of that Society; and when the Academy returned him Thanks for the Honour done them, with all the Reſpect and Acknowledgement which was due to him, he wrote them a Letter himſelf in Return.

To carry a State to the Height of Power it is capable of, a Prince muſt ſtudy the Country, with the Eyes of a Geographer and of a Phyſician, muſt have a perfect Knowledge of all the natural Advantages of it, and muſt poſſeſs the Art of making the beſt of them. This, ſays M. *Fontenelle*, is what the *Czar* was indefatigable in endeavouring to obtain. He never truſted to Miniſters, who are ſeldom ſo affiduous in their Enquiries for the Publick Good. He gave Credit alone to his own Eyes; and a Voyage of 3 or 400 Leagues was to him a Trifle, when any material Knowledge was to be acquired. He carried ſo exact a Map of his vaſt Dominions in his Head, that he was capable of forming all thoſe great Deſigns, which depended either on the general Situation, or particular Circumſtances of his Dominions, upon his own Knowledge, without Fear of being deceived. Of this our Author gives ſome very ſurpriſing Inſtances: But we ſhall paſs them by, to mention ſome of the chief Eſtabliſhments founded by this Prince, for the Introduction and Improvement of Arts and Sciences: Theſe are,

An Academy for the Improvement of Navigation, to which every Nobleman was obliged to ſend one or more of his Sons.

Colleges at *Muſcow*, *Petersburg*, and *Kiof*, for the Languages, *Belles Lettres*, and Mathematicks.

Small Schools in every Village, to teach the Children of the Peaſants, to read and write.

A College of Phyſicians, and a Diſpenſatory at *Muſcow*, to furniſh Medicines for the great Cities and the Armies. Before this there was no Phyſician in the whole Country but for the *Czar*, and no Apothecary.

Publick Lectures of Anatomy, a Science not ſo much as heard of before: Andwhat may be look'd upon as a perpetual Lecture in this Science, the rare Collection of the famous *Ruyſch* which the *Czar* bought, and in which is contained an infinite Number of curious and inſtructive Diſſections.

An Obſervatory, in which a Number of Aſtronomers are continually employed, in making their Obſervations upon, and in ſtudying the celeſtial Bodies, and where are likewiſe treaſured up the rareſt Curioſities of Natural Hiſtory.

A Garden of Exotick Plants, in which the moſt able Botaniſts are employed in collecting the rareſt Plants from all Parts of the Univerſe.

Printing Houſes, in which he has cauſed the ancient barbarous and almoſt undecypherable Type of *Ruſſia*, to be altered and reformed.

Linguiſts for every Tongue, particularly for the *Latin*, *Greek*, *Turkiſh*, *Calmuck*, *Mongul*, and *Chineſe* Languages.

A Royal Library, formed out of three large Libraries, bought by him, in *England*, *Holland*, and *Germany*.

We ſhall finiſh this Extract, by taking Notice of ſeveral Abuſes crept into Religion, which were reform'd by the *Czar* Peter.

The *Muſcovites*, ſays M. *Fontenelle*, obſerved ſeveral Lents, as the *Greek* Church does: And on theſe Faſtings, if vigorouſly kept, they built an Implicit Faith for Salvation. The Adoration of the Saints was degenerated into a ſhameful Superſtition among them: Every Man had his peculiar tutelar Saint in his Houſe, which they lent to one another as Occaſion required. Miracles depended wholly on the Will and Avarice of the Prieſts. Theſe Prieſts were very ignorant themſelves, and of Courſe were incapable of inſtructing thoſe who were under their Care. A general Corruption of Manners, buoy'd up by Ignorance, reigned every where.

Peter attempted a Reformation of all theſe Abuſes. He found, for Inſtance, that ſuch frequent and rigorous Faſtings was a very great Inconvenience in his Army, and often render'd his Troops unfit for Action. He found Means to moderate this Exceſs. He ventured yet farther, and took away from the Monaſteries, which were too opulent, the Superfluity of their Riches, and appropriated them to his own Domains: But in theſe, ſays our *Euloſiſt*, there is rather an Appearance of Policy, than Zeal for Religion. This Prince likewiſe eſtabliſhed an unlimited Liberty of Conſcience, throughout his Dominions.

To conclude, M. *Fontenelle* mentions ſome memorable Singularities of this Prince.

1. He

1. He appointed certain Officers to be aſſiſting at Fires, and he took a Fancy to be one of them himſelf: In the Execution of which Office, to ſet a good Example to others, he would expoſe himſelf to the greateſt Danger.

2. He was ſo exact in rewarding Merit, that he did not think Benefactions and Penſions a ſufficient Reward: But was always thinking of ſome uncommon Methods to ſhew his Regard for thoſe who deſerved well of him, as well when dead, as while living. For Inſtance, at the Death of Mr. *Areskin*, his chief Phyſician, he attended the Corps at his Funeral in Perſon, and carried a Torch. The ſame Honour he ſhew'd to two other *Engliſhmen*, one his Vice-Admiral, the other a Linguiſt.

3. He wrote himſelf a Treatiſe on Maritime Affairs, and thereby encreaſed the ſmall Number of Sovereigns famous for being Authors.

4. He delighted in the Profeſſion of a Turner, and made ſeveral curious Pieces, with his own Hands.

This Prince was but 53 Years of Age when he died, the 28 of *January* 1725, of a Suppreſſion of Urine, occaſioned by an Abceſs in the Neck of the Bladder.

Some of our Correſpondents have of late found Fault with us for omitting to give them an Account every Week of ſuch Books *as were publiſhed in the Week; when we actually did this, ſeveral of our Correſpondents complained that it took up too much Room in our* BEE: *In order to pleaſe as many People as we can, we ſhall for the future (inſtead of giving a Weekly Catalogue of ſuch Books as were publiſhed in the Week) lay before our Readers at the Beginning of every Month, a compleat Catalogue of all ſuch Books as were publiſhed in* London *in the preceding Month, and that this Catalogue may not take up too much Room, we ſhall print it in a* ſmall Character.

BOOKS publiſhed in *London* in the Month of *June* 1734.

HISTORY.

THE antient Hiſtory of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Aſſyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Perſians, Macedonians and Grecians. Tranſlated from the French of Mr. Rollin, Vol. I, II. Printed for Meſſ. Knapton.

Modern Hiſtory: Or the preſent State of all Nations. No. 130,

130, being the 3d No. of the 22d Volume. By Mr. Salmon. Printed for J. Roberts, Price 1 s.

The Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, Bar. and laſt Governor of York, containing ſeveral private and remarkable Tranſactions from the Reſtoration to the Revolution incluſively. From his Original Manuſcript. Printed for S. Harding. Price 4s. 6d.

A complete Hiſtory of the Wars in Italy; containing a particular Account of all the Battles, Sieges, &c. Likewiſe a true Relation of the moſt ſecret Intrigues and Negociations of the Courts of France, Spain, Germany, and Savoy, &c. Tranſlated from the Original French of Count Bonneval, by J. Sparrow. Printed for W. Mears, Price 5 s.

Trallianus Reviviſcens: Or, an Account of Alexander Trallian, one of the Greek Writers that flouriſhed after Galen. By Edward Millwood, M.D. Printed for F. Gyles.

PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.

Notions of Space, with ſome Conſideration on the Poſſibility of Eternal Creation. By Joſeph Clarke, M. A. Printed for C. Crownfield, Price 2 s.

An Enquiry into the Nature and Principles of Spaw Waters: with a mechanical Explanation of their Virtues and Uſes in many Deſeaſes. By Charles Perry, M D. Printed for Meſſ. Knapton, Price 2 s.

Prophylacticon: Or, a Preſervative againſt the miſerable Conſequences of the venemous Bite of mad---Creature. Being a calm Reply to an outrageous Libel, entitled, Remarks on the Review of the Quickſilver Controverſy. Printed for J. Brotherton, Price 1s.

Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 429, for the Months of July, Auguſt, September, and October, 1733 publiſhed by Cromwell Mortimer M. D. R. S. Secr. Printed for W. Innys.

TRADE and ARTS.

The Art and Myſtery of Vintners and Wine-Coopers. Containing approved Directions for the Preſerving and Curing all manner and Sorts of Wines. By E. T. Printed for J. Roberts, Price 1s. 6d.

Palladio Londinenſis: Or, the London Art and Method of Buildings. In 3 parts. by W. Salmon. Printed for Meſſ. Ward and Wickſteed, Price 7s. 6d.

A Method to learn to deſign the Paſſions, propoſed in a Conference on their General and Particular Expreſſions, with an Abridgment of a Conference on Phiſiognomy. Tranſlated from the French

French of Mr. Le Brun, by John Williams, Eſq; Sold by J. Huggonſon.

The London and Country Brewer. Printed for T. Aſtley.

RELIGIOUS.

The Ceremonies and religious Cuſtoms of the various Nations of the known World, tranſlated from the French Original, with above 172 Folio Copper Plates, deſigned by Mr. B. Picart. Vol. I. and IV. Sold by Claude du Boſc, in Covent-Garden.

The Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God in the vegetable World. A Sermon, May 5. By John Denne, D. D. Price 6d.

The Laodicean Age, or an Attempt to prove that Chriſt's ſeven Epiſtles to the ſeven Churches in Aſia, are not to be underſtood in a literal and hiſtorical, but in a myſtical and prophetical Senſe, and that the laſt plainly points at the preſent Time. Printed for L. Gilliver.

The Deiſt confuted, wherein the principal Objections againſt Revealed Religion, eſpecially againſt Chriſtianity, are briefly ſtated and anſwered. By the Rev. Mr. Adam Lade. Sold by J. Roberts, Price 2 s.

An Index to the Sermons publiſhed ſince the Reſtoration, pointing out the Texts in the Order they lie in Bibles, ſhewing the Occaſion on which they were preached, and directing to the Vol. and Page where they occur. Printed for S. Harding, price 1 s.

A ſhort View of the Evidences upon which the Chriſtian Religion and the Divine Authority of the Holy Scripture is eſtabliſhed. In two Parts. By Patrick Middleton, A. M. Printed for Strahan, Price 4s. 6d.

A Diſcourſe, in which, among other Things, the Abſurdity of God's being acted by natural Inclinations, and of an unbounded Liberty, is ſhewn. Printed for Meſſ. Knapton, Price 1s. 6d

The Doctrine of Abſtinence from Blood defended, in Anſwer to the Queſtion of about eating Blood ſtated, &c. and the Prohibition of Blood a temporary Precept. Printed for C. Rivington, Price 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

A Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Amſterdam. Giving an Account of the Negociation between the Emperor and his Catholick Majeſty; the Mediation of the King of Great-Britain, &c. Printed for A. Dodd, Price 1 s.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Oxford Act, A. D. 1733. Being a particular and exact Account of that Solemnity. Printed for J. Wilford, Price 1s. 6d.

Hiſtorical Remarks on the 2d Vol. of Bp Burnet's Hiſtory. By Philalethes. Price 1s.

The Proceedings at the Old-Baily, on the 30, 31ſt of May, and 1ſt of June. Printed for J. Wilford, Price 6d.

An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of England. Printed for J. Roberts, Price 6d.

A Letter to Samuel Holden Eſq; from a Diſſenter in the Country. Printed for J. Roberts, Price 3d.

A Journal of the Proceedings in laſt Seſſion of Parliament. Sold at the pamphlet Shops, Price 1s.

POETICAL.

On the Depravity of human Nature. Sold by W. Mears. Price 1s.

The Humours of a Country Election. Printed for J. Roberts, Price 1s.

Diſcontent the Univerſal Miſery. Printed for T. Cooper, Price 1s.

SERMONS.

A Sermon preached at St. Brides, on Wedneſday in Eaſter Week. By Joſeph Roper, D. D. Printed by Meſſ. Innys and Manby, Price 6d.

A Sermon preached at Coggeſhal, on Account of our National Sins. By W. Ford. Printed for J. Oſwald, Price 6d.

A Sermon preached at Birmingham. By J. Baſſet. Printed for R. Hett, Price 6d.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

A DESCRIPTION of an *April* Morning.

By the Author of the Epiſtle on *Rural Felicity.*

THE Sun, relinquiſhing his orient Bed,
In Clouds ſucceſſively involves his Head;
The Face of Heav'n is variouſly inclin'd,
The true Reſemblance of a Female Mind!

Here

Here, darted Beams, with full Refulgence glow,
There, faintly ſtreak the parti-colour'd Bow;
Which, from the Sun, receives its Form and dies,
And from deſcending Rain, its tranſient Riſe:
Soft Show'rs now fall, and gentle Zephyrs play:
The Field, alternately —— now ſad —— now gay—
In numerous Viciſſitudes appears;
Now ſeems to ſmile, is now bedew'd with Tears:
Beneath their wat'ry Weight, now droop the Sprays,
Now Suns on Suns in verdant Mirrors blaze;
Where, by Reflection, equally we trace
The lively Bloſſoms imitated Grace.

In mingled Order, Heav'n and Nature rear
The promis'd Bleſſings of the fruitful Year;
And thus, by amicable Strife, conſtrain
The Bud to ſwell, and prompt the riſing Grain.

A Dialogue between

DAMON and CORINNA.

Dam. *MY dear* Corinna, *pray relate,*
when you and I together ſat
Yeſter Evening in the Grove,
Why would you hear me talk of love?
Why did you tremble in my Arms?
Or bluſh to hear me count your Charms?
To know what Damon *could deſire,*
Why was Corinna *all on Fire?*
Why when I ask'd you did you ſigh?
Yet when I preſt you ſtill deny?

Cor. *Ah!* Damon, *never ask me why;*
Shou'd you be pleas'd if I comply?
When Damon *his Deſires wou'd move,*
Corinna *thinks of* lawleſs Love.
You give your Heart, *why not your* Hand?
Corinna *waits her Swain's command.*
Then why ſhould Damon *ought deſire,*
That ſets Corinna *all on Fire?*
I ask for Marriage, *ſtill you ſigh*
And when I preſs it, ſtill deny.

Dam. *Should I conſent to your Deſire,*
Streight muſt my Liberty *expire.*
In this *Man's greateſt Bleſſing lies;*
But ſhould I yield, alaſs it Dies.

Cor. *And ſhould I yield before I wed,*
My Honour, Damon, *will be dead.*
As this *ſupports all Female Joys,*
They all muſt fail when Honour dies.

Dam. *Thy Virtue, faireſt, ſtill maintain,*
Yet let not Damon *ſue in vain:*
I im'ortun'd thee, but to prove,
If thou would'ſt yield to lawleſs Love.
Thus did thy faithful Heart oppoſe;
But ah! comply with Marriage Vows.

Cor. *My Virtue pure I ſtill maintain;*
Nor yet let Damon *ſue in vain.*
Damon *rejected well can prove,*
I ne'er ſhall yield to lawleſs Love.
But from my faithful Heart he knows,
Pleas'd I comply with Marriage Vows.

Both. *Let us talk then no more like a Nymph and a Swain;*
But like Perſons united for Life.
Be our Paſſion ſincere tho' our Living be plain,
And be happy both Husband and Wife.

Cor. *Yet, oh! we muſt wait,*
For Reaſons of State,
'Tis prudent *a little to tarry.*

Dam. *But what if we wait,*
Thoſe Reaſons of State
Shou'd make all our Projects miſcarry?

Cor. *My Hand and my Heart*
To thee I impart,
And my Vows, whilſt I live, I'll maintain.

Dam.

Dam. *Since then I am ſure*
That my Bliſs is ſecure:
Prithee, kiſs me, and kiſs me again.

Both. *Tho' the whole World ſhould frown, we are ſure to rejoyce,*
Thus happy in each other's Love;
Tho' Fortune ſhould threaten, *or ſhould ſhe* entice,
No Art *ſhould our* CONSTANCY *move.*

A SONG.

THE Charms of Florimel,
No Force, of Time, or Art,
Shall ſever from my Heart;
But ever to the World I'll tell
The Charms of beauteous Florimel.

Each Rock and ſunny Hill,
The flow'ry Meads and Groves,
Shall ſay Mertillo *loves;*
And Eccho ſhall be taught to tell
The Charms of beauteous Florimel.

Each Tree within the Vale,
That on its Bark doth wear
The Triumphs of the Fair,
To future Times, in Verſe, ſhall tell
The Charms of beauteous Florimel.

Each Brook and purling Rill,
Shall on its bubbling Stream,
Convey the Virgin's Name,
And as it rolls in Murmurs tell
The Charms of beauteous Florimel.

The Sylvan Gods that dwell
Amidſt this ſacred Grove,
Shall wonder at my Love,
Whilſt every Sound conſpires to tell
The Charms of beauteous Florimel.

Note, All *Letters* and *Intelligence* left at the *Publiſhers* of this Pamphlet, directed *to the Authors of the* BEE, and *Poſt paid*, ſhall be taken in.

Note, This Pamphlet (which does not weigh *two Ounces*, and may *therefore* be ſent by the *Poſt*) ſhall be forwarded, Weekly, to any Part of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left, every *Saturday*, at all Publick or Private Houſes in *London*, or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

*** *Note*, Compleat Setts may be had at the Publiſhers; and the Five Firſt Volumes neatly Bound and Lettered.

Note, *In our next* BEE *ſhall be continued an Account of the* Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Occaſions.

THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXII. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *July* 6. to *Saturday*, *July* 13.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem i idoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. Vi

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

Nº LXXII. From *Saturday July* 6. to *Saturday July* 13.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of Mr. P---y, Sir Wm Win----m, Sir R----t W——le, Mr. Pe----m, Sir J---n B------d, Mr. Sp------r, Mr. Pl----r, Mr C-----n, Mr. A------ws, Mr. Sh----n, Mr. He-----te, and others on ſome *remarkable Occaſions*.

III Remarks on the *late Elections*, and the *Senſe of the People*.

IV. A Letter from *Timothy Scrubb*, Eſq;

V. Remarks on the late Elections for *London* and *Briſtol*.

VI. Character of the late Lord *B*———.

VII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

NUMBER LXXI.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Remarkable Story of Cardinal *Ximenes*.
II. A Story of Sir Wm *Temple*, the way to judge of a Miniſter.
III. A late remarkable Inſtance of the moſt horrid Cruelty and Barbarity.
IV. A Letter to-----in *Scotland* upon the Proteſts of the *Scotch* Peers at the late Election.
V. Remarks on a late *Craftſman*, about a *legal Parliament*.
VI. Remarks on the *Craftſman*, of *June* the 15th.
VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
X. The Eulogy of *Peter* the *Great*, late *Czar* of *Muſcovy*; by M. *Fontenelle*.
XI. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
XII. A Dialogue between *Damon* and *Corinna*.



THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXII. VOL. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* rematkable Occaſions.

Mr. P——m's *Speech.*

H——y P——m Eſq; " Sir, I cannot ſay with the " Gentleman who ſpoke " laſt, that I have been in " daily Expectation of the Petition now preſented to us; " on the contrary, I was in Hopes, that, as the Senſe of " this Houſe had been taken upon it laſt Seſſion of Par- " liament, the Petitioners would have choſen a more " proper Time for renewing their Requeſt than I take " the preſent to be; for not to ſay that we are upon the

" immediate Brink of a War, nor to flatter Gentlemen " with any certain Hopes of Peace, I am ſure, I may " ſay, our Situation is at preſent ſuch, that to do any " Thing which might poſſibly leſſen the publick Revenue, " would be acting otherwiſe than this Houſe ought to " do; and indeed conſidering the preſent Situation of the " Affairs of *Europe*, and how nearly this Nation may be " affected by the Event of the preſent War, the pre- " ſenting of ſuch a Petition at ſuch a critical Juncture, " ſeems really to me to be done with no other View but " that of reviving thoſe Clamours, and renewing thoſe " unhappy Diſturbances, which were lately ſo artfully " ſtirred up over the whole Kingdom.

" It is impoſſible, Sir, to talk either for or againſt " committing a Petition, without entering ſome Way in- " to the Merits of it, and into what may be expected to " be done in that Committee: In this, if there is any Ir- " regularity, the Gentlemen who have ſpoke for refer- " ring the Petition to a Committee, have been as guilty " as thoſe who have ſpoke againſt it; but in my Opinion, " there is nothing more proper to be conſidered in the " preſent Debate, than whether or no there can poſſibly " be any thing propoſed in that Committee, for redreſſing " thoſe Grievances which are complained of in the Peti- " tion; for if no preſent Redreſs can be thought of, if " there can be nothing propoſed, it would not be very " conſiſtent with the Dignity of this Houſe, to go into a " Committee upon any Affair, only to ſtare at one ano- " ther, and then to break up without hearing any Thing " propoſed, or coming to any one Reſolution; and as " yet I have heard nothing mentioned, nor ſo much " as hinted at, for us to do in that Committee, but " what might very probably diminiſh the publick Revenue, " which is a Risk we ought not to run at preſent.

" I am very ſenſible, Sir, of the great Enormities com- " mitted by the Smugglers, eſpecially in thoſe Counties " which are in the Neighbourhood of this City: The " open and the outragious Manner in which they carry " on their Frauds is well known, I believe, to moſt Gen- " tlemen in this Houſe; but it is certain, that that Me- " thod of Smuggling is much more expenſive, more diffi- " cult, and more dangerous than the private Way they " had of carrying on that Practice, before the Laws of " Exciſe were joined to the Laws of the Cuſtoms; and it

" is

" is likewiſe well known, how many Seizures have lately " been made, and how many of thoſe Smugglers have " been quite ruined and undone; this muſt neceſſarily diſ- " courage any new Undertakers in that Way, and will " certainly put an End to the Practice at laſt; for the " Misfortunes of others will at laſt convince moſt People, " that there is nothing to be got by the Trade; and as " ſoon as that Opinion comes to be general, no Man will " dare to engage in it.

" I ſhall not at preſent pretend to determine, what In- " creaſe has been made to the publick Revenue, by ſub- " jecting Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, to the Laws of " Exciſe; but it is certain, that Branch of the Revenue " has been ſince that Time increaſed, and I cannot think " but that there was more Smuggling before than ſince " that Alteration was made; there were not, indeed, ſo " many Seizures made before as there have been made " ſince that Time, nor was Smuggling formerly carried " on in ſo open or ſo violent a Manner, ſo that it has " ſince made a great deal of more Noiſe, and from thence " moſt People conclude falſly, I believe, that Smuggling " has lately increaſed.

" It is very true, Sir, that moſt of thoſe Things, " which are now under the Laws of Exciſe, are not ſo " much followed after as Tea which indeed makes a Dif- " ference as to the Number of Perſons who are thereby " ſubjected to the Exciſe Laws, but as to thoſe who, by " their being Manfacturers, of ſuch other Comodities, are " ſubjected to ſuch Laws, they certainly feel as many In- " conveniences, and have as much Reaſon to complain of " Grievances, as the Dealers in Coffee and Tea can poſ- " ſibly have, and therefore they have as good Reaſon to " apply to Parliament for Relief: Have not the Malſters, " the Brewers, the Soapboilers, and a great many others, " as good a Title to all the Liberties and Privileges of " *Engliſhmen*, as the Dealers in Coffee and Tea, or as a- " ny other Subjects, and the Reaſon for diſtinguiſhing both " from the reſt of their Contrymen is, becauſe the pub- " lick Utility, and the Nature of their Buſineſs make it " abſolutly neceſſary to do ſo: If we then take the Caſe " of the Petitioners into our Conſideration, can we ex- " pect, that all the other ſorts of Traders, who really " are, or imagine themſelves to be in the ſame Circum- " ſtances, will not apply to us for Relief and will it be

" ſtent with the Juſtice of Parliament, not to take their " Caſes under our Conſideration, as well as the Caſe of " the Petitioners: Thus, Sir, ſhall we open a Door for a " great deal of more Buſineſs, than, I believe, any Gen- " tleman thinks we'll have Time to diſpatch in this Se- " ſſion, or in this Parliament.

" In the preſent Caſe, Sir, Gentlemen ought to conſi- " der, that the Duties upon Coffee and Tea are appropri- " ated Duties; that Part of the Revenue, or at leaſt a " great Part of it, is appropriated to the Payment of " our publick Debts; and therefore before we attempt " any Alteration, as to the Method of collecting it, or " any Thing that may poſſibly diminiſh it, we ought to " have the Conſent of thoſe who are intereſted therein, " and in Caſe of a Diminution we ought to be well aſſu- " red of Means to make it up in another Way. I have " always had, and ſhall always have, as great a Regard to " the Intereſt of the Subject, as any Member of this " Houſe, and I do not doubt, but the Hon. Gentleman " who ſpoke laſt has the ſame; but I never could think, " that the taking Care of the Subject, and taking Care of " the publick Revenue, were diſtinct Conſiderations; " they are certainly the ſame, and in all our Deliberati- " ons in this Houſe we ought to have a Regard to both. " I agree, that ſomething may, ſomething ought to be " done, for putting an immediate Stop to the preſent " Practice of Smuggling; but I think it more conſiſtent " with the Wiſdom of Parliament, not to enter upon ſo " copious a Field, at the very Cloſe of a Parliament, and " therefore, as one that wiſhes well to the Subject, as a " Member of this Houſe, and as an honeſt Man, I ſhall " now give my Vote for ordering the Petition to lie upon " the Table.

Mr. P———ey's *Speech.*

W——*m P*———*y* Eſq; " Sir, I " find that all the Gentlemen who " oppoſed the Motion now in your " Hand, pretend to be of Opinion,

" that this is not a proper Time for going into the Com- " mittee propoſed. This, Sir, was, I remember, the " chief Argument made uſe of in laſt Seſſion of Parlia- " ment againſt taking this Petition into our Conſideration: " Then, indeed, they had another Objection; they pre- " tended, that the Petition then preſented to us, was " ſigned but by a few of the Dealers in that Commodity;

" but

" but this Objection being now entirely removed by the " Gentleman who preſented the Petition, they are obli- " ged to have Recourſe to the other Objection, which " they then made Uſe of. In laſt Seſſion, they told us, " this Seſſion is near an End, we have not Time now to " enter into the Conſideration of the Matters complained " of in the Petition, but next Seſſion it ſhall be done: Now " we are in the next Seſſion, and in the Beginning of the " Seſſion too, they cannot tell us the Seſſion is near an " End, but they ſay, this Seſſion will be but a ſhort Seſ- " ſion, and as it is now ſo near the Cloſe of a Parlia- " ment, we cannot now enter into the Conſideration of " this Affair, but it ſhall be done next Parliament? What " arrant Trifling is this, Sir? Can Gentlemen expect, that " this Houſe will be treated in ſuch a Manner? Who is " the Gentleman can promiſe, that this will be done, or " what may be done next Parliament? Can he who fan- " cies himſelf the greateſt Man amongſt us be ſure of ha- " ving a Seat in next Parliament? Or, if he has, can he " be ſure that his Power and Sway will be the ſame? But " why, Sir, ſhould this be but a ſhort Seſſion? There is " no Neceſſity, that I know of, for putting an End to the " Seſſion ſo ſoon: If there is, why did they not call us " ſooner? Thoſe in the Adminiſtration have the ſole advi- " ſing of his Majeſty, and it lies wholly in his Breaſt " when to call us together, as well as when to put an End " to the Seſſion: Shall our Trade then lie expoſed to Fraud " and Smuggling; ſhall our Fellow-ſubjects continue to " groan under Loads of Oppreſſion, only becauſe they are " reſolved, that this Seſſion ſhall be but a ſhort one?

" The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſeemed to " think, that this Petition was preſented with a View on- " ly, as he ſaid, to revive the Clamours, and renew the " Diſturbances that were laſt Year without Doors: This, " Sir, Iam ſurprized at; ſhall our oppreſſed Countrymen " be accuſed of having a Deſign to raiſe Diſturbances, " when they complain to Parliament of the Grievances " they labour under? Shall thoſe who ſue to us in the " moſt humble Manner, and pray that we would " take their Caſe into Conſideration, and give them " ſome Relief, if it be poſſible; ſhall ſuch, I ſay, be " deemed ſeditious? No, Sir, they cannot be ſo much " as ſuſpected of having any ſuch Deſign; but if

" the

" the preſent Motion be rejected, if the humble Requeſt " of the Petitioners be deny'd, it will, and it ought to " revive thoſe Clamours, and renew thoſe Diſturbances " which were laſt Year moſt juſtly raiſed over the whole " Kingdom, by a moſt wicked Scheme which was propo- " ſed in this Houſe; the Nation will from thence moſt " juſtly conclude, that the Scheme then ſet on Foot, is " not yet laid aſide; they will have Reaſon to fear that " an Hon. Gentleman may perhaps be able to perſuade " Gentlmen at the Beginning of a Seven Years Parlia- " ment, to agree to that wicked Scheme, which he could " not perſuade them to agree to, immediately before a " new Election: If our Fellow-ſubjects were entirely re- " lieved from the Oppreſſion of Exciſe Laws, it might " not perhaps be ſo eaſy to ſaddle us with them again, but " the Gentleman is reſolved to preſerve this as a Neſt- " egg, as a Foundation to build on, whenſoever he has a " Mind to take up again his favourite Scheme.

" Gentlemen ſeem to be in a Fright, as if the publick " Revenue were to be diminiſhed or taken away, but I " am convinced their Fears are groundleſs; there never " was, I believe, any ſuch thing intended: All that is de- " ſired by the preſent Motion is, that we would go into " a Committee, that we would take the Affair once ſeri- " ouſly into our Conſideration, in order to ſee, if any " thing can be done more effectually to ſecure the pub- " lick Revenue than it is at preſent, and at the ſame Time " to grant ſome Relief to thoſe who petition for it, and " have a Right to expect it from Parliament: This, Sir, " will be an Honour to this Parliament, it will give us a " Title to return to our Conſtituents with ſome Confi- " dence; and I can ſee no Reaſon why we ſhould leave to " any future Parliament the Honour of doing a Work " which will be of ſuch ſignal Service to their Country " and to their Fellow-ſubjects.

" The Grievance now complained of was, without " doubt, the Foundation of that wicked Scheme which " we had laſt Year before us, and I am convinced, that " no Gentleman who had the Honour of oppoſing that " Scheme, will agree to the rejecting of the preſent Mo- " tion, otherwiſe the Houſe muſt be much changed from " what it was at the Time when an Hon. Gentleman, on " ſeeing the Minority daily increaſe, and the Majority " languiſh and ſicken away, was, at laſt, forced, almoſt

" with

" with Tears in his Eyes, to give up his favourite Child,
" the Child of whom he ſeemed to have a moſt extraor-
" dinary Opinion when he ſaid, that Gentlemen who en-
" vied him other Things, would ſome Day or other en-
" vy him the Honour of that Project; and I am perſwad-
" ed, he ſtill entertains the ſame good Opinion of it, and
" waits only for a proper Opportunity to renew it, for
" which Reaſon he is unwilling that we ſhould go into a
" Committee as is now propoſed, leſt in that Committee
" we ſhould ſap all the Foundations upon which any fu-
" ture Projects for a further Extenſion of the Exciſe
" Laws may be erected."

Mr. C———r of the E———r,

" Sir, If I were to follow the Gen- *Sir* R—t W—le's
" tleman who ſpoke laſt in all he *Speech.*
" has ſaid, I muſt entirely neglect the
" Queſtion now before us; but of late it has become ſo
" faſhionable for Gentlemen to run away from the Queſti-
" on, and ſay every thing their Fancies ſuggeſt to them,
" that it is impoſſible to give any Anſwer to what they
" ſay, and at the ſame Time to keep to the Order of
" Debate. I cannot comprehend, Sir, how I come to be
" any way perſonally concerned in the preſent Queſtion,
" and yet moſt of what the Gentleman ſaid ſeemed in a
" particular Manner to be directed at me, which indeed
" is a Subject I always ſpeak to with the greateſt Un-
" willingneſs, and a Subject I am ſure that is very little
" worthy the Attention of this Houſe, nor ought the
" Time of the Houſe to be taken up with any thing re-
" lating to it.

" As to thoſe Clamours which were lately, or have at
" any other Time been raiſed without Doors, I know
" very well, Sir, that great Art has been uſed, all the
" Means that human Induſtry was capable of have been
" employed, to raiſe Clamours againſt me in all Parts
" of the Kingdom; but it is my Happineſs, that, after
" ten Years Endeavours for that Purpoſe, no Objection
" could ever yet be made to my Conduct, except what
" proceeded from ſomething I had ſaid, or ſomething I
" had propoſed or moved for in this Houſe; and I am
" ſure I am not conſcious to myſelf that I ever propoſed
" any thing in this Houſe but what I thought conſiſtent
" with my Duty, as a Member of this Houſe, as a good
" Subject, and as a Servant to the Crown; and in ſuch

Caſe

" Caſe, Gentlemen may talk of the Privileges of Parliament, and of the Freedom of Debate, in this Houſe, but if what a Man ſays is to be miſrepreſented, and Clamours raiſed againſt him without Doors, for what he honeſtly and fairly propoſes, or gives as his Opinion in this Houſe, I muſt leave to the Houſe to judge, what their Privileges may in Time come to.

" And, Sir, as to the wicked Scheme, as the Gentleman was pleaſed to call it, which, as he would perſuade Gentlemen, is not yet laid aſide, I, for my own Part, can aſſure this Houſe, that I am not ſo mad as ever again to engage in any thing that looks like an Exciſe, tho' in my own private Opinion I ſtill think, it was a Scheme that would have tended very much to the Intereſt of the Nation in general; and I am convinced, that all the Clamours without Doors, and a great Part of the Oppoſition it met with every where, was founded upon artful Falſhood and Miſrepreſentation, and upon Inſinuations and Suggeſtions, that ſuch Things were intended as had never entered into the Thoughts of any Man I am acquainted with.

" I will now try, Sir, if I may be excuſed, to ſpeak a few Words to the Queſtion at preſent before us, but muſt firſt take Notice, that I do not remember any Promiſe made laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that the Petition then preſented, and now again before us, ſhould be taken into Conſideration in this Seſſion; nor do I know any Perſon that could make ſuch a Promiſe, or that can now ſay, that it ſhall be conſidered of next Seſſion; if the Gentleman means me, I am ſure I never made any ſuch Promiſe either in laſt Seſſion, or in this; but I believe any Gentleman may ſay, that the next Parliament may, if they pleaſe, take the Affair now before us into their Conſideration, and I think it is an Affair of ſuch Conſequence, that it will be more proper to enter upon the Conſideration of it in the Beginning of a new Parliament, than at the very Cloſe of an old one.

" It has been pretended, that the Alteration made ſome Years ago, as to the Method of collecting the Duties on Tea, has not prevented the Running of that Commodity, nor increaſed the publick Revenue, in Proportion to the Increaſe of the Conſumption; and to prove this, Gentlemen have been pleaſed to make Computations,

" but

" but, as has been before obſerved, they took a very un-
" fair Method in making their Computations. As to the
" Running of Tea, the Alteration made has not indeed
" entirely prevented it, but I am very ſure it has made
" Running a great deal more expenſive and dangerous,
" and therefore one may, I think, with a great deal of
" Probability conclude, that no ſuch large Quantities of
" Tea have been run ſince that Alteration was made, as
" there were before that Time; or at leaſt it may be ſaid,
" that as all ſorts of Teas are now ſold much cheaper
" abroad than they were formerly, and as our Smugglers
" are become more cunning, and more bold and deſpe-
" rate, a great deal more of that Commodity would have
" been run in upon us, if that Alteration, as to the Me-
" thod of collecting the Duty had not been ſeaſonably
" made.

" Now, Sir, as to the Increaſe of the publick Reve-
" nues, if Gentlemen will but take that Branch of the
" Revenue at a Medium for ſeven Years before, and at
" a Medium for ſeven Years after the Alteration was
" made, I believe it will be found to have been a grow-
" ing Revenue from that Time 'till the Year 1729, when
" indeed it began to decreaſe; but that was not owing to
" the new Arts found out by the Smugglers, but to the
" Increaſe of their Profits by Smuggling; for in that
" Year the *Dutch* had four Ships at *China*, and the *French*
" had four more, by which they imported ſo great Quan-
" tities of Tea, and were obliged to ſell it ſo cheap, that
" they not only ſupplied thoſe Places we formerly uſed
" to ſupply, but great Quantities of it were run in upon
" us, becauſe the Increaſe of the Difference between the
" Price of that Commodity Abroad and the Price here,
" conſiderably increaſed the Profits to be got by Running,
" which made the old Smugglers run greater Risks, and
" engaged a great many new Adventurers in that pernici-
" ous Trade; and this, Sir, is the true Cauſe why that
" Branch of our publick Revenue began then to decreaſe;
" but if the former Method of collecting that Duty had
" been then in Uſe, it would have decreaſed much more
" conſiderably; nay, I do not know but it might have
" almoſt entirely vaniſhed.

" There is, Sir, another Miſtake which Gentlemen
" have fallen into; they have, as to the Produce of this
" Branch of the Revenue for laſt Year, forgot to make

" any Allowances for the large Quantities that are now in " the Ware-houſes of the *Eaſt-India* Company, which " muſt all pay Duty before it can be removed from thoſe " Ware-houſes, in order to be ſold for home Conſumpti- " on; ſo that to pick out any one Year for determining " the Amount of that Part of the publick Revenue, is a " very fallacious Way of computing, becauſe it intirely " depends upon the Sales which the *Eaſt-India* Company " are pleaſed to make, and not upon the Quantity that " is conſumed within the Kingdom for that Year, and yet " Gentlemen have been ſo candid, as to pick out this laſt " Year, when the Produce was leſs than it has been in a- " ny one Year ſince the Alteration was made, in order to " compare it with the Year immediately preceding the " Alteration, when the Produce was higher than it had " ever been before; and for this plain Reaſon, becauſe, " when that Alteration began to be talked of, every body " imagined, that it would inhance the Price of Tea, and " therefore moſt private Families laid in great Stocks of " Tea, before the Alteration took Place.

" When Gentlemen talk, Sir, of going into Committees " to conſider of lowering, or taking the Duties off of any " Commodity, they do not ſurely reflect, that it would " be entering into a very large Field, it would be enter- " ing into an Affair which would require the moſt " ſerious and the moſt mature Conſideration; there " are many other Duties which ought to be lowered or " taken off, if it were poſſible; and if we were to go in- " to ſuch a Committee, I do not know but it might be " thought more reaſonable by many Gentlemen, to take " off the Duty on Soap and Candles, than to take off, or " even to lower the Duty now payable upon Coffee and " Tea; but theſe are Conſiderations which I cannot think " proper to be entered upon in the very laſt Seſſion of a " Parliament, and therefore I muſt be againſt the preſent " Motion, whatever Uſe may be made of putting a Ne- " gative upon it: The rejecting of it may perhaps be " made Uſe of by ſome Gentlemen to raiſe new Clamours, " and to increaſe the Number of Cockades, with the " fine Motto of *Liberty, Property, and no Exciſe*; " but whatever Hopes may be conceived from ſuch low " Artifices, I entertain no Fears about them, nor ſhall " they ever deter me from declaring my Sentiments free- " ly upon any Subject that comes before this Houſe."

Mr. *S*—*r*

Mr. S———r *then ſtood up, and ſpoke to Order, that it was none of his Buſineſs to appear of either Side of the Queſtion; but it was his Duty to acquaint Gentlemen when they were any Way diſorderly; and that there was nothing more irregular, than for Gentlemen to be perſonal in their Debates, or to mention any thing that had been ſaid by any Gentleman in a former Seſſion of Parliament, or even on the Day immediately preceding. Then* W———m P———ey *Eſq; ſtood up again, and ſaid, That it was certain, there was nothing more irregular, than for Gentlemen to be perſonal in their Debates, or to mention any thing that had been ſaid by any particular Gentleman in a former Debate; but if he was meant, he could not think he had been guilty of any of theſe Irregularities: He had ſaid nothing but what related ſome Way to the Queſtion in Hand, or in Anſwer to what had been ſaid by ſome of the Gentlemen who ſpoke before him. That he had been no way perſonal, nor had he pretended to mention what had been ſaid in the former Seſſion by any particular Gentleman.* " But, Sir, " (ſays he) now I am up, I'll juſt mention one Thing, " with the Indulgence of the Houſe, which the Hon. " Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſeems to miſtake; he ſeem- " ed to me to talk as if Gentlemen meant to take off " the Duty on Tea: No Body, I believe, Sir, has ſpoke " of taking off that Duty; but if the Duty be too high, " or laid on in a wrong Manner, if we do go into a " Committee on that Affair, I doubt not but that ſome- " thing may be propoſed for ſecuring the Duty to the " Publick in a more effectual Manner than it is at pre- " ſent; and for levying it in a Way which may be more " convenient and agreeable to the Subject. We may re- " member, Sir, what was the Caſe of the Duty upon " Pepper; that Duty was found by Experience to be " too high; it was lowered, and even by the lowering " of it, the Revenue came to be a conſiderable Gainer. " This may be found to be the Caſe, with reſpect to Tea, " but this we cannot judge of 'till we go into a Committee " upon it, and have all Papers and Accounts proper for " our Inſtruction before us.

Mr. S———r to Order.

Mr. P———ey again.

Sir J----n B----d's Speech.

Sir *J——n B——d.* " Sir, the " Hon. Gentleman over the Way " has taken up a great deal of your " Time in endeavouring to prove " by Argument the contrary of what is known to be true " in Fact He granted, indeed, that the ſubjecting of " Tea to the Laws of Exciſe has not entirely prevented " the Running of that Commodity; but then he ſaid that " if it had not been ſubjected to the Laws of Exciſe, much " greater Quantities would have been run in upon us than " there have been of late Years, becauſe of the great Dif- " ference that there has lately been in the Price of Tea " abroad, and the Price of it in this Kingdom: Now, Sir, " this is a Fact which I cannot eaſily admit; I cannot be- " lieve there is now, or has lately been, ſo great a differ- " ence between the Price of Tea in foreign Parts, and the " Price it is ſold for at our *Eaſt-India* Sales; for it is cer- " tain, that our *Eaſt-India* Company muſt, and ought to " regulate their Price, according to the Price it bears in fo- " reign Markets: They certainly buy it as cheap in *China* " as any other Company can do, and it coſts them no more " to bring it home, therefore they may, and ought to ſell " as cheap as any other Company does, otherwiſe they " cannot pretend to ſell any of their Tea in a foreign " Market; and it is to be hoped, they do not make Uſe " of their excluſive Privilege, ſo as to lay a Tax upon this " Nation, by making us pay dearer for their Tea, than " we can purchaſe it from others: This indeed would give " an Encouragement to Smuggling, but this would be ow- " ing entirely to their making a bad Uſe of their exclu- " ſive Charter, by graſping at a greater Profit upon the " Sale of their Tea than they ought to expect: for this Rea- " ſon it is to be preſumed, that in the Year 1729, when the " Price of this Commodity fell ſo much abroad, it fell a " great deal likewiſe at our *Eaſt-India* Sale here, and there- " fore that Difference, which the Gentleman built ſo much " on, cannot be the real Cauſe of the Decreaſe of that Branch " of our Revenue ſince that Time; but this is a Fact which " we ought to enquire into, and this, Sir, is, in my O- " pinion a ſtrong Reaſon for our going into the Commit- " tee I have propoſed.

" 'Tis

" 'Tis true, Sir, the Laws of Exciſe do not in their own " Nature contribute any thing to the Encouragemet of Run- " ning, this is what no Gentleman has aſſerted, but I am " convinced, they have contributed nothing to the prevent- " ing of Running; and I am ſure, if it does not appear, " that they have contributed very remarkably to the pre- " venting of that infamous Practice, we ought not to leave " ſuch a Number of our Fellow-ſubjects, even for the Space " of one Year, under the Burden of ſuch oppreſſive Laws, " otherwiſe it cannot be ſaid, that we have that Regard to " the Eaſe and the Happineſs of the People, which a *Bri-* " *tiſh* Parliament ought to have, and which I hope they al- " ways will have.

" The Gentleman found Fault with the Computations " that have been made, but let him make his Computations " what Way he will, I believe, it will be found, that the " Increaſe of the publick Revenue has bore no Proportion to " the Increaſe of the Conſumption, and this laſt Increaſe, " which muſt be acknowleged by every Man, is a good " Reaſon, why the Rule which the Gentleman propoſes " for diſcovering, whether the Revenue has been a Gainer " by ſubjecting Tea and Coffee to the Laws of Exciſe, ought " not to be obſerved; for if the Conſumption gradually in- " creaſed for ſeven Years before and ſeven Years after the " Alteration was made, as to the Method of collecting the " Duty on thoſe Comodities, the Medium for the ſeven " Years after muſt be much higher than the Medium for " the ſeven Years before, and yet the Increaſe of the publick " Revenue cannot be ſaid to be owing to the Laws of Exciſe, " but to the Increaſe of the Conſumption.

" As to the great Quantities of Tea now in the Ware- " houſes of the *Eaſt-India* Company, and the large Quanti- " ties which, it is pretended, were bought up juſt before " the Alteration took Place, it is certain that the Company " generally have large Quantities in their Warehouſes, " and ſell them off according to the Demand, which, as to " our home Conſumption, muſt be pretty near equal " one Year with another; ſo that if they have greater " Quantities now than uſual, it muſt be becauſe of the " little Demand there is for their Tea at foreign Markets; " when there comes any ſuch Demand, they will, I ſuppoſe, " ſell off what Tea they have upon their Hands; but what-

" ever

" ever is ſold for that Purpoſe, pays no Duty, and therefore " it cannot be ſaid, that the Quantities they have upon " their Hands muſt all pay the Duty, or that a Variation " in their Sales can ever much alter the Amount of that " Branch of the Revenue: And whether there was any " ſuch Thing as large Quantities of Tea bought up juſt be- " fore the Alteration took place, is what I ſhall not now pre- " tend to determine; but if we go into a Committee on this " Affair, the Accounts of their Sales, and the Accounts of " Tea exported in that Year may be called for, and from " them it will appear, whether large Quantities were bought " up by private Families juſt before the Alteration took " Place; ſo that every Fact the Hon. Gentleman has been " pleaſed to mention is a ſtrong Argument, for our going " into a Committee upon this Affair.

" I, Sir, find no Fault with the Duty on Tea being ſo " high, on the contrary, I wiſh it were higher than it is, " if it were poſſible to collect it, becauſe I look upon it " as an Article of Luxury, and therefore, if the Duty of " ſome Sorts of Tea that ſhall hereafter be ſeized, were to " be burnt and deſtroyed, I believe it would be much better " for the Nation; and this, Sir, is an Anſwer to what an " Hon. Gentleman ſaid ſome time ago, that we ought not " to go into a Committee, unleſs we are well aſſured, that " ſome Gentleman has ſomething to propoſe; for tho' I do " not allow his Rule to be good, becauſe, when a Com- " mittee is reſolved on, and proper Papers and Accounts " are called for, Gentlemen may from them find ſomething " very reaſonable to propoſe to the Committee, which " they could not before think of; but in the preſent Caſe, " this Argument is of no Weight, for beſides that which " I have already mentioned I could hint at ſeveral other " Propoſitions which may perhaps be thought reaſonable: " We are certainly in a wrong Method at preſent, with " Reſpect to our Duties upon Tea: It is well known, that " there is a very great Difference in the Prices of different " Sorts of Tea, and yet our Duty is upon all Sorts of Tea " the ſame; Tea of 2 *s. per* Pound pays as much Duty as " Tea of 20 *s.* and therefore, in my Opinion, if the Duty " were laid on *ad Valorem*, neither the publick Revenue, " nor the *Eaſt-India* Company would ſuffer ſo much by

" the

" the large Quantities of low prized Tea, run in upon us " from *Holland* and *Flanders*.

" It is not to be queſtioned, Sir, but that, in Caſes " where the Duty far exceeds the prime Coſt of the Com- " modity, there is a very great Temptation for Smuggling: " A Man has more Profit when he gets two *Cents per Cent.* " upon the Money he lays out, than when he gets but one, " or perhaps but 50 *per Cent.* and this will encourage him to " run a greater Risk, and will engage more Perſons to be- " come Adventurers: Upon this Conſideration it muſt be " granted, that the Lowneſs of the Price of ſome Sorts of " Tea abroad may of late have contributed a little to the " Increaſe of Smuggling; but no Laws, no Severity can, " in ſuch Caſe, prevent the Practice; for where there is an " exceſſive Advantage to be got by a Man's being lucky, " no Risk can prevent his endeavouring to graſp at it, nor " will the Misfortunes of ſome frighten others from be- " coming Adventurers: This is the Nature of Mankind, " and therefore it is vain to imagine, that the joining of " the Laws of Exciſe to the Laws of the Cuſtoms will " prevent the Practice of running Tea, as long as the Ad- " vantage to be got by Running continues to be ſo extraor- " dinary.

" Though every Man who is ſubject to the Laws of " Exciſe is as liable to Hardſhips as another, yet, Sir, " there is a very great Difference between the Exciſe " upon Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, and the Exciſe up- " on any other Commodity. By all our other Exciſes, " except Brandy, there are but a few People, none but " the firſt Manufacturers are, made ſubject to the Laws " of Exciſe, and by moſt of them, there is a very great " Addition made to the publick Revenue; but as to the " Exciſe upon Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, there is lit- " tle or no Advantage got to the Publick by that Me- " thod of collecting that Duty, and yet by that Exciſe " there are more People, I believe, made ſubject to thoſe " oppreſſive Laws than by all the other Exciſes put to- " gether: And, ſurely, when we are to ſubject any of " our Fellow-ſubjects to Hardſhips, or to oppreſſive " Laws, we ought to conſider the Number of People " that are to be ſubjected, and the Benefit which the " Publick reaps thereby, in order to compare the two " together, and from thence judge, whether the Advan-

" tage

" tage got by the Publick bears ſuch a Proportion as may " juſtify the laying ſuch a Number of our Countrymen " under great Inconveniencies: This, Sir, ſhews that the " giving Ear to the juſt Complaints of the Petitioners, " lays us under no Neceſſity of taking the Caſe of any " other Set of Men under our Conſideration.

" As to the Conſent of thoſe who may have an Intereſt " in the Duty upon Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, I believe " we need give ourſelves no Trouble upon that Head; " for as they are certain, that the Parliament will not " allow them to be Sufferers, they will, as ſoon as asked, " readily, I believe, conſent to any Alteration we ſhall " leaſ to make, eſpecially when it is for freeing ſuch " a conſiderable Number of their Fellow-Countrymen " from great Hardſhips; but it will be Time enough to " think of this after we come to the Reſolution of going " into a Committee upon this Affair, and therefore that " Argument can be of no Manner of Weight againſt the " Queſtion now before us.

Mr. C———n's *Speech.*

J———n C———n Eſq; " In " our preſent Situation, Sir, I would " be very far from agreeing to any " Thing that could poſſibly tend to " diminiſh the publick Revenue, but I am certain, the " Revenue can be in no Danger by our agreeing to the " preſent Motion; for when we are in the Committee " propoſed, if any ſuch Thing ſhould be offered, Gen- " tlemen may freely give their Negative to it, notwith- " ſtanding their having given their Conſent for going into " that Committee. I muſt ſay, that, in my Opinion, I " have not heard much Argument made Uſe of by the " Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to oppoſe this Mo- " tion: The Whole of what they have ſaid reſolves, I " think, in this, that the Time is improper, becauſe the " Seſſion is to be but ſhort; ſo that the true Queſtion " now before us is, Shall we allow ſo many of our Fel- " low-ſubjects to labour under what they apprehend to " be a Grievance, without making the leaſt Inquiry into " their Complaints? Or ſhall we ſit three or four Days " longer than ſome Gentlemen intend we ſhould? As this " ſeems to be the only Queſtion at preſent before us, I " think it is eaſy for any Gentleman to determine, which " Side he ought to take; as for my own Part, I ſhall " moſt

" moſt certainly be for going into the Committee moved " for.

Joſeph D——rs Eſq; " I am " ſo far, Sir, from being for the Queſtion now before us, that I " think this Houſe ſhews a great deal " of Good-nature, in allowing the Petition to lie upon " the Table; for, in my Opinion, it ought to be re- " jected. I ſhall, indeed, Sir, readily be for any Thing " that may diſcourage not only the Running, but the Im- " portation of Coffee, Tea or Chocolate, for I wiſh we " would or could be made all to return to the good old " Way of our Anceſtors, in breakfaſting upon good *En-* " *gliſh* Ale and Bread and Cheeſe. Both the Men and " the Women of thoſe Days were, I believe, as ſtrong " and as healthy as they are now, and yet what they " made Uſe of for Breakfaſt, did not carry one Penny of " Money out of the Nation: However, I think we may " find out a much properer Time for enquiring into this " Affair, than the very laſt Seſſion of a Parliament, and " a Seſſion which muſt be taken up in conſidering Things " of much greater Conſequence, not only to this Nation, " but to *Europe* in general.

Mr. D——rs's *Speech.*

" An Hon. Gentleman talked much of a Scheme which " was before us laſt Year, which he was pleaſed to call a " wicked Scheme; but I differ, Sir, ſo far from him, " that I think the Gentlemen concerned in the Admini- " ſtration never did a Thing ſo wrong as the giving up " of that Scheme: I then thought, and I do ſtill think, " that it would have been very much for the Intereſt of " the Nation in general, and I am very ſure that it might " have been carried, if thoſe Gentlemen had not of them- " ſelves let it drop.

The Queſtion was then put for referring the Petition to a Committee of the whole Houſe; and upon a Diviſion, was carried in the Negative, 233 *againſt* 155. *But no Queſtion was put for ordering it to lie upon the Table; ſo that the Petition was entirely dropt.*

On Tueſday, *the 5th of* February, *Sir* John Ruſhout *preſented to the Houſe (according to Order) a Bill to prevent the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing, which was received and read the firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſe-*

cond Time. As this Bill was afterwards paſſed into a Law, and will, if we are not very much miſtaken, do a great deal of Honour to all thoſe who were the Promoters of it, we ſhall hereafter take Occaſion to mention it, and to give our Readers the principal Arguments that were made uſe of, both for and againſt it.

Next Day, viz. *on* Wedneſday, *the 6th of* February, *the Houſe (according to Order) reſolved it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider further of the Supply granted to his Majeſty, and the proper Eſtimates being referred to that Committee, as ſoon as Sir* Charles Turner *had taken the Chair.*

Mr. A———ws's *Speech and Motion, as to the Army.*

T———de A———ws's Eſq; ſtood up and ſpoke to the Effect as follows: " Sir, by the Imployment I " have the Honour to be in, it natu- " rally falls within my Province, to " take Notice of the Eſtimates which have been laid be- " fore us, relating to the Charge of the Guards, Garri- " ſons, and other his Majeſty's Land-Forces in *Great- " Britain*, in the Plantations, and in *Minorca* and *Gibral- " tar*, for the Year enſuing: By theſe Eſtimates Gentle- " men will find, that the Charge for next Year does but " very little exceed that for laſt Year, and therefore, " conſidering the preſent State of Affairs in *Europe*, " which muſt be known to every Gentleman in this Houſe, " I think it would be but miſpending the Time of the " Committee, to ſay any Thing with Relation to the " Queſtion I have now in my Hand to move to you.

" The Difference between the Situation this Nation is " in now, and the Situation it was in laſt Year, ſufficient- " ly juſtifies the ſmall Addition that is propoſed to be " made to our Land-forces; the Addition propoſed is " no more than 1800 Men, and even this Addition is " propoſed to be made in the eaſieſt and leaſt expen- " ſive Way: We have now three Regiments at *Gibral- " tar*, which have always hitherto been placed upon " the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment, becauſe, though they were " ſent there upon an Emergency, it was never before " thought neceſſary to continue them there; but now " that there is a War broke out in *Europe*, it cannot " be thought ſafe to recall them, and therefore in their " Place, it is propoſed to add 1800 Men to the Regi- " ments

" ments we have now at home, and to place them for " the future upon the Eſtabliſhment for *Minorca* and " *Gibraltar:* This, in my Opinion, is ſo reaſonable, and " ſo neceſſary a Demand, that I ſhall give the Commit- " tee no further Trouble, but beg Leave to move, That " the Number of effective Men to be provided for " Guards and Garriſons in *Great-Britain*, and for *Guern-* " *ſey* and *Jerſey*, for the Year 1734, be (including 1815 " Invalids, and 555, which the ſix independent Compa- " nies conſiſt of, for the Service of the *Highlands*) 17,704 " Men, Commiſſion and Non-commiſſion Officers inclu- " ded.

Upon this Motion there aroſe a Debate, in which there were ſeveral excellent Speeches made on both Sides of the Queſtion, ſome of which were to the Effect as follows, viz.

Sir *W*——*m W*——*m.* " I " do not ſtand up, Sir, to oppoſe the " Motion made by the Hon. Gentle- " man over the Way, for as the Mo- " tion ſtands, the Number of Forces propoſed to be kept " up for next Year is, I find, no greater than that which " was kept up for laſt Year, and, according to the pre- " ſent Situation, I do believe the keeping up of the ſame " Number of Forces will not be thought very extrava- " gant; but as by what the Gentleman was pleaſed to " ſay, there ſeems to be an Augmentation deſigned; I " ſhall therefore beg Leave to propoſe an Amendment to " his Queſtion. However, I muſt firſt take Notice, that " as to our own particular Situation, it is a very difficult " Matter to ſay what it is at preſent, for, as no Infor " mation, relating to that Queſtion, has been given to " the Houſe, as all Steps taken by Gentlemen, to get a " little Light into that Affair, have been ſtopt, and the " very attempting to get a little Information has been re- " flected on as diſreſpectful to his Majeſty; I am ſure " there is no Gentleman who hears me can ſay, that, as " a Member of this Houſe, he knows as much of our " preſent Situation as may juſtify his conſenting to the " laying of a new Load upon the People he repre- " ſents.

Sir W——m W----m's *Speech.*

" There is, Sir, no Gentleman in this Houſe who can " agree to any Demand that comes from the Crown more " chearfully than I ſhall, when I ſee any Reaſon or Neceſſity " for ſuch a Demand; but when any Augmentation of our " Forces, either by Sea or Land, is demanded, when any " additional Load is deſired to be laid upon the People, " while I have the Honour to be one of the Repreſentatives " of the People, I ſhall always expect to have ſufficient " Reaſons ſhewn to me, before I give my Conſent for " complying with any ſuch Demand, and therefore, upon " every ſuch Occaſion, I think, a full Information ought " to be given as to the Situation of our Affairs, that we " may from thence judge, whether we ought to conſent " to what is propoſed: Nay, though no Augmentation had " been asked, if nothing more were to be asked, but to " keep up for next Year the ſame Number that was kept " up laſt Year, yet, as it is a heavy Charge upon the Peo- " ple, and cannot ſurely be always neceſſary, the Conſent " of Parliament ought not to be expected, without giving " us ſome good Reaſons for ſo doing

" For this Reaſon, I hope, Sir, that ſome Gentleman " who can inform us, will riſe up and let us know ſome- " thing of our preſent Circumſtances: It is high time we " ſhould know not only our preſent Situation, but like- " wiſe what Share we are to take, or if we are to take " any in the War now begun in *Europe*: It is chiefly with " this View that I am to Offer an Amendment to the " Queſtion; my principal Deſign in it is, that ſome Gen- " tleman may riſe up, and give me ſome Argument, af- " ford me ſome Excuſe, for my conſenting to lay a new " Load upon a People whom I know to be already moſt " heavily loaded. I know, Sir, we are in a Committee, " and that therefore I may be indulged in ſpeaking more " than once, for which Reaſon I ſhall now add no more " but only move, that the Words, *and including the three* " *Regiments of* Tirrawley, Grove *and* Kirk, may be added " by way of Amendment to the Queſtion.

Mr. P———n's *Speech.*

H———y *P*———*m* Eſq; " My " Opinion, Sir, is the ſame with that " of the Hon. Gentleman who made " you this Motion; the Augmenta- " tion propoſed is, I think, ſo very ſmall, the Manner " of

" of doing it ſo eaſy, and ſo little expenſive, and the " Neceſſity for doing it ſo evident and apparent, that I " did not expect that either I or any Gentleman elſe " ſhould have been under a Neceſſity of ſtanding up to " ſay any Thing in Support of the Motion. The Hon. " Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has propoſed an Amend- " ment, and wants much, it ſeems, to be informed of " our preſent Situation, and hopes that ſome Gentleman " will ſtand up and ſatisfy him: I do not take upon me " to ſpeak as a Perſon any way concerned in the Admi- " niſtration, I ſpeak only as a Member of this Houſe, " and, as ſuch, I want no further Information; the " Lights I have, and which every Gentleman in this " Houſe muſt know, are ſufficient to enable me to " give my Vote in the preſent Queſtion: If other Gen- " tlemen, whoſe Curioſity may be greater than mine, " want to know more than they yet know, I am A- " fraid they will return from the Houſe no wiſer in " that Reſpect, than when they came to it; for Gen- " tlemen are not obliged to ſay more than what is " neceſſary for their preſent Argument, nor are they " bound, upon every Occaſion, to ſatisfy the private Cu- " rioſity of other Men.

" Every Gentleman, Sir, muſt know the preſent Circum- " ſtances of Affairs in *Europe*, and from that Conſideration a- " lone he muſt ſee the Neceſſity of the Augmentation propo- " ſed: The three Regiments which are now at *Gibraltar*, " have been 'till now, kept upon the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſhment, " becauſe it was not expected, that we would have been o- " bliged to have continued them there; but now that there " is a War broke out in *Europe*, now that our Neigh- " bours have all great Armies in the Field, and great " Fleets at Sea, would any Man think it wiſe or pru- " dent in us, to diminiſh the Strength of thar Place by re- " calling thoſe three Regiments? Or can any Gentle- " man in this Houſe think that a leſs Number of regular " Troops at home is neceſſary now in the Time of War, " than what was laſt Year, in the Time of Peace, thought " neceſſary for the Defence of his Majeſty's Perſon and " Government? Surely no Gentleman in this Houſe can " think ſo, and therefore I cannot ſee how any Gentle- " man in this Houſe can diſagree with the Queſtion now

" before

" before you; ſince all that is thereby propoſed is but a " ſmall additional Expence of 34 or 35,000 *l.* to the Na- " tion; it is only an Augmentation of our Forces at " home, equal to, and in the Room of thoſe three Re- " giments, which it is now become neceſſary to put upon " a foreign Eſtabliſhment; for after they are once put " upon that Eſtabliſhment, it is certain, they cannot be " called Home, whatever Neceſſity we may have for " them here; and, for all that has been formerly ſaid " by Gentlemen about numerous Standing-armies, I know " very well, that while I ſerved in another Office, we " never were able to make ſuch a Diſpoſition of Quar- " ters, as to have it in our Power to call above three " or four thouſand Men together, upon any Emergen- " cy. For theſe Reaſons, Sir, I cannot agree to the " Amendment propoſed; on the contrary, I never was, " I think, clearer in any one Queſtion I moved in this " Houſe, than I am in that which you now have in your " Hand."

Mr. H——te's *Speech.*

G———ge H———te Eſq; " Sir, as the Situation of Affairs in " *Europe* is very much altered ſince " laſt Year, ſo my Opinion, with re- " ſpect to our Army, is greatly changed. I was, 'tis true, " laſt Year againſt keeping up ſuch a Number of regular " Troops, as the Majority of this Houſe were in laſt " Seſſion of Parliament pleaſed to agree to; but the Rea- " ſons which then made me vote againſt the Number pro- " poſed, ſeem to be good Reaſons for agreeing to what is " now propoſed. We were then in a State of perfect " Tranquillity, both at home and abroad; but now the " Scene is changed, and we are in great Danger of being " involved in that War which is already broke forth: " Do not we ſee the King of *France*, who, for ſome " Years, has been in a State of Inaction, and ſeemed to " mind nothing but his Pleaſures and Diverſions, do we " not ſee, I ſay, that young Monarch now applying him- " ſelf, with great Application, to publick Buſineſs, and fol- " lowing the Foot-ſteps of his ambitious Predeceſſor? " Do not we ſee, that he, by his Armies, in Conjunction " with thoſe of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, has, in a very ſhort " Time over-run a great Part of *Italy*: This, Sir, " has given the Alarm to all the Princes of *Europe*,

" and

" and certainly ought to give us ſome ſort of Alarm " likewiſe; we are, perhaps, amongſt the moſt remote " from Danger, but it may reach us at laſt, and in ſuch " Circumſtances, I ſhould think it very unwiſe in us not " to be upon our Guard, for which Reaſon I cannot but " agree to a Demand, which in itſelf I think ſo modeſt " and ſo reaſonable; and I wiſh that the preſent Queſtion " had been agreed to without any Oppoſition or Debate, " in order to convince the whole World, that there is a " good Harmony ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and his " Parliament.

W————m S———n Eſq; " Sir, " notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by the two Hon. Gentlemen who ſpoke laſt, I am of the ſame Opi- " nion with my Hon. Friend who moved for an Amend- " ment to the Queſtion, for unleſs we are to engage, " unleſs we are to have ſome Share in the preſent War, I " can ſee no Neceſſity, nor indeed any Reaſon, for the " Augmentation propoſed; becauſe I am very well aſſur- " ed, none of the Powers engaged in War will attack us, " if we have a Mind to ſtand neutral; and if his Majeſty " were reſolved to take any Share in the War, or even " to give the leaſt Aſſiſtance to either of the Parts en- " gaged, he would certainly have communicated his Re- " ſolutions to his Parliament: Surely thoſe Gentlemen " who have always thought, at leaſt of late Years, that " an Army of 18,000 Men is neceſſary in Times of Peace, " to ſupport his Majeſty's Government, can never think, " that the Addition of 1800 will enable him to take any " Share in the War, or to give Aſſiſtance to any of his " Allies; from hence I muſt conclude, that his Majeſty " is not to take any Share in the War, ſo that the Small- " neſs of the Augmentation demanded, which they make " uſe of as an Argument for prevailing with us to agree " to it, is with me a very ſtrong Argument for refuſing " to give my Conſent.

Mr. W———m S——n's Speech.

" But, Sir, the chief Argument with me for being a- " gainſt the preſent Queſtion is, that I am afraid leſt the " Number of Forces kept up laſt Year ſhould come to " be thought always neceſſary to be kept up, even in the " Times of the moſt profound Peace and Tranquillity, " and indeed the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt but one ſeem- " ed to inſinuate as much, ſo that fromhence forth we

" may

" may reckon an Army of 18,000 Men as a Part of our " Conſtitution; and even this Army it ſeems is always to " be augmented whenever any little Quarrel happens be- " tween any two of our Neighbours, and that whether " we are to have any Share in the Quarrel or not: This " is the principal Reaſon, Sir, why I cannot agree to the " Queſtion, as it now ſtands, and therefore I ſhall be for " the Amendment propoſed."

Mr. P——ey's *Speech.*

W——m P——ey Eſq; " Sir, the Hon. Gentleman who mo- " ved the Queſtion did extreamly well " in opening and explaining it to the " Committee, for it is in itſelf ſo dark and intricate, that " without the Explanation he was pleaſed to give us, I " believe there are very few Gentlemen in the Houſe " who would have underſtood it, or could have imagined, " that a large Augmentation was thereby meant to be " made to our Land Forces in *Great-Britain:* By the " Words of the Queſtion no greater Number of Land For- " ces than what was voted laſt Year appears to be de- " manded, yet when it comes to be explained, we find " that there is a Demand for an Augmentation of about " 2000 Men: Here, Sir, is an Army in Diſguiſe; it real- " ly puts me in mind of Mr. *Bays*'s Army in the Play, for " it would have been an Army *incog.* if the Gentleman " had not been pleaſed to diſcover it.

" An Hon. Gentleman told us, that thoſe three Regi- " ments now at *Gibraltar*, if they ſhould once be put " upon that Eſtabliſhment, could not be called home, " let the Occaſion for them here be never ſo preſſing; " this I cannot admit, I can ſee no Impoſſibility of calling " them home, tho' they ſhould be put upon that Eſtabliſh- " ment; but, granting there were, have we not 12,000 " Men in *Ireland*, from whence we may call home as " many as we pleaſe, upon any Emergency: Has not " this been done, Sir, in former Times? And did not " the Parliament of *Great-Britain* willingly make up the " Difference of the Pay, and all the other Charges that " attended the Tranſporting of them: Beſides this, can- " not we call for Troops from *Holland*, whenever we " have Occaſion for any ſuch? Has not this likewiſe been " formerly done? We know that the *Dutch* are by Trea- " ties obliged to furniſh us with 10,000 Men, if we ſhould " be attacked by any Power in *Europe*, and that at their own

" own Expence too; tho' I believe, indeed, that we " never had as yet any ſuch Aſſiſtance from them, but " what the Parliament of *Great-Britain* was obliged to pay " for.

" The Gentleman ſpoke likewiſe of the Diſpoſition of " Quarters, and the Difficulty of getting a Number of " Men together, on any Emergency. Sir, I have had " the Honour to ſerve in that Office, as well as the Hon. " Gentleman, and I never knew a Diſpoſition of Quar- " ters ſo made, but that almoſt all the Troops in *Great-* " *Britain* could be got together by regular Marches, " Time enough to oppoſe any Enemy that could come a- " gainſt us, unleſs they ſhould drop from the Clouds; I " cannot comprehend, from whence Gentlemen imagine " that ſuch Troops ſhould be ſent againſt us; Muſt they " not march from their ſeveral Quarters to the Sea-coaſt " of that Country from whence they are to come? Muſt " they not have a Fleet of Ships, to tranſport them, and " a fair Wind to bring them to this Iſland? Will not all " this take up Time, and that enough to give us an Op- " portunity of aſſembling our Forces? This, really, " Sir, to me ſeems to be raiſing Fantaſms in the Air, in " Order to find Pretences for loading the People in *Eng-* " *land* with Taxes.

" The Amendment propoſed was not, I believe, Sir, " meant by the Hon. Gentleman who moved it, ſo much " to be inſiſted on, as to oblige thoſe Gentlemen who de- " ſire us to conſent to this Augmentation, to ſhew us " ſome Reaſon for ſo doing; and with this View I muſt " join with him, and will be for the Amendment, 'till I " hear ſome Reaſon given for the Augmentation; If " thoſe Gentlemen will vouchſafe to ſhew us any Reaſons " for what they ask, and thoſe Reaſons ſhall appear to be " ſufficient, I make no Doubt but that my worthy Friend " will be ready to drop the Amendment he has propo- " ſed; and, 'till ſome Reaſon is offered to us, I think I " have no Occaſion to ſay any thing more upon this Sub- " ject. When they have ſhewn us their Reaſons for ma- " king this Augmentation, I ſhall either agree with them, " or I ſhall endeavour to ſhew why I do not think the " Reaſons they have offered ſufficient.

[*To be continued.*]

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Remarks on the late Elections, *and the* Senſe of the People.

MR. D'Anvers *obſerves in his laſt* Craftſman, *that whenever the* Court-Writers *have the worſt of the Argument, they call for the Aſſiſtance of the* Sæcular Arm; *which is like a Man's challenging another to fight him, and placing one of his Friends behind an Hedge with a Blunderbuſs to ſhoot his Adverſary through the Back in the Midſt of their Engagement.*

The Publick (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) will eaſily recollect ſeveral Inſtances of this new-faſhioned Method of Diſputation, during the Courſe of our political Warfare; but, without troubling Them to look backwards, We have an Example of it now before our Eyes; for theſe *modeſt Scribes* having begun to triumph on their Succeſs in the *late Elections*, and aſſerted very dogmatically that the *Senſe of the Peop'e* had declared itſelf on their Side; We thought it incumbent upon us to examine that Matter; and have, I think, demonſtratively proved the contrary. Nay, our Arguments have had ſo much Force on *theſe Gentlemen* themſelves, that they are manifeſtly ſick of the Enquiry, and endeavour to get rid of it, by roaring out again for Proſecutions. But We ſhall purſue our Deſign, in Contempt of all ſuch mean Arts, and compleat the Explanation of a Subject, which is of the utmoſt Importance to the whole Nation at this Time. Our Laws, our Liberties, our Conſtitution, and the very Being of a free People depend upon it.

I ſhall not however throw away any Remarks on that numerous Fry of Scriblers, who are quartered in moſt of the common Papers; and are very ſcurrilous for no other Reaſon than becauſe They find Themſelves beneath our Notice. Let Them rail on, without Interruption; for I fly at a much nobler Game, and have the Honour to be engaged, at preſent, with *two famous Champions in the ſame Cauſe*, who are not only in the Pay, but the Confidence and Intimacy of their *Patron*. Every Body will immediately perceive that I mean the learned Madam *Oſborne*, and the polite *Francis Walſingham* Eſq; *This illuſtrious*

ſtrious Pair of Writers, to whom I ſhall always pay the greateſt Deference, are pleaſed to be very angry with me for my late Diſcourſes, and even to call me very *hard Names*. As for my *good old Granny*, I am not much ſurprized at Her; becauſe I know *old Women* are apt to be froward, and impatient of Contradiction; eſpecially, when They happen to be in the Wrong. But the *young Squire* is known to be ſo fine and well-bred a Gentleman, that I cannot help wondering at ſome Expreſſions, which have lately fallen from his Pen, without any Provocation; for I will leave the World to judge whether I did not treat him with the utmoſt Decency and Reſpect even in that very Paper, which hath put him into ſo much Wrath. I have obſerved, indeed, that all our *great Men* are grown very tender and touchy of late. Perhaps, ſomething may gall them more than ordinary. If ſo, I can only pity them, and promiſe that whenever I find my ſelf obliged to differ from them in Sentiments, I ſhall always do it in ſuch a Manner as becomes a *private Man* towards his *Superiors*.

This muſt be my Apology for the following Remarks on the *two great Writers* before-mentioned. I ſhall therefore proceed to the Point; and, for the Sake of good Manners, will begin with the *Lady*.

When this Diſpute was firſt ſtarted, the Queſtion was, *on which Side the* Senſe of the People *had declared itſelf at the late Elections*; That is, for the *Court*, or the *Country Party*. Mrs. *Osborne* and her *Confederates* aſcribed it to the *former*, from a Computation of the *Returns*; which would have been proper enough, if the Point in Debate had turn'd upon the *Majority within Doors*; but it is certainly very little to the Purpoſe in our preſent Diſpute, concerning the *Senſe of the People without*. In Order to ſet this Affair in a clear Light, I made a Diſtinction between the *Members for little Boroughs*, and the *Knights of the Shires*; for though our Conſtitution hath given the *former* as good a Right to ſit in Parliament as the *latter*, it does not follow that they are equally *Repreſentatives of the* PEOPLE; or to ſpeak more exactly, the *Senſe of the People* cannot be ſo truly collected from the *Perſons*, whom they chuſe. This Propoſition is ſo evident, that it cannot be denied with any regard to Truth, or common Decency. Will any Man, for Inſtance,

pretend to affirm that We may form as good a Judgment of the *Senſe of the People of* WILTSHIRE, from the Choice of Members for OLD SARUM, and ſeveral other Boroughs in *that County*, as from the Election of *Knights of the Shire?* The ſame Queſtion may be asked, with Reſpect to moſt other Counties, which abouud with *little Boroughs*; eſpecially on the Sea-Coaſts. Mrs. *Osborne* therefore had nothing to do, in this Caſe, but to abuſe the *Freeholders* of *England* in a Lump; which ſhe hath done very liberally, as well as the *Country Gentlemen* and *Clergymen*, with but very little Diſcrimination; for ſhe compliments the *firſt* with the Appellation of GAPING, COUNTRY FELLOWS, *who are almoſt as ignorant of all political Knowledge as the* Beaſts *They ride on; nor are their* ſeveral Leaders, ſays ſhe, *very much above them.* In another Place, They are called *the* MOB, *with oaken Boughs in their Hats, and* NO IDEAS *in their Heads*; and juſt afterwards *a Parcel of ignorant Fellows, drunk with* Pounds, Brandy, *and* old Beer.——What a fine Character hath our *Authoreſs* here drawn of the *Country Gentlemen, Clergymen*, and *Britiſh Freeholders*; and how exactly doth it agree with the late pathetick Addreſſes to Them, from the ſame Quarter, in Favonr of the SALT-TAX and the EXCISE? But of all theſe candid Reflections on the *Freeholders of Great-Britain*, I wonder how Mrs. *Osborne* came to think of charging Them with *Want of* IDEAS; ſince ſhe cannot forget that a *certain old Gentlewoman* of her Acquaintance lies under the ſame Imputation Herſelf; and that her whole Stock of *Ideas*, upon the higheſt Computation, never amounted to above the Number *Fifteen*; though ſhe hath had the Advantage of enlightening her Mind in this *learned Town*, for ſeveral Years, and *improving her natural Underſtanding by* Reading *and* general Converſation; which have rendered Her, according to her own modeſt Account, ſo *agreeable a Companion.*

Having thus proved the Incapacity of all People in the *Country* to judge of Politicks, ſhe draws the following Inference. *'Tis no Wonder therefore that the* gaping Country Fellows *whoſe Minds are a* meer Blank, *or* abſolute void, *ſhould greedily ſwallow all the political Scandal, retailed to Them by their* Jacobite Leaders *from the* Craftſman *and other Papers.*——This is an home Thruſt upon us, and hardly to be parry'd. I ſhall only obſerve that ſince Mrs. *Osborne*

Osborne hath diſcovered ſuch an *abſolute Vacuum* in all *rural Minds*, it ſeems very aſtoniſhing that they ſhould not be as ſuſceptible of thoſe wholeſome Doctrines, which are ſo regularly conveyed to Them by *miniſterial Authority*, as of the *political Scandal retailed to Them in the* Craftſman *and other Papers.*——But to proceed:

If the *Senſe of the People* is to be determined only by *Men of Senſe*, according to Mrs. *Osborne's* identical Way of Reaſoning, I am afraid This will occaſion new Diſputes; for though every Man is apt to be *wiſe in his own Conceit*, very few are ſo in the Opinion of others. I cannot therefore ſee how this Point can be decided, without a *general Scrutiny into the Intellects of the Nation*; which would, I dare ſay, take up more Time than even the *Yorkſhire* SCRUTINY itſelf, and perhaps leave us in the Dark at laſt.

Our *good Mother*, indeed, hath pointed out a Method, which would ſoon put an End to this Diſpute, and may be properly called *a ſhort Way with the* MALECONTENTS; for ſhe hath not only excluded all the *Bumkinly Country Gentlemen*, *Clergy* and *Freeholders* out of her Commonwealth, but likewiſe all *Papiſts*, *Jacobites*, *Tories*, and *Whigs run mad*: That is, all *Whigs* who have not the Grace to diſcover and applaud the excellent Conduct of her *Patron*; ſo that no Perſons ought to be allowed as Judges in this Affair, or to determine the *Senſe of the People*, but *Place-men*, *Penſioners*, *Hopers*, and other Dependents, of what Kind ſoever, on *Men in Power.*

I muſt confeſs This is new Doctrine to me; for I always thought that the Word *People* comprehended every Individual in the whole Kindom, from the higheſt to the loweſt; and though the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature hath thought fit to confine the Election of Parliament Men to the *Freeholders*, *Citizens* and *Burgeſſes*, for the Sake of Convenience and Publick Quiet, I never apprehended that the reſt of the Nation were excluded from all Concern about publick Affairs. There are Multitudes of People, who have very large Properties in the *Funds*, or *other Securities*, which give Them no Right to vote for any *County*, *City* or *Borough*; but will Mrs. *Osborne* pretend to ſay that they have nothing to do in Matters of Government, or that their Sentiments ought not to be regarded? Queen *Elizabeth's* *Miniſter* was of another Opinion, if We may give Credit to the

the *Spectator*, who tells us *that He had all Manner of* Books *and* Ballads *brought to Him, of what Kind ſoever, and took great Notice how they were received by the People; upon which He would, and certainly very well might, judge of their preſent Diſpoſitions, and the moſt proper Way of applying them according to his own Purpoſes.*

Mr. *Rapin* ſeems to be of the ſame Opinion with this *old-faſhioned Miniſter*; for, in his Account of the Reign of *Richard* II. He makes the following Obſervation, which I verily believe He did not intend for a Libel upon the preſent Times.——*For ſome Time*, ſays He, FIVE *or* SIX HUNDRED PERSONS, *who compoſed the* PARLIAMENT, *and* SOME HUNDREDS OF MAGISTRATES *in the Towns and Counties may ſeem to make the Body of the Nation, and the* REST *be reckoned as nothing; but the Time comes when* every ſingle Perſon *muſt be taken into the Account; and then the Number of Theſe, who are in* Places, *is infinitely ſmall in Compariſon of the reſt of the Nation.*

But as Queen *Elizabeth's Miniſter* was a wrongheaded old Fellow, who did not know the World, ſo Mr. *Rapin* was a Man of *Republican Principles*; and therefore both of Them muſt give Way to the more refined Politicks of Mrs. *Osborn* and her *Patron.*

The *good old Gentlewoman* concludes, as ſhe began, with a Sort of Paradox, *that the* VOICE OF THE PEOPLE *is no Mark of the* SENSE OF THE PEOPLE; and as for that old Whig-Maxim, *Vox Populi eſt Vox Dei*, ſhe gives it up intirely for a *falſe, impious, abſurd* and *blaſphemous Poſition.*

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

Mr. Fog's *laſt Journal contains a Letter from* Timothy Scrub Eſq; *an Abridgment of which we ſhall lay before our Readers.*

Friends, Brethren, and Countrymen,

IT is now with ſingular Pleaſure, that I look upon the Diſappointment of *Fog* and the *Craftſman*, who have vainly ſweated for Years paſt, to introduce the romantick and ſtupid Principles of the Ancients among us; but your good Senſe has baffled all their Endeavours, and they have the Mortification to find, that the Number of Converts to publick

publick Spirit, is not equal to that, which Self-Intereſt has drawn off from Patriotiſm———But what Man of cool Reaſon does not perceive, that publick Spirit is the Effect of either Phrenzy or Vanity, or which is the ſame Thing, egregious Folly? —— I allow the People have ever been laviſh in their Encomiums on ſuch Fools, who have been knock'd on the Head, or have ruined their Fortunes for their Country's Service,———they have tranſmitted their Names to Poſterity, with pompous Epithets, and recorded their Sayings and Actions as noble Examples for Imitation;———but does not every Man of Senſe perceive the Reaſon of this?———could any Reward be cheaper? or could they take any Method more effectual to work on the Vanity of weak miſtaken Men, and puſh them on to the moſt imminent Dangers for the Defence of theſe *worthy Paymaſters?* ——— It is plain that this Method of rewarding broken Bones, with *Wind*, had its deſired Effects, and Numbers were fooliſh enough to preſer a *popular Applauſe* to a whole Skin, and the Character of having *clean Hands* to the Advantage of *Peculation*—*Fog* and the *Craftſman* have ſo mean an Opinion of you, Oh! my Countrymen; as to imagine that the Examples of a *Regulus*, a *Scævola*, and other MADMEN, whom they have often quoted, might be prevalent enough to work you up to the Imitation of their Follies; but your Judgment is too ſtrong, your Underſtanding too good, not to perceive that Vanity was the Foundation of this Heroiſm, which they would inculcate, ever attended with ſome Detriment, and very often with the Deſtruction of the Hero———What did *Regulus* get? Why, a Name: And what was he the better? Nothing. Whereas the Man, who inſtead of ſacrificing himſelf for the Publick, makes a Sacrifice of his Country's Intereſt to his own, obtains a ſolid Good, and tho' ſome weak, and ſome diſappointed Men may rail at him, it does not embitter the Pleaſure, which Affluence and the Proſpect of raiſing his Family hourly afford him——Their Invectives will not leſſen the Number of his Dependants, nor their Revilings make him leſs reſpected. No, my Countrymen, *Peculation*, like Virtue, is its own Reward; and Hiſtory proves, that many noble Families, in *France*, *Spain*, &c. at this Day adorned with ſhining Titles, poſſeſſed of princely Fortunes, might have continued in Obſcurity, had not the prudent *Peculation* of their Founders reſcu'd 'em from Contempt

Contempt——The Malice of their Oppoſers is bury'd with them, but the Advantage of their Prudence, ſurvives to their Families——Who now reproaches any of the Deſcendants or Relations of a *Richlieu*, a *Louvois*, a *Mazarine*, an *Olivarez*, &c. and who is not ſtruck with the Splendor of their high Titles and Appearances?

We have among us an old Saying, that, who ſerves the Publick, ſerves Nobody: Is it not then a Folly to forego our own Intereſt, to neglect the Opportunity of building up a noble Houſe, of introducing our Children into the State, by making them Hereditary Senators, of having it in our Power to raiſe our Friends and Kindred, to ſtrengthen our Intereſt, by Alliances with the nobleſt Families; is it not, I ſay, a Folly to ſpurn from us thoſe Advantages for *Nobody*——muſt not that Man be fit for *Bedlam*, who would loſe theſe Bleſſings for the Applauſe of a giddy thoughtleſs Populace, or of an Hiſtorian as vain as the Heroes he admires?——If any of the Deſcendants of *Walſingham* are in being, are they diſtinguiſh'd by a particular Reſpect paid them on the Score of their abſtemious Anceſtor?——In what are they the better for his Romantick Virtue, which ſunk him into ſuch Poverty, that he was buried by Stealth to prevent the Arreſting of his Corpſe?

I confeſs, I was once ſo far intoxicated with the Rants of theſe Patriots, that I glory'd in my Wants, was proud of my Rags, and fancy'd that my Garret rais'd me above the moſt flouriſhing of my Name in Poſt.——I was a real Martyr to a publick Spirit, and ſhew'd ſuch a paſſive Courage, that I held out againſt the inceſſant Attacks of Cold and Hunger; but my compaſſionate Stars have, by contemplating your Conduct, and ſearching into the true Motives of that, and Patriotiſm, open'd my Eyes to my own Folly, and to your Prudence.

What is it to us if the ſpringing Generation is under a limited or deſpotick Government,——why ſhould we be the Victims of a Race we ſhall ſcarcely know? Will a prudent Man make himſelf miſerable while he lives, that he may be talk'd of with Reſpect when he is dead; or will he entail the Curſe of his Family upon himſelf, for the idle Breath of a People, who would deny him Bread in his Wants? Egregious Vanity! Of what Service will a pompous Inſcription be to our Remains?——will it feed our deſtitute Family, or ſave them from Contempt? On the

the contrary, will a Pillar of Infamy, for the Subversion of a Nation, make us uneasy in our Graves, or will our Families in Possession of glaring Titles and great Estates be less respected;———will they not be *Right Honourable*, tho' the Plunder of the Orphan, and Widow was the Foundation of their Grandeur, will any object on that Account to an Alliance with them; and will not the Fruits of our prudent Industry, in a short Space drown all invidious Reflections?

Let us, my Countrymen, be anxious for ourselves alone, we are to live but once here; let Futurity shift for itself; and if we can make a good Bargain of those, who are to come after, let us not neglect the Opportunity from Romantick Scruples, and idle Notions of our being obliged to deliver to Posterity, that Liberty handed down to, and preserved for us by the Blood of our Ancestors———. We are happy, I own, that our Fathers were not so clear-sighted as the present Generation; but because my Father was a Fool, I hope none will bring it as an Argument, that I ought to be so too. The Wisdom, however, of your Conduct makes these Exhortations needless; you have wisely preferr'd your own present Advantage to that of your Posterity; and have sold S———s *in futuro* for Mnoey *in præsenti.*

Articles of News Extracted fron FOG's last JOURNAL.

London, July 6. LAST Week Mr. Castell of Bartlet's Buildings coming from Quendon in Essex to London, met the Saffron-Walden Coach on Epping-Forest, and was told by the Passengers that a Man on a grey Horse had just robb'd them; whereupon Mr. Castell and his Man turned back in pursuit of him, and overtook him in the thickest Part of the Forest, where he threw himself off of his Horse in order to make his Escape on Foot; but Mr. Castell presenting a Pistol, and threatning to shoot him if he offer'd to run away, or to make Opposition, he readily submitted, and delivered his Pistol, as also the Money he had robb'd the Passengers of, which shews how *cowardly* a *Rogue* is, when he meets with a *Gentleman armed*, as every Gentleman ought to be, and who is ready to make a *proper Use* of the Arms he has. Mr. Castell brought him to the Crown at Epping, from whence he was carried before a Justice, who committed

mitted him to Chelmsford Goal; He confeſs'd the Fact, and ſaid he was a Clock-maker in Bunhill-Fields, and that he hired his Horſe of one Goodchild in Little Moorfields.

Laſt Saturday the ſeveral Troops of Horſe and Horſe Grenadier Guards paſs'd in Review before their Majeſties in Hyde-Park, when they performed their Exerciſes both on Horſe-back, and on Foot, with the utmoſt military Exactneſs; and both Officer and Soldier look'd *ſo fierce* and *terrible*, that it was enough to *ſtrike Terror* into the Hearts of any the moſt daring Troops now encamped upon the Rhine or the Po: Their Majeſties were extremely pleaſed with their Appearance, but diſpenſed with their Firing, on Account of the great Number of Spectators mounted on Horſeback in the Field; ſo that all the Execution that was done, was the killing of one Man in the Field by the Kick of a Trooper's Horſe.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Remarks on the late Elections for London *and* Briſtol.

OUR Patriots (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) boaſt, that not only the *Counties* are with *them* (that is, with the *Tories*, for *they* have not above *Six*) but ſome of the Cities and great Towns, as *London* and *Briſtol*.

'Tis very true, that *London* and *Briſtol* have choſen Members that are not counted *Court-Members*, but then, they are not Men *determined* to be againſt the Court, at all Times, on all Occaſions, and in all Points, like the *Patriots* themſelves. Every body knows, that *the Majority* of Electors, in almoſt all Places, conſiſt of the *lower ſort* of People, influenced by *Sounds*, and led away by *Prejudices* and *idle Tales*; but were the *Merchants* and *chief Tradeſmen* of *London* to chooſe Members of Parliament, we ſhould have, ſometimes, ſeen very different Men to repreſent that City: Not that I have any thing to ſay againſt the *preſent Members*, who, I doubt not, will prove themſelves *Friends to their Country*, and therefore, *Friends to the Court*. As to *Briſtol*, I have this to affirm upon Knowledge, that had the *Merchants* and *chief Tradeſmen* of that City been to chooſe Repreſentatives, they would have choſen the *Gentleman* whom the *Populace* rejected, by a Majority of Ten to One: The

Popu-

Populace, I ſay, *deceived* and *managed* by *Jacobites* and other diſaffected Perſons.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Character of the late Lord B———

IN the midſt (ſays Mr. *Freeman*) of this high Tide of Diſaffection, it appears that theſe noble Principles of Liberty and publick Spiritedneſs; all theſe timely Declamations againſt Bribery and Corruption, all theſe pathetick Complaints of the bad Management of Foreign Affairs, and ſtrong Repreſentations of the Increaſe of Debts at Home, all theſe believed Fondneſſes for the Honour of the Nation, and all diſintereſted Zeal for free Elections, and unbiaſſed Parliaments, are chiefly owing to the ſincere, untainted, ſteady, loyal, honeſt, accompliſhed *H*---*St*—late Lord *B*———, a Man, who, by having been a *Miniſter*, was ſo admirably well qualified to become a *Patriot*; a Man, who, by the Malice of his Enemies only, is prevented from ſerving in the ſame Stations again; a Man who is reſolved to ſerve his Country at all Events, under all Titles, or without any, either abroad or at home, either in Power or out, either under the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, or in the Pretenſions of the Chevalier; a Man who has been a Slave to his Honeſty, and even changed his Principles only in Compliment to his Integrity; a Man whoſe Virtue diſtinguiſhed him as a Miniſter, whoſe Fidelity to his Royal Miſtreſs was as remarkable, as his Honour to her Allies, both alike unvariable: Whoſe Zeal for the *Hanover Succeſſion* was equal to his Hatred of the *Pretender*; whoſe Skill in Treaties is rendered immortal by that of *Utrecht*, and his *Love of Liberty* notorious by his Conduct to the heroick *Catalans*, who was as much above Corruption himſelf, as he diſdained to offer it to others; who had ſo great a Regard to Merit, even in his State Rivals, that he ſet aſide the D----- of M----- and L---d G----- in mere Compaſſion of their Toils, that they might reſt from their Labours; and like a new *Hercules*, voluntarily laid the Load on his own Shoulders to relieve them; who was ſo vigilant in his Miniſtry, that he never ſlipt an Advantage in his Power, as the abovementioned Treaty, and the Territory round

about *Gibraltar* abundantly witneſs: — A Man ſo utterly void of all Ambition, that, on the Demiſe of her late Majeſty, he chearfully reſigned the Seals, and made the Tour of *Europe* to avoid *Preferment*; ſo human and compaſſionate, that he made his Court even to the *Pretender*, and choſe to aſſiſt the Miſerable at the Expence of his Allegiance to the King, and in Oppoſition to the Laws of his Country; who accepted of a Pardon afterwards only to rectify the Blunders of the Miniſtry, and in Pity of a diſtreſſed People; who turned Patriot on the ſame Principles, and became ungrateful to the Power which ſpared him, that he might be ſerviceable to his Fellow-creatures; who, after having ſerved the whole Round of Parties, and always with equal Juſtice, became a *Republican* at laſt, and made himſelf a weekly Retailer againſt the Adminiſtration, which, in all theſe Particulars, was ſo inferior to his own.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

ON the 12th Inſtant, N. S. *Te Deum* was ſung in the Church of *Notre Dame* in *Paris*, on Account of the late Victory obtained over his *Imperial* Majeſty's Army in *Italy*. The Parliament, and all the other Courts of Juſtice, appeared upon this Occaſion in their Robes; and in the Evening, Illuminations and other Publick Demonſtrations of Joy, were ſeen in every Street of that Capital.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

HIS Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, accompanied the Princeſs Royal, his Conſort, to *Helvoetſluys*, from whence after having ſeen her embark'd, he returned the ſame Evening to the *Hague*. The twelfth Inſtant, N. S. in the Morning, he departed from the *Hague* for the *Imperial* Army on the *Rhine*, dined that Day at *Leyden*, paſs'd *Utretcht* in the Evening, and lay at *Leiſt*, a Seat belonging to the Count of *Naſſau*. The next Day, he continued his Journey to *Cleves* and *Nimegnen*,

Nimegnen, deſigning to paſs thro' *Duſſeldorff*, *Cologne* and *Frankfort*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE Account we gave in our laſt of the Arrival of the *Spaniſh Flota* at *Cadiz*, from the *Havanna*, is confirmed, with the Addition, that beſides the twelve Millions of Pieces of Eight, they have brought to the Vallie of four Millions in Effects.

Great Preparations are making in all the Sea-Ports, on the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, for a third Embarkation of Troops, to the Number of 20,000 Men, to be tranſported to *Italy*.

His *Catholick* Majeſty has raiſed the Count de *Montemar*, lately made Prince of *Bitonto*, by his *Neapolitan* Majeſty, to the Dignity of a *Grandee* of *Spain*, of the firſt Claſs, in Recompence for the Victories he has lately obtained over the *Imperialiſts*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Congregation of Cardinals appointed at *Rome*, to conſult of the propereſt Method to avoid giving Offence to either Party on St. *Peter*'s Day, have come to a Reſolution to take a Jennet of each Competitor, as a Tribute for the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of *Naples*: But there is another great Difficulty behind, and that is, which to take firſt. It is generally believed the King of *Spain* would have been glad if the *Holy Father* had refuſed *Don Carlos*'s Tribute, which might have given him a Pretext of diveſting the *Papal Tiara* of that Feather for the future; if it ſhould be *Don Carlos*'s good Fortune to keep the Poſſeſſion of that Kingdom. However, ſome Advices ſay, the *Pope* has actually refus'd the Tribute, on *Don Carlos*'s Side.

Tho' we have not yet a very circumſtantial Account of the Battle in *Italy* of which we made ſome Mention in our laſt, yet all Relations agree, that it was one of the moſt bloody Battles, eſpecially for the Infantry, that has been known. It laſted ten whole Hours, without Intermiſſion, a Thing hardly to be parallel'd in Hiſtory. We are yet in an Uncertainty, as to the Number of the killed and

and wounded, and what Officers of Note fell on both Sides, almoſt every Relation we have ſeen differing eſſentially in that Point. We ſhall, therefore, defer our Account on that Point, 'till the Arrival of the *German* Advices, that by comparing Circumſtances, we may be better enabled to form a Judgment than it is poſſible to do, from the differing Relations on one Side of the Queſtion. In the mean Time, it is certain, that the *Imperialiſts* retreated from the Field of Battle, and were purſued; from whence it is reaſonable to conclude, that they were the greateſt Sufferers in this hot Day's Action.

This Battle may properly be called a pitch'd Battle, and not an Encounter; for the *French* had Notice of the Deſign of the *Germans* to attack them, and were not only prepared for their Reception, but went out of their Camp to meet them: They had a Sort of Barrier or Cauſeway, with a Ditch on each Side of it, between them; and they ſaluted each other, with a general Volley of their whole Artillery, and their ſmall Arms. This continued with mutual Heat from 11 at Noon 'till ſix; But then the *Imperialiſts* ſlackened their Fire, and began to draw off their Artillery; but the *French* continued their Cannonading 'till ten, when the *Germans* haſtened their Retreat.

We have juſt received Advices from the *Imperial* Side, which allow they have loſt 10,000 Men, with a great Number of Officers, and particularly Count *Merci*, the Prince of *Culmbach*, and Count *Palfi*; But then they pretend, that the *French* loſt 15,000. But how then came the *Imperialiſts* to retreat.

GERMANY.

THE *Czarina*'s Miniſter at *Vienna* has aſſured the *Emperour*, that as ſoon as the City of *Dantzick* is ſurrendered, his Sovereign will ſend 20,000 Men to join his *Imperial* Majeſty's Troops whereſoever they ſhall be required.

Our Letters from the *French* Camp before *Philipsburg*, of the fifth, adviſe, that the Beſiegers having repaired their Gallery over the Ditch, made a new Attack, on the ſecond Inſtant, on the Angle of the Demi-Baſtion of the Hornwork, which the Garriſon had retaken the Day before; but were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs. They were,

were, however, more fortunate the next Day, when they took and maintained it; and by our Letters of the eighth, we have an Account, that they were battering the Crown-work, which covers the Body of the Place, with great Vigour; but with no great Succeſs, the Garriſon repairing in the Night-time the Damages done to their Works in the Day.

Prince *Eugene*, whoſe Camp, according to our laſt Advices, lies ſo near to the *French* Retrenchments, that they cannonade one another, is in a Manner, beſieging the Beſiegers; for having been to *reconnoitre* the *French* Intrenchments, and finding he could not attack them without the Hazard of loſing a great Number of Men, he has ordered Trenches to be opened, that he may approach nearer them, without expoſing his Troops to ſo much Danger. The Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* was hourly expected in the *Imperial* Army, as was likewiſe Count *Seckendorff*, who is Governor of *Philipsburg*. It is ſaid the King of *Pruſſia* deſign to viſit that Army in Perſon; Preparations being already made for his Reception in *Frankfort*.

The eighth, the *French* made a Sally of 6000 Men out of their Retrenchments, on the Vanguard of the Imperial Army; but retired, after having deſtroy'd ſome of their advanced Works.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

AT length, we have a particular Account of the Fate of *Dantzick*, which after a noble Defence for ſo many Months, was obliged to ſurrender on the third Inſtant, for want of a very ſmall Succour (as we obſerved more particularly in our laſt) and on which they had fixed their Hopes, after reiterated Aſſurances. There muſt certainly be ſome Myſtery in this, which lies yet concealed: Perhaps, when the Nineteen Articles of Capitulation are made publick, they may, in ſome Meaſure, reveal it.

It is not yet certain whither King *Staniſlaus* retired: It is ſaid he went by Water to *Dirſchow*, and is gone to head the *Poliſh* Army near *Thorn*, which may, perhaps, when he is at their Head, be induced to play an After-game, tho' they have been Lookers-on hitherto.

The *Poliſh* Lords, which were in *Dantzick*, to the Number of about 50, ſigned an Act of Submiſſion to King *Auguſtus*, on

on the 29th after which they came to Count *Munich's* Camp, where they were received very favourably, and have been magnificently entertained by that polite General. The *Primate* yet holds out, for which Reaſon Count *Munich* will not ſee him; and, it is ſaid, he, with General *Poniatowski* will be ſent Priſoners to *Elbing*.

Some Letters ſay the *Poles* have actually inveſted *Thorn*; ſo that, notwithſtanding the Surrender of *Dantzick*, the War does not ſeem to be at End in *Poland*.

The Capitulation of *Dantzick* was ratified the ſeventh Inſtant; but we have no certain Account yet of the Articles, which vary ſo much in different Relations, that we chuſe to defer ours, till we can ſpeak with more Aſſurance of Truth.

King *Staniſlaus*, as our laſt Advices ſay, retreated in the Habit of a Peaſant, and walked on Foot ſix Leagues, after which he got a Conveyance to carry him to *Marienwarder*, whither he got the 3d Inſtant.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

SINCE our laſt we have nothing new from *Turky* or *Perſia*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *July* 11.

A Paper printed at Paris *is juſt come to our Hands.*

Le Jeu Royal de Piquet.

La France. Je jouë les Cartes.

L'Eſpagne. Je ſuis de Moitié ſi on gagne.

La

La Savoye. Je jouë à tout.
L'Empereur. Je ſuis repiqué & Capot.
L'Angleterre. Je regarde jouër.
La Pruſſe. J'en tirerai partie.
La Hollande. Le Jeu nous a tous couté.

The Royal Game of Piquet.

France. I deal the Cards.
Spain. I go your Halves if you win.
Savoy. I play at all,
Emperor. I am repiqued and capotted.
England. I look on while you play.
Pruſſia. I'le chooſe my Side.
Holland. We have all loſt by the Game,

Yeſterday was held a General Court of the Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation, at their Houſe in Spring Gardens, for taking a Ballot upon the Queſtion propos'd at the laſt Court, viz

"That this Court highly approve the filing the Bill againſt the "late Committee-Men and Aſſiſtants, and others whoſe Names "have been now read, and of the other Steps taken by the Court "of Committee, for the recovering of the Money and Effects, "due to this Corporaton."

And the ſame being over, the Numbers were,

For the Queſtion ——— ———394
Againſt it ——— ——— 77

Laſt Monday the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford arriv'd here from Holland, and Yeſterday he waited on their Majeſties at Kenſington.

Yeſterday Anthony Kemp, Eſq; a Gentleman of a large Eſtate in the County of Suſſex, was married to Miſs Stourton, Niece to the Right Hon. the Lord Stourton; and this Day the new-married Couple ſets out from Mr. Harcourt's Houſe in Auſtin Fryars for their Seat in the Country.

July 12. Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, the Right Hon. the Lord Wm Hamilton, next Brother to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and Knight of the Shire in this preſent Parliament for the Shire of Lanerk in Scotland. He married about 18 Months ago the only Daughter of Francis Haws Eſq; late one of the South-Sea Directors.

Yeſterday the Moſt Noble William Bentinck, Duke and Earl of Portland, Marquis of Tichfield, Viſcount Woodſtoock, &c. was publickly married in Oxford Chapel to the Right Hon. the

Lady Margaret Harley, only Daughter and apparent Heireſs of the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by the Lady Henrietta Cavendiſh-Holles, only Daughter and Heireſs of John late Duke of Newcaſtle. The Ceremony was perform'd by the Rev. Dr. Garret, Chaplin to the Earl of Oxford.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	167	Buried	Males	239
	Females	152		Females	206
	In all	319		In all	445

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 15.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

There is lately publiſhed at Paris,

I. HISTOIRE *des Decouvertes & Conquêtes des Portugais, dans le nouveau Monde, avec des Figures en Taille-douce; Par le R. P. J. Fr. Laſitau,* de la Campaigne de *Jeſus.*

That is,

A Hiſtory of the Diſcoveries and Conqueſts of the *Portugueze* in *America*, with Copper Cuts: By the R. F. *Joſeph Francis Laſitau*, Jeſuit. 2 Vol. in 4to.

II. *La Bibliotheque des Philoſophes & des Sçavans anciens & modernes.* Avec les Merveilles de la Nature, on l'on voit leurs Opinions ſur toutes Sortes de Matieres, &c. Par *M. H. Gantiere*, Architecte, Ingenieur, & Ancien Inſpecteur des Grands Chemins, Ponts & Chauſées du Royaume. Tome III.

That is,

The Library of the Philoſophers, and Men of Learning, as well of the Ancient as Modern Times. With the Wonders of Nature, in which are diſplayed their Opinions on all Manner of Subjects, *&c.* By *M. H. Gantier*, Architect, Engineer, and chief Inſpector of the High Roads, Bridges and Dikes of the Kingdom. P. III in 8vo.

III. *Traité du vrai Merite de l'Homme, conſideré dans tous les Ages, & dans toutes les Conditions:* Avec des Principes d'Education, propres à former les jeunes Gens à la Vertu. That is,

A Trea

A Treatiſe of real Merit, in Men of all Ages and Conditions: With the Principles of Edcuation, proper to form young Minds to Merit, 12ves.

IV. *Hiſtorie des Empires et des Republiques depuis le Deluge, juſqu'à Jeſus Chriſt.* Où l'on voit, dans celle d'*Egypte* & d'*Aſie*, la Liaiſon de l'*Hiſtoire Sainte* avec la *Profane*, & dans celle de la *Grece* le Rapport de la Fable avec l'Hiſtoire.

That is,

A Hiſtory of the Empires and Republicks, from the Deluge to the Birth of CHRIST: In which, particularly in the Hiſtories of *Egypt* and *Aſia*, is diſplayed the Connexion between *Sacred* and *Prophane Hiſtory*; And, in that of *Greece*, the Relation the Fable of the Ancients has to Hiſtory, 4 Volumes in 12ves.

V. *Hiſtoire de l'Empire de Cherifs, en Afrique*; Sa Deſcription Geographique & Hiſtorique; La Relation de la Priſe d'Oran, par Philippe V, Roi d'*Eſpagne*, avec l'Abbregé de la Vie de *M. de Santa Crux*, ci devant Ambaſſadeur en France, & Gouverneur d'*Oran*, depuis la Priſe de cette Ville. Ornée, d'un Plan très exact de la Ville d'*Oran*, & d'une Carte de l'Empire des *Cherifs*. Par M***, in 12ves.

That is,

A Hiſtory of the Empire of the Cherifs in Africa. Containing a Geographical and Hiſtorical Deſcription of it; an Account of the taking of *Oran*, by *Philip* V, King of *Spain*; with an Abridgment of the Life of *M. de Santa Crux*, formerly Ambaſſador in *France*, and Governour of *Oran*, after the taking of that City. Embelliſhed with a very accurate Plan of the City of *Oran*, and a Map of the Empire of the *Cherifs*. By *M****, in 12ves.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

To AMORET.

LOVE, *imag'd* blind *by lying Bards*,
Is Eagle-ey'd in me;
I ſee in you a thouſand Charms,
And love becauſe I ſee.

When

When Nature *form'd that Angel-Face,*
She laviſh'd all her Pow'r:
Be this, ſhe cry'd, my Maſter-Piece;
Kneel Mortals, and adore!
Like her own Flora's *vernal Bluſh,*
Your blooming Cheek ſhe dyes;
And from the Morning Dew-Drop takes
The Luſtre of your Eyes.
Like equal Rows of Orient-Pearl,
She ſets your even Teeth;
With live Vermillion ſtains your Lip,
With Nectar dews your Breath.
In Beauty's *Net ſhe weaves your Hair,*
And underneath it ſpreads
The milky Way, *whoſe tempting Path*
To Love's *Elyſium leads.*
Yet, thus extravagant in Art,
To decorate the Shrine;
Your Body's but a cryſtal Caſe
To ſhew the Soul *within.*
Joy is the ſweet Reſult of both,
By Turns each other charms;
'Tis Heav'n to hear your tuneful Voice,
But more to fill your Arms.
Fond Love, *and open* Truth *appear*
The Features of your Mind;
And Pleaſure *ſpeaks, in ev'ry Glance,*
The Wiſh of all Mankind.
Where all the Graces *thus unite,*
'Tis Merit to approve;
And Reaſon *which at firſt admir'd,*
Is forc'd to end in Love.

THE BEE REVIVED: OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXIII. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *July* 13. to *Saturday*, *July* 20.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent; hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIR

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXXIII. From *Saturday July* 13. to *Saturday July* 30.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of Mr. Pl---r, Mr. D---y, Sir Wm W----m, Sir R-----t W——le, Mr. Pu----ney, Sir Wm Y-- ge, C----l C-----ey, Ld. Mor---th, Sir Jn Ru-----t, Mr. C----k, Mr. Sa----ys, The Mr. of the R-----ls, and others upon ſeveral *Remarkable Motions*.

III. Some Remarks on the Courtly Mr. *Wilſingham*.

IV. A *remarkable Letter* containing a *Character* of the late Duke of *Berwick*.

V. A *Key* to one Part of it.

VI. The *Nature* and *Tendency* of the preſent *Oppoſition*.

VII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences and the Drone's Collection.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

X. *Vice* and *Virtue*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXXII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions.*

II. The Speeches of Mr. P——y, Sir Wm W----m, Sir R——t W——le, Mr. P——m, Sir J----n B——d, Mr. Sp——r, Mr. Pl——r, Mr. C——n, Mr. A——ws, Mr Sh——n, Mr He----te, and others on ſome *remarkable Occaſions.*

III. Remarks on the *late Elections*, and the *Senſe of the People.*

IV. A Letter from *Timothy Scrubb Eſq;*

V. Remarks on the late Elections for *London* and *Briſtol.*

VI. Character of the late Lord *B*-----.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

THE
B E E Revived:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXIII. Vol. VI.

We concluded our Parliamentary Proceedings *in our last* BEE *with Mr.* Pul——y's *Speech, against* augmenting the Number of our Land-Forces; *when this Gentleman had done ſpeaking,*

MR. P————m *ſtood up again, and explained a little what he had before ſaid, with Reſpect to the calling home the Regiments from* Gibraltar, *and with reſpect to the Diſpoſition of Quarters. And then,*

W————r P————r Eſq; "I cannot but think, Sir, that is highly reaſonable for Gentlemen to expect a little more Satisfaction than what they have yet got, as to the Neceſſity for this Augmen-

Mr. P————r's *Speech.*

" Augmentation, before they agree to it. This Houſe " has always been ſaid to hold the Purſe of the People. But " if we ſhould agree to any Tax, or to any Meaſure " which may oblige us to load the People with Taxes, " without the leaſt Reaſon aſſigned, I am ſure we could " not juſtly be ſaid to be Maſters of the Purſe of the " People; we would be only the Slaves who carry it, in " order to open it as often, and as wide as our Maſters " ſhall pleaſe to command. From all that has been yet " ſaid, I cannot ſee, that we are in any immediate Dan- " ger, either at Home or Abroad; and I am afraid, " that the putting of thoſe three Regiments upon the " Eſtabliſhment of *Gibraltar* may be done with a View to " make the People of this Nation feel the great Expence " of that Place, in order to make them ſick of it, and " ſo to induce them the more eaſily to agree to the Deli- " vering it up.

Mr. D——y's *Speech.*

The Hon. *E——d D——y* Eſq; " The Number of Land-forces now " propoſed to be added to the Num- " ber voted laſt Year, I muſt own to " be but very inconſiderable; but, Sir, as the Number " voted laſt Year was by many Thouſands more than I " then thought neceſſary, I muſt now look upon all thoſe " Thouſands as an Addition made this Year to the Num- " ber of our Land Forces; and as that Addition is much " larger than I can judge to be neceſſary, from all that " I have heard from thoſe Gentlemen who are ſo fond " of increaſing our Army, I cannot but be againſt any " new Levies.

" Gentlemen tell us, that the Expence of the Aug- " mentation propoſed can be but very ſmall; it is, ſay " they, but four or five and thirty thouſand Pounds, but " to this I muſt add the Expence of thoſe many thou- " ſands which laſt Year I thought very unneceſſary to be " kept up, and in this Light the additional Expence of " our Army for this Year will amount almoſt to hun- " dreds of thouſands: Beſides this, Sir, thoſe Gentlemen " ſeem to forget that every Man that is added to the Ar- " my is a Man taken from the Labour and Induſtry of " their Country, and with this View the real Loſs to the " Nation will amount to double that Sum: Do they think " that the Labour of a working Man is to be valued at " nothing? Sir I believe that, at the moſt modeſt Com- " putation,

" putation, the Labour of every working Man in the " Kingdom, one with another, brings in 20 *l.* to his " Country: It is by the Labour and Industry of such " Men that the Trade, and, consequently, the Riches " and the Power of this Nation is supported, and there- " fore the taking of any such Man from his Labour must " be doing a real Injury to his Country.

" What was mentioned by an Hon. Gentleman some " Time ago, affords me really, Sir, a most melancholy " Consideration: He was afraid lest an Army of at least " 18,000 Men should come to be made a Part of our " Constitution, and I am of Opinion, that the Gentle- " man's Fears are by much too well founded; for there " seems to be now so many Gentlemen who look up- " on an Army of 18,000 as always necessary for the Sup- " port of our Government, that tho' we have for some " Years past been in a State of the most profound Peace " and Tranquillity, yet we have never been able to re- " duce our Army below that Number; but, as I am of " Opinion, Sir, that that Number is not necessary in " Time of Peace, as I think it is sufficient, even tho' " we were in some little Danger of a War, therefore I " cannot agree to any Augmentation, unless I see some " greater Necessity for it than has been yet shewn to this " House.

" Sir *W———m W———m.* " I " stand up, Sir, only to observe, " that my Hon. Friend over the Way " has done me Justice in saying, that " the Amendment I have moved for was principally " with a View of having a little Information from some " of those Gentlemen in the Administration, as to our " present Situation, in order that I may from thence be " able to judge of the Necessity of complying with the " Demand made by the Crown: This is, Sir; I think no " more than what the Parliament ought to desire, and " certainly has a Right to expect; and therefore I can- " not even yet think, but that some Gentleman, who is " qualified for that Purpose, will rise up, and give us " at least as much Information about our present Cir- " cumstances, as may enable us to give some Reason " for our consenting to the Augmentation now demand- " ed.

Sir W———m W———m's *again.*

Mr. C———of the E———r.

Sir R---t W---le's *Speech.*

" Tho' I had reſolved, Sir, to ſit ſtill " and ſay nothing in the preſent De- " bate, yet, as I believe myſelf point- " ed at by the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, when I " find myſelf ſo often called upon, I cannot forbear gi- " ving ſome Anſwer to what Gentlemen have been plea- " ſed to ſay againſt the ſmall Augmentation of our For- " ces, which has been propoſed. As to the Information " which Gentlemen are ſo fond of having, I do not really " know what they mean by it, or what they want to be " informed about: It is publickly known, that there is a " War now broke forth in *Europe*, even his Majeſty in " his Speech has taken Notice of it, and in the ſame " Speech his Majeſty has been pleaſed to declare to us, " that he is as yet no Way engaged in the War, nor " would determine himſelf 'till he had examined the ſe- " veral Facts alledged by both Parties: This, Sir, is a " Deliberation conſiſtent with the Wiſdom of his Ma- " jeſty's Counſels, and from thence we may be aſſured, " that we are not as yet any Way concerned in the pre- " ſent War; we may, 'tis true, be concerned relatively " and conſequentially, but, from what his Majeſty him- " ſelf has told us, we muſt conclude that we are under " no preſent Engagements, and therefore I muſt think it " ſtrange in Gentlemen to expect or deſire any Declara- " ration from his Majeſty, by thoſe who have the Ho- " nour to ſerve him, before any Reſolution has been ta- " ken, nay, even before his Majeſty could poſſibly have " an Opportunity to enquire into thoſe Facts, which, he " has told us, he will thoroughly examine before he de- " termines what he is to do.

" But, Sir, as it is a Matter of the utmoſt Conſe- " quence to all the Powers engaged in the War to know " what Part *Great-Britain* is to take, or whether or no " we are to take any Part in the preſent War, we may " conclude, that they are all extreamly anxious about " knowing what we are to do, and, ſurely, if there is any " Power in *Europe* who may in the Event become the Ene- " my of *Great-Britain*, particularly intereſted in, and there- " fore anxious to know the Reſult of our Deliberations, it " would be a very good Reaſon, if there were none other, " why Gentlemen ought not to expect the Satisfaction they

" ſeem

" ſeem ſo earneſtly to deſire, eſpecially before ſo full and ſo " publick an Audience: This, I ſay, Sir, would be a good " Reaſon for his Majeſty not to declare his Reſolution " here, even ſuppoſing he had come to a Reſolution; " and till his Majeſty thinks fit to publiſh his Reſolutions, " Gentlemen may believe, that neither I, nor any other " Member of this Houſe, who has the Honour to ſerve " the Crown, will be ready to make any Declarations in " this Place, 'till we do it *ex Officio*, and by his Maje- " ſty's Orders.

" Now, Sir, without any further Information, let us " conſider the preſent Circumſtances of *Europe*, we all " know, and his Majeſty has told us, that a War is broke " out in *Europe*; we are not immediatly concerned in this " War, but as the too great Succeſs of either ſide may " endanger the Liberties of *Europe*, we are certainly con- " cerned in the Event; and as we are concerned in the E- " vent, thoſe Powers who may perhaps now, or may here- " after come to think, that we are in Intereſt, nay, for Self- " preſervation, obliged to declare againſt them, will not " they, as ſoon as they begin to think ſo, endeavour to " take us at a Diſadvantage, and, before we are prepared " for our Defence, in order to prevent our attempting to " put a Stop to thoſe ambitious Views which Succeſs may " inſpire them with? Is it not therefore neceſſary for us to " be upon our Guard, and to provide in Time for our own " Defence? upon this Conſideration, the Neceſſity for the " Augmentation propoſed, which ſome Gentlemen pre- " tend they cannot diſcover, is to me ſo apparent, that is " ſpeaks itſelf; and the Demand is, in itſelf, ſo modeſt, " and ſo evidently ſhews, that his Majeſty's Inclinations " are to lay as few and as eaſy Burdens on his People as " poſſible, that I muſt ſay, the making of any Difficulty to " comply with it does not teſtify any great reſpect towards " his Majeſty, nor a warm Affection or Zeal for his Go- " vernment; and therefore I hope the Queſtion will be " agreed to without any Amendment

" As to the Inſinuation made by a worthy Gentleman " over the Way, that there was a Deſign to make *Gi-* " *braltar* appear expenſive, in order to make People ſick " of it, and induce them to conſent to the giving it up, " the repeating this Inſinuation is, I think, Sir, a ſuffici- " ent Anſwer to it; for to ſay that the Miniſtry, by ad- " ding three Regiments to the Defence of *Gibraltar*, are

" in

" in a Plot, to deliver it up, has ſomething ſo ridiculous " in it, that I am ſurprized it ſhould drop from the Hon. " Gentleman; but I am perſuaded he did not mean to be " ſerious when he made that Inſinuation, and therefore I " ſhall take no further Notice of it.

Mr. P———ey's *Speech.*

W——m P——ey Eſq; " I believe, " Sir, moſt Gentlemen, as well as my- " ſelf, whoſe Expectations were raiſed " when the Hon. Gentleman ſtood up, " have met with a very great Diſappointment: That Gen- " tleman, from whom we had Reaſon to expect ſomething " that would have been of Weight in the preſent Debate, " has not only told us, that we are to have no Reaſon for " what we are deſired this Day to agree to, but has given " us very little Hopes of having at any other Time that " Information which one would think a *Britiſh* Parliament " might expect. Are we, Sir, to vote powerful Fleets, " and numerous Armies; are we to lay new and great " Burdens on the People, and all this without being told " any Reaſons for what we are deſired to do? What Sa- " tisfaction can we, Sir, give our Conſtituents, if they " ſhould ask us, why we have augmented our Standing- " army, which muſt always be dangerous to the Liberties " of our Country? Why we have conſented to the increa- " ſi g the publick Charge, which is already heavier than " the People can bear? Really, Sir, to this moſt materi- " al, and, I think, moſt reaſonable Queſtion, I know, as " yet, of no other Anſwer we can give, but only that his " Majeſty has told us in his Speech, that there is a War " broke forth in *Europe*, in which we have no manner of " Concern; and his Miniſters have told us, that we ought " to be afraid of ahe Armies and Fleets raiſed and fitted " out by our Neighbours, becauſe they are under an abſo- " lute Neceſſity of emyloying all the Armies they can raiſe, " and all the Fleets they can fit out, in thoſe Parts of *Eu-* " *rope* which are moſt remote from us; we have Zeal, Sir, " I hope we have all a great deal of Affection and Zeal " for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; but do not " let us allow his Majeſty's Miniſters, or even his Maje- " ſty himſelf, to expect ſuch a blind Zeal from his Parlia- " ment: It is inconſiſtent with the Dignity of Parliament, " and I am ſure that Parliaments thirty or forty Years a- " go would hardly have been perſuaded to have ſhewn ſo " much Complaiſance to the Miniſters of the Crown.

" What

" What has been obſerved by ſome Gentlemen, I own, " Sir, weighs greatly with me: From the Demand now " before us we have Reaſon to conclude, that 18,000 Men " may be the Number intended to be always kept up with- " in this Iſland, even in the Times of the greateſt Peace " and Tranquillity, and that the Augmentation now re- " quired is done with a View only, that when ſuch Times " ſhall again come, thoſe in the Adminiſtration may have " an Opportunity to pretend great Merit, in reducing the " 1800 Men now propoſed to be added: We all know " what Jealouſies and Fears the People have entertained " at the continuing of this Army, during the laſt Years of " perfect Peace and Tranquillity both at home and abroad; " and if that Meaſure ſhould be again attempted, when " thoſe Days of Peace return, every Man muſt then con- " clude, that that Army is kept up, not for defending us " againſt our foreign Enemies, but for the Safety of thoſe " who have rendered themſelves odious among the Peo- " ple, and for defending them againſt the Reſentment of " an injured and a plundred Nation; If this ſhould ever " happen to be our unfortunate Condition, the People will " certainly make a Struggle for the Preſervation of their " antient Conſtitution: This will certainly be the Caſe, I " know it muſt be the Caſe, and when it is, I hope thoſe " who ſhall bring us under ſuch hard Circumſtances, will " find that even this Army of 18,000 Men will not be a- " ble to ſtand againſt the whole People of *England*. I " have a great Opinion of many Gentlemen who have " now Commands in the Army, and if ſuch a Caſe ſhould " happen, while they have any Command, I make no " doubt but they would behave as their Predeceſſors did " at the Revolution, I dare ſay, that moſt of them " would ſoon be found of the People's Side of the Que- " ſtion.

" If we are, Sir, to have any Share in the War, the " Addition of 1800 Men is but a Bawble; and if we are " to have no Share, why ſhould we bring any additional " Expence upon the People? The Hon. Gentleman would " not ſay, poſitively, that we were engaged or were not " engaged, or that we were or were not to be engaged, " but that we might be engaged relatively and conſeqnen- " tially; and this refined Quibbling, Sir, is, it ſeems, all " the Satisfaction, all the Reaſons, he will vouchſafe to " give Gentlemen, for agreeing to the Demand now

" made

" made upon them. Is an *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons " to take this as a Reaſon for breaking in upon their Con- " ſtitution, and for loading their Conſtituents with Tax- " es? Surely, Sir, let our Condition be never ſo bad, " and I believe it is bad enough, if the Advice of Parlia- " ment is wanted on that Occaſion, if their Aſſiſtance be " deſired, they ought to have a full Information of the " preſent Circumſtances of the Nation, and they ought to " have ſufficient Reaſons given for the Demand that is " made; but it ſeems we are for the future to have no " other Reaſon given us for complying with any Demand " that comes from the Crown, but only becauſe it is " asked; and if any Gentleman ſcruples to take that as " a ſufficient Reaſon, he is, it ſeems, always to be told, " that his not agreeing readily to the Demand will be " looked upon as a Want of Reſpect to the Crown: Let " us, Sir, have all due Reſpect to the Crown, but for " God's Sake let us have likewiſe ſome Regard to our- " ſelves and to our Fellow-ſubjects, without which I am " ſure we have no Buſineſs here, nor can the Nation ever " reap any Benefit from our meeting in this Place.

" The extraordinary Expence of the Augmentation " now asked for, is ſaid to be but 34 or 35,000 *l.* It is, " at leaſt, 35,000 *l.* which is a Sum that may, perhaps, " ſound but little in thoſe Ears which are accuſtomed to " Millions, yet it is a great Sum, and will be thought ſo " by the People of *England*, who are already over-bur- " dened with Taxes and Impoſitions: It is an additional " Expence, which no Man ought to conſent to, unleſs " he ſees an abſolute Neceſſity for ſo doing: The Hon. " Gentleman, 'tis true, ſays, that the Neceſſity is appa- " rent, and that it ſpeaks for itſelf: It is well it does ſo, " for no Gentleman has as yet thought fit to ſay any " Thing for it; but as I neither can ſee this apparent " Neceſſity, nor hear it ſpeak for itſelf, I muſt there- " fore as yet be for the Amendment which has been pro- " poſed.

Sir W———m Y---ge's *Speech.*

Sir *W*———*m Y*———*ge.* " The " Queſtion now before us is, in my " Opinion, Sir, ſo reaſonable, and the " additional Expence, which the Hon. " Gentleman who ſpoke laſt was pleaſed to call a great " Sum, is, I think, ſo far otherwiſe, that I believe eve-

" ry

" ry Gentleman in this Houſe, when he heard the Mo-
" tion made, was ſurprized at the Modeſty of the De-
" mand, and could not but admire his Majeſty's Wiſdom,
" and the great Care he had of doing nothing that might
" be burdenſome to his People.

" Gentlemen may, if they will, ſhut their Eyes, and
" not ſee that Object which ſtands before them in the
" cleareſt Light, but the Neceſſity of what is now propo-
" ſed is to me as apparent as the Sun at Noon-day.
" Though we be not as yet any Way engaged in the War
" now carrying on in *Europe*, yet no Man can anſwer
" for future Events, nor can we know what Reſolutions
" foreign Courts may hereafter come to; it is for this Rea-
" ſon that we ought to be always well provided for our
" Defence againſt any ſudden Attempts that may be reſol-
" ved on or made againſt us; and we certainly ought to
" be better provided for our Defence when our Neigh-
" bours are at War, than when they are in a State of
" profound Tranquility: When they are at War they
" always have Armies in the Field, and Fleets at Sea;
" they have many Pretences for marching their Armies
" wherever they have a Mind, and for fitting out what
" Fleets, and at what Places they think proper; with
" ſome of theſe they may come upon us at unawares,
" and when we think that their Warlike Preparations are
" deſigned againſt thoſe they are actually at War with;
" whereas, in Time of Peace, though they have Stand-
" ing-armies, yet thoſe Armies are diſperſed and in
" Quarters, aud if any Number of them ſhould be ga-
" thered together, and prepared for an Expedition, we
" would have a Right to demand the Reaſon for ſuch
" Preparations, and we could eaſily judge, whether or
" no they were, or could be, deſigned againſt us; as to
" their Fleet, it is the ſame, tho' in Time of Peace they
" have Ships of War, as well as other Ships, yet their
" Men of War are moſtly laid up in their Docks, and
" their other Ships employed in their proper Buſineſs;
" and if they ſhould begin to fit out a Fleet, and pre-
" pare for a naval Expedition, we would have a Right to
" demand whither they were deſigned, and could eaſily
" judge, whether or no they could be intended for an In-
" vaſion on us; in either of which Caſes, we would
" have Time to prepare for giving them a proper Re-
" ception: From this Conſideration it appears evident to

" me, that it is neceſſary for us to have both a greater " Fleet at Sea, and a more numerous Army at Land, " when our Neighbours are engaged in War, than we " have Occaſion for when they are all in a profound " Peace; and I cannot but think that the Augmenta- " tion now propoſed is the leaſt that can be judged ne- " ceſſary.

" As to the Conjectures, Sir, which Gentlemen have " been pleaſed to throw out, of what may be intended " when Peace ſhall be again reſtored to *Europe*, I think " no Gentleman now in this Houſe is any Way concerned " in them, or obliged to give any Anſwer to what has " been ſaid upon that Subject: If what ought to be then " done be not done, let thoſe who ſhall then have the " Honour to adviſe the King anſwer for it; but a Sup- " poſition that they will not do their Duty, can be no " Reaſon for us to neglect or to refuſe doing our Duty " upon the preſent Emergency. The Hon. Gentleman " was pleaſed to ſay, that he had heard no body ſpeak, " or give any Reaſon for the Neceſſity of the Augmenta- " tion propoſed; if it be ſo, I am ſure I have heard no " Gentleman ſay any Thing againſt it, and therefore, " ſince nothing has been ſaid of either Side of the Que- " ſtion, let every Gentleman give his Vote, according to " what his own Thoughts may ſuggeſt to him.

M———r of the R----ls's Speech.

M———r of the R——-s. " As I " ſhall always ſhew a great Willing- " neſs in complying with any Demands " which his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to make, when I ſee " that they are requiſite for ſupporting or defending the " Honour and the Intereſt of this Nation, ſo I ſhall al- " ways be extreamly cautious, of agreeing to any Thing " that may bring new Loads upon the People, by increa- " ſing the publick Expence, unleſs when I plainly ſee an " abſolute Neceſſity for it, and therefore, Sir, I cannot, " for all I have yet ſeen or heard, agree to the preſent " Motion. I am not ignorant of the preſent State of Af- " fairs abroad, but as we are not as yet any Way enga- " ged in the Quarrel, I can ſee no Danger we are in " from any Power abroad, and therefore I can ſee no " Reaſon for our making any additional Proviſion for our " Defence; for tho' we were really in ſome Danger, we " have, in my Opinion, ſufficiently provided againſt it " by the large Armament we have already voted for the Sea-

" Sea-ſervice, which as it is our natural Defence, was chear-
" fully, and I may ſay unanimouſly agreed to: Nay, if we
" were to give ſome Aſſiſtance to ſome of the Powers
" engaged in the War, which no Gentleman has yet ſaid
" we are, it is certain that we may aſſiſt as effectually by
" our Fleet as by our Land-Forces, and in ſuch Caſe I
" ſhould be for augmenting our naval Force rather than
" our Land-Army.

" The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt endeavoured to
" ſhew, that we ought to be better provided for our De-
" fence, when our Neighbours are engaged in a War, than
" when they are in a profound Peace; but in my Opinion,
" if we are no way engaged in the Quarrel, we have then
" leſs Occaſion to provide for our Defence, becauſe when
" our Neighbours are engaged one againſt another, they will
" certainly be ſo far from doing any thing that may diſoblige
" us, that we muſt then be courted by both Parties, if not
" for our Aſſiſtance, at leaſt for this, that we may obſerve
" an exact Nutrality, and to me it really ſeems a Paradox to
" ſay, that any Nation in *Europe* will be more ready to
" attack us, becauſe they are already deeply engaged againſt
" another Enemy. For this Reaſon I muſt conclude, that
" we are in no Danger of being attacked, 'till we come to
" a Reſolution to join one Side or other; when we have
" once come to ſuch a Reſolution, we ought to provide for
" Offence, as well as Defence, and 'till then we ought to
" ſave as much as poſſible, that we may be able to exe-
" cute our Reſolution, when taken, with more Vigour.

" Gentlemen talk of *France*, and of the great Armies
" they have in the Field, and the great Fleets they have at
" Sea; but I am ſure we can be at preſent under no Appre-
" henſions from them: That Nation has now Work enough
" upon their Hands, in ſending two great Armies to dif-
" ferent Parts of the World, and providing at the ſame
" Time for their own Security at home; and whatever
" Fleets they may have at Sea, it is certain, that they will
" have no Occaſion for them elſwhere; nay, even tho' they
" had not, I doubt much if it be in their Power to ſend any
" ſuch Fleet to Sea as could give us juſt Cauſe of Fear; for
" when Gentlemen talk of Invaſions, I hope they do not
" think, that this Nation is to be conquered by Ten or
" twelve thouſand Men; and unleſs they could ſend at once
" ſuch an Army as would be able to conquer the Nation,

" any leſſer Number would be juſt ſo many Men thrown " away; for our Fleet would not only prevent Succours from " coming to them, but would likewiſe prevent its being in " the Power of thoſe who landed to make their Eſcape out " out of the Iſland.

" But beſides its not being in the Power of *France* to at- " tempt any Thing at preſent againſt us, I believe it is not " in their Inclination: They certainly look upon us as their " Allies, and have, I believe, good reaſon for ſo doing. I " ſhall not enter into a Diſquiſition of the many Engagements " we are at preſent under to foreign Powers, but I am afraid " they are ſuch, that whatever Meaſure we may purſue with " Reſpect to the preſent War, it will not be eaſy to recon- " cile the Honour and the Intereſt of this Nation: If our " Intereſt ſhould call upon us to aſſiſt the Emperor and his " Allies, I am afraid we muſt forfeit our Honours to *France* " and her Allies; and if our Intereſt ſhould call upon us " to aſſiſt *France* and *Spain*, we muſt equally forfeit our " Honour to the Emperor; nay, if we ſhould obſerve an ex- " act Neutrality, I am afraid both Parties would have ſome " Grounds for accuſing us of a Breach of Faith: I ſhall not " pretend to give Names or Epithets to any Meaſure, or " to any Miniſter, but a Management which has brought " the Honour and the Inteteſt of the Nation thus to claſh, " I cannot applaud.

" As the Deſign of propoſing the Amendment which has " been offered, ſeems to be only in order to procure ſome In- " formation, or ſome Reaſons for the Augmentation deman- " ded, I muſt ſay, that if the Demand on one ſide be thought " ſo very modeſt, it muſt be granted, that what is asked on " the other ſide is fully as modeſt; and if nothing has been ſaid " for or againſt the Augmentation, it certainly ought not " to be complied with, for there is an eternal Reaſon a- " gainſt it, which every Member of this Houſe muſt know; " the People of *England* are not to be loaded with unneceſ- " ſary Charges: If this new Charge be unneceſſary, it ought " not to be complied with, and if there be a Neceſſity for it, " that Neceſſity ought to be ſhewn to this Houſe; the Par- " liament has as good a Right to have the Reaſons for any " Demand from the Crown laid before them, nay, and a " better too, in my Opinion, than the Crown has to ex- " pect their Compliance, without ſhewing them any Reaſon

" for

" for their ſo doing; and therefore, till ſome Reaſons be " offered for our complying with the Demand, I ſhall be " for the Amendment.

Mr. S———r. " I am heartily ſor- *Mr. S——r's*
" ry, Sir, I ſhould differ from the hon- *Speech.*
" ourable and learned Gentleman over
" the Way, with whom I have always
" till now, concurred in Queſtions of this Nature, and for " whom I have the greateſt Reſpect and Eſteem. As I " have always been one of thoſe Gentlemen who have ap- " peared againſt keeping up numerous Standing-armies in " Time of Peace, I think my ſelf obliged to give my Rea- " ſons before I give my Vote for the Augmentation propo- " ſed; for tho' I thought that we ought to keep up a large " Standing-army in Time of a profound Peace, yet when " there is a War actually kindled in *Europe*, when our " Neighbours are all making vaſt military Preparations, I " muſt think that we ought then to add a little to our Forces " both by Sea and Land, not only for our own Security at " home, but likewiſe to add to the Influence which we " may have, and ought to aſpire to, with all the Parties " engaged in the War.

" It is certain, Sir, that if there were no Parties nor Di- " viſions among us, this Nation would have no Occaſion " to be afraid of ten or twelve thouſand Men poured in by " Surprize upon us; in ſuch Caſe I do not believe that a- " ny Power in *Europe* would attempt to invade us with dou- " ble the Nnmber; but as there are Parties and Diviſions " among us, and always will be, as long as we are a Free " People, ten or twelve thouſand Foreigners, joyned by all " the Power of the Diſſafected amongſt ourſelves, might do us " a great deal of Miſchief, if not overturn our preſent happy " Eſtabliſhment, eſpecially if we had but a ſmall Number " of regular Forces at home.

" It is likewiſe certain, Sir, that none of the Powers en- " gaged in the War will attack us, or do any thing to diſ- " oblige us as long as we remain quiet, and they are under no " Apprehenſions of our being about to join with their Ene- " mies. But when ſuch a general War is broke forth in " *Europe*, when the united Forces of *France*, *Spain*, and " *Sardinia*, are tearing the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy* " aſunder, are we to be altogether unattentive? Are we to

" ſit

" ſit entirely regardleſs of a War which may end in the " total Overthrow of the Ballance of Power in *Europe*? " Surely, Sir, we are not; and if we ſhould reſolve to " join either Party engaged in the War, or if either of " them ſhould but ſuſpect ſuch a Thing, would not the " Party againſt whom we ſhould reſolve to join, or who " ſuſpected that we were to come to ſuch a Reſolution; would " not that Party, I ſay, attempt to make a ſudden Invaſion " upon us? For tho' they could not perhaps expect imme- " diate Succeſs, yet it might give ſuch a Diverſion to the " Arms of this Nation, as might prevent its being in our " Power to put a Stop to their ambitious Views, or to " preſerve the Ballance of Power in *Europe*.

" In this Caſe, Sir, it is of no Weight to ſay, that, " after we are come to ſuch a Reſolution, it will be Time " enough to provide for our Defence; for, as I have " ſaid, the Apprehenſions of our Neighbours may be ſuf- " ficient Cauſe for them to invade us, and thoſe Appre- " henſions we can know nothing of 'till we feel the Ef- " fects of them; but even as to our own Reſolutions, " they may happen to be diſcovered, as ſoon as taken, " and as it requires a long Time to raiſe any Number of " Land-Forces, and to diſcipline the Men, ſo as to make " them fit for Service, it will be too late then to begin on- " ly to provide for our Security at home; we ought be- " fore we come to any ſuch Reſolution, at leaſt, to be ſe- " cure at home; and then, after it is taken, we may with " Eaſe provide for acting an offenſive Part.

" Upon the whole, Sir, if any very large Augmenta- " tion had been now demanded, I ſhould not perhaps " have given my Vote for complying with that Demand, " without having been a little better informed as to the " Neceſſity for making ſuch an Augmentation; but the " Augmentation now asked is ſo ſmall, that I look upon " it as done chiefly with a View of ſhewing the World, " that there is a good Harmony ſubſiſting between his " Majeſty and his Parliament, which, perhaps, ſome " Powers abroad have been made to doubt of; and therefore " I ſhall not only heartily comply with the Demand made " by his Majeſty, but I wiſh that no Sort of Unwilling- " neſs had been ſhewn by any Gentleman in this Houſe; " for as nothing can give ſo great a Weight to the Coun- " ſels of this Nation among foreign Princes, as a ſtrict

" Union

" Union between the King and his Parliament, ſo nothing
" can give ſuch a Stab to our Influence abroad, as an At-
" tempt to deſtroy that Union; and if *Great Britain*
" ſhould loſe all the Weight it has in the Scale of *Europe*,
" to what a Paſs it might bring the Affairs of *Europe*, I
" ſhall leave to Gentlemen to judge.

" In ſhort, Sir, thoſe who oppoſe an Army, as well
" when it becomes neceſſary, as when it was unneceſſary,
" I muſt ſuſpect of having ſome other Reaſons for their
" ſo doing, than thoſe they publickly avow. To me the
" Neceſſity of the Augmentation asked appears to be ſuf-
" ficiently evident, and therefore I am ready to give my
" Vote againſt the Amendment propoſed.

After him T———s W———m *Eſq*; *Member for* S—*y in* Suffolk, *ſpoke againſt the Augmentation. And then,*

Sir J—n S—t A—ns's *Speech.*

Sir *J——n S——t A———ns.* " I cannot perſwade my ſelf, Sir, to a-
" gree to the Motion as it now ſtands,
" becauſe I have, as yet, heard no
" Reaſon given for convincing me, that the Augmentation
" now demanded is neceſſary, for tho' it be called but a
" ſmall Number, yet to me and to all thoſe Gentlemen
" who were laſt Year of Opinion, that the Number of
" Land-Forces then voted was by much too large, the
" Augmentation muſt appear to be very conſiderable, as
" has been already obſerved. By the Arguments I had
" formerly heard, for continuing the Army, and the Ar-
" guments I now hear for augmenting the Army, it ap-
" pears plain to me, that ſome Gentlemen are of Opini-
" on, that an Army of at leaſt 18000 Men will always be
" neceſſary for the Support of our Government, and con-
" ſequently muſt become a Part of our Conſtitution; for
" when our Neighbours are all at Peace, we are told,
" that we muſt keep up at leaſt that Number of regular
" Troops, becauſe our Neighbours have nothing to do
" with their Troops elſewhere, and may therefore make
" a ſudden and unexpected Invaſion upon us; and when
" any two of our Neighbours are at War with one ano-
" ther, which is the preſent Caſe, we are told, we muſt
" keep up a numerous Standing-Army, becauſe our Neigh-
" bours have large Armies in the Field, and great Fleets
" at Sea, which they may turn ſuddenly againſt us.

" I have, Sir, a very good Opinion of the *Engliſh* Sol-
" diery, and when they have been properly employed,

" and

" and kept in Action, they have always done great Ho-
" nour to their Country; but an Army kept here at home,
" in a State of Inaction, and wantoning in Lewdneſs and
" Luxury, 'till they have quite loſt the true Spirit of
" *Engliſhmen*, and are become fit to be made Slaves them-
" ſelves, may eaſily be perſuaded to make Slaves of their
" Fellow-ſubjects; and therefore I ſhall always be againſt
" keeping up a numerous regular Army within this Iſland,
" let the Pretences for it be never ſo plauſible: Our Go-
" vernment has been ſupported for many Ages, without
" any ſuch Army, and even during the whole Courſe of
" the laſt two great Wars, there never was a greater
" Number of Forces kept at home for the Defence of this
" Nation than the additional Number now propoſed, a-
" bove what I, as well as a great many other Gentlemen,
" thought neceſſary laſt Year to be kept up.

" Gentlemen talk of Parties and Diviſions among us,
" and of its being neceſſary for us to prepare for our
" Defence before we come to any Reſolution; there may,
" Sir, be little Diviſions among us, but as long as his
" Majeſty enjoys the Affections of his People, thoſe
" Diviſions would immediately ceaſe upon the Approach
" of a foreign Enemy, we would then all unite in the
" Defence of our King and Country, and as to preparing
" for our Defence, it is certain, that half the Number,
" of the Troops we now have would be ſufficient to re-
" pel any ſmall Invaſion that could be ſuddenly brought
" upon us; and if any Deſign ſhould be formed to invade
" us with a great Number of Troops, would not they re-
" quire a great Number of tranſport Ships? Could ſuch
" a naval Armament be prepared without our hearing of
" it? And have not we already voted a great naval Force,
" with which we might eaſily block up our Enemies in
" their own Harbour?

" While the true Maxims of *Engliſh* Policy are pur-
" ſued, neither his Majeſty, Sir, nor any of his Succeſ-
" ſors, will ever have an Occaſion for Standing-armies,
" the King will always find a Security for his Perſon and
" Government in the Hearts and Purſes of his People;
" but if ever a vicious Miniſter ſhall begin to act upon o-
" ther Maxims, Armies may then become neceſſary to
" ſkreen the Miniſter, or even to ſupport his Maſter;
" and ſuch a Miniſter may perhaps find a corrupt Parlia-
" ment, ſervilely and ſlaviſhly complying with his moſt
" unrea-

" unreasonable Demands: This may support him for a " while, but the Spirit of the People will be rouzed at " last, and even that Army, in which he puts his sole " Trust, may probable join with the rest of their Coun- " trymen in taking Vengeance of the Man who attempt- " ed to enslave his Country.

" This, Sir, I say, may probably be the Case, but as " Standing-armies may be so modell'd and manag'd, as " to become proper Tools for tyrannical Power; there- " fore there is nothing a free People ought to be more cau- " tious of; and as I can see no Neceffity for the Augmen- " tation propoſed, I cannot give my Conſent to the Pro- " poſition. I do not, indeed, know our preſent Situati- " on, but whatever it may be, I muſt ſay, that if by the " Ignorance of him at the Helm, if by his ſhifting the " Sails at every little Turn of the Wind, our Ship be " brought into great Diſtreſs, our Reckoning quite loſt, " he ought in Juſtice and Modeſty to reſign the Helm, " ———A general Council ought to be called, and eve- " ry particular Circumſtance laid fully before them, that " they may from thence learn how Affairs ſtand, ſo as to " be able to judge how to put the Ship in a right " Courſe."

C———*l* C———ey, *Member for* B———ny *in* Cornwall, *ſpoke next for the Augmentation: And then the Queſtion was put upon the Amendment, which upon a Diviſion, was carried in the Negative* 262 *againſt* 162.

Queſtion put

After this, the Queſtion was put upon the firſt Motion, which was agreed to without a Diviſion, and then the following Reſolutions were likewiſe agreed to, viz.

Reſolutions.

That a Sum not exceeding 647,409 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d. Halfpenny, ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of the ſaid* 17,704 *Men for Guards, Garriſons, and other his Majeſty's Land Forces in* Great-Britain, Guernſey, *and* Jerſey, *for the Year* 1734. And,

That a Sum not exceeding 203,996 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d. Halfpenny, ſhould be granted to his Majeſty for maintaining his Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations,* Minorca, *and* Gibraltar, *and for Proviſions for the Garriſons* Annapolis Royal, Canſo, Placentia, *and* Gibraltar, *for the Year* 1734.

By comparing theſe two Reſolutions with the two Reſolutions for the ſame Purpoſes in the preceding Seſſion it appears, that the additional Expence for this Year comes exactly to the Sum of 35,106 *l.* 5 *s. and* 3. *d. The Sum voted in the preceding Seſſion for theſe two Services being, for Guards, Garriſons, &c.* 651,484 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d. Halfpenny, and for Forces in the Plantations,* Gibraltar, &c. 164,835 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d. Halfpenny.*

On Wedneſday *the* 13*th of* February, *the Mutiny-Bill having been read a ſecond Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Lord Viſc.* M———h *ſtood up and ſpoke to the Effect as folllows,* viz.

L—d M——th's *Speech and Motion for regulating the Army.*

" Sir, tho' an Army be, as yet, no " Part of our Conſtitution, yet we " find that the Parliament has of late " Years thought proper to keep a " much greater Number of Forces on " Foot in this Kingdom than was " known in former Times. 'Tis true, Sir, I have always been one of thoſe who thought a much leſs Number of regular Forces ſufficient for the Defence of this " Nation, and for the Security of our Government; but " a Majority of both Houſes of Parliament have been of " a contrary Opinion, being thereto induced, as I believe, ſome times by Plots and treaſonable Conſpiracies " at home, and at other times, by the Situation of our " Affairs abroad, and the precarious State in which the " Affairs of *Europe* happened to be in at the Time. " This, Sir, has been our unfortunate Caſe, for many " Years paſt, and it is to be feared, that our Caſe for " Years to come will not be much better, ſo that it is " probable, that the ſame Number of regular Forces, or " perhaps a greater Number, may be thought neceſſary " to be continued from Year to Year, and therefore, I " think, it is the Buſineſs of Parliament to put our Army under ſuch Regulations as may be thought proper " and neceſſary for the Security of our Conſtitution."

" It is certain, Sir, that a numerous Standing-army, " entirely under the Influence of the Crown, or of any " one Man, has been what has over-turned the Liberties " of moſt Countries, and muſt always be dangerous to " this; and tho' the Parliament have hitherto thought fit " to conſent to the keeping up the Number we have at preſent

" preſent, yet it is well known what Fears and Apprehen-
" ſions that Meaſure has created in the Minds of the Peo-
" ple, and therefore it is become neceſſary for us to think
" of ſome Regulation which may quiet the Minds of the
" People, by ſecuring our Conſtitution as much as poſſible,
" againſt the bad Conſequences uſually attending the keeping
" up of a Standing-army: This, Sir, may, I think, be
" effected in a great Meaſure by making our Army not
" altogether ſo dependent upon the Crown as they are at
" preſent, for the leſs dependent the Army is upon any one
" Man, the leſs dangerous they muſt be to the Liberties of
" their Country; and with this View it is that I ſhall beg
" Leave to make a Motion, which will, I hope, meet
" with a general Approbation.

" There is one Power, Sir, now enjoyed by the Crown,
" which muſt always be attended with the moſt dangerous
" Conſequences; I mean the arbitrary Power now lodged
" in the Crown, of removing the Officers of the Army at
" Pleaſure: At preſent, the Crown, or rather the Mini-
" ſters and Favourites of the Crown, may remove any Of-
" ficer of the Army, without any Reaſon or Cauſe aſſign-
" ed, nay, even without ſo much as accuſing him of any
" Crime or Neglect in his Military Capacity; and this
" Power muſt appear to every Gentleman to be the more
" dangerous, when we conſider how many Gentlemen of
" the Army have Seats in this Houſe, as well as in the
" other Houſe of Parliament.

" In all the other Countries of *Europe* which have any
" Pretences to Liberty, though there are perhaps none of
" them that enjoy ſo much Freedom as we do, yet there are
" by their Laws, ſome wiſe Proviſions made, with reſpect
" to their Armies: In *Holland* no Officer can be broke but
" by the Sentence of a Court Martial; and in *Sweeden*,
" during the Reign of their laſt King, they were ſo ſenſi-
" ble of the many Inconveniences and great Danger of this
" abſolute Power, which their King had over the Army,
" that upon his Demiſe, they made a Law, that no Officer
" ſhould hereafter be removed from his commiſſion in the
" Army, without the Conſent of the Senate.

" This muſt ſhew what Opinion all our Neighbours,
" who have any Regard for the Liberty of their Country,
" have of this arbitrary Power in the Crown, and, as I
" hope, there are no People upon the Earth who have a

" greater Regard to the Liberty of their Country, than the " Gentlemen who now hear me, I ſhall therefore take up " no more of your Time in opening this Affair, but ſhall " take the Liberty to move, That Leave may be given to " bring in a Bill for the better ſecuring the Conſtitution, " by preventing the Officers, not above the Rank of Colo- " nels of Regiments, of ſuch Land-forces as ſhall at any " time be allowed by Authority of Parliament, from being " deprived of their Commiſſions, otherwiſe than by Judg- " ment of a Court-martial to be held for that Purpoſe, or " by Addreſs of either Houſe of Parliament."

Sir J—n R—t's Speech.

Sir *J——n R——t.* " *Sir*, the no- " ble Lord, who has been pleaſed to " make you the Motion, has opened it " to the Houſe in ſo full and ſo clear a " Manner, and has made it appear to me ſo reaſonable, " that I cannot help joining with his Lordſhip in the Mo- " tion. That a Standing-army is no part of our Conſtitu- " tion, will not, I believe, be denied by any Gentleman in " this Houſe, it being declared ſo by the Mutiny-Bill, " which we have juſt now read a ſecond Time; but yet " our Army has been kept up for ſo many Years, and is " likely to be kept up for ſo many Years to come, that it is " high Time to provide ſome Antidote for that Evil which " every Man ſo juſtly apprehends.

" By the Mutiny-Bill, Sir, it appears, that no common " Soldier can be puniſhed or diſmiſſed as guilty of a Crime, " 'till he be firſt tried and found guilty by the Sentence of a " Court-martial; and that the Officers of the Army ſhould " be in a worſe Situation, that they ſhould be liable to be " removed, as if guilty, without any Crime ſo much as al- " ledged againſt them, or any Tryal or Sentence, appears " to me ſo inconſiſtent, that I am ſurpriſed ſome Regulation " in this Particular has not been made long ago.

" The noble Lord who made this Motion took Notice, " that there were, and, I believe, always will be a great " many Officers of the Army who have Seats in Parlia- " ment; there are now above forty who have Seats in this " Houſe, and though I have a great Opinion of the Honour " of all thoſe Gentlemen who now have Seats in Parlia- " ment; and do not doubt but that they will act with as " much Honour and Integrity as any other Gentleman in " the Houſe, yet as long as they are liable to be turned out

" of

" of their Commiſſions at the Pleaſure of a Miniſter, they " may juſtly ſuſpect that the Continuance of their Com- " miſſions may depend upon their Behaviour in this Houſe, " and therefore it muſt be granted, that they are more lia- " ble to a miniſterial, or a Court-Dependence, than other " Members are; for which Reaſon I am ſure, that they " cannot diſapprove of a Propoſition meant chiefly to ſet " them on the ſame independent Foot that other Gentle- " men are on, with reſpect to their Behaviour in this Houſe: " I cannot, indeed, apprehend, that a Propoſition in itſelf " ſo reaſonable can meet with any Oppoſition, but if it " ſhould, I make no doubt of having the Aſſiſtance of " thoſe Gentlemen of the Army who have the Honour to " be Members of this Houſe, in the Support of a Propoſi- " tion deſigned for their Security, as well as for ſecuring " the Liberties of their Country; I am only afraid leſt " Modeſty may make ſome of them withdraw: This I " ſhall be ſorry for; but I hope none of them will ſhew ſo " much Self-denial as to oppoſe the Motion, only becauſe it " is for their private Intereſts to agree to it. I ſhall not, " Sir, upon this Occaſion give the Houſe any further " Trouble; the Regulation propoſed is ſo apparently rea- " ſonable and neceſſary, that I do not think it requires " much to be ſaid, either to explain or enforce it; and if " any Objections ſhould be ſtarted, I hope other Gentle- " men will take Care to remove them, therefore I ſhall on- " ly ſecond the Motion."

T——s C——k Eſq; Member for *L——d* in *Cornwall.* " Sir, notwith- " ſtanding what has been ſaid, by the " noble Lord who made the Motion, " and the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded it, I cannot give " my Concurrence. The noble Lord ſet out with ſaying, " that a Standing-army is no Part of our Conſtitution: In " this I'll agree with him; a Standing-army raiſed or kept " up in Time of Peace without Conſent of Parliament is " againſt Law, and even with or without the Conſent of " Parliament, it is certainly no Part of our Conſtitution; " God forbid it ſhould ever become ſo: But it is as certain, " that the Parliament may ſometimes find it neceſſary to " keep up a Standing-army from Year to Year, for the " Support and Defence of our Conſtitution; and for this " Purpoſe it is, Sir, that the Parliament has of late Years

Mr. C——k's *Speech.*

" con-

" ſented to the keeping up of the Army which ſome " Gentlemen in this Houſe have, indeed, thought to " conſiſt of too great a Number, but I do not remember " even to have heard it ſo much as inſinuated, that we " ought not to have any regular Forces at all in the " Country.

" The Conſtitution of this Country is, Sir, the beſt " I know or ever heard of; and therefore I ſhall always " think that all that is incumbent upon us, is to preſerve " and hand it down, as it now is, to thoſe that ſhall come " after us; but if there were any Fault or Flaw in our " Conſtitution, I am ſure the Propoſition now made " to us, would be ſo far from mending, that it would en- " tirely ſap and undermine it. It has always been the " undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, to make and re- " move the Officers of the Army at Pleaſure; this is a " Part of our Conſtitution, and to invade the Preroga- " tive, or wantonly to rob the Crown of any Part of it, " is certainly an Invaſion of our Conſtitution, which Peo- " ple ought to be extreamly cautious of; for if we once " begin to make Alterations or Innovations in our Con- " ſtitution, it is not eaſy to tell, where it will end, or " how far we may go: If we once begin, we may be car- " ried ſuch Lengths, as may entirely ſubvert that Conſti- " tution which has rendered this Nation ſo rich and ſo " powerful, and which makes us at preſent the happieſt " People upon Earth.

" While the Army continues, Sir, in its preſent Condi- " tion, while the Officers depend upon the King for their " Commiſſions, and the whole Army depends upon Par- " liament for its Continuance and Pay, it is certain that " our Conſtitution cannot be ſubverted by Means of our " Army, nor can we be in any Danger from any Num- " ber of regular Forces ſo kept up; but if this Propoſi- " tion ſhould take Place, it would make the Army really " dangerous to our Conſtitution; the Army would then " become independent both of King and Parliament, and " might ſoon make themſelves Maſters of both. There " are many Crimes, Sir, an Officer may be guilty of, " which might give good and ſufficient Reaſon to his Ma- " jeſty to remove him, and yet thoſe Crimes may be ſuch " as cannot properly be tryed by a Court-martial; for " Example, Diſaffection: His Majeſty and all Mankind " may be fully convinced and ſatisfied of the Diſaffection

of

" of an Officer, tho' it be impoſſible to prove that Diſ-
" affection to the Satisfaction of a Court-martial; and
" yet the Diſaffection may be ſo flagrant, and ſo ready
" to break forth in ſome treaſonable Act, that the Safety
" of the Government, the very Being of our Conſtitution,
" may depend upon the immediate Removal of that Offi-
" cer; and as this Propoſition, ſhould it paſs into a Law,
" would make ſuch Officers the more bold and enterpri-
" ſing the Conſequences of their Diſaffection, which could
" not then be immediately prevented, would be the more
" to be dreaded.

" The noble Lord mentioned to us the Caſe of ſome
" of our neighbouring Countries, but I muſt think, that
" when we ſee other People more happy or more free
" than we are ourſelves, it is then Time enough for us
" to fly to other Countries to ſeek Examples for our Imi-
" tation: As to the Caſe of *Holland*, I cannot ſay I have
" lately conſidered their Conſtitution, and therefore I
" ſpeak with Uncertainty, but I believe that, as to their
" Army, their Stadt-holder has the ſame Power that our
" King has; he may, I believe, remove the Officers of
" the Army at Pleaſure, and for us to take from his Ma-
" jeſty that Power which all his Royal Predeceſſors have
" enjoyed, which even the States of *Holland* have truſted
" their ſupreme Magiſtrate with, would, in my Opinion,
" appear very ſtrange, eſpecially ſince it muſt be granted,
" that his Majeſty has never once made an ill Uſe of that
" Power, or done any thing to deſerve its being taken
" from him. In ſhort, Sir, the Propoſition now before
" us I take to be a moſt dangerous Innovation, if not a
" thorough Alteration of our Conſtitution, and therefore
" I cannot conſent to it.

S——l S——ys Eſq; " I am
" very much ſurprized, Sir, to hear *Mr.* S——ys's *Speech.*
" the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke
" laſt ſay, that this Propoſition would
" ſap and undermine our Conſtitution; for if a Stand-
" ing-army be no Part of our Conſtitution, as he him-
" ſelf was pleaſed to admit, how can it be poſſible that
" any Regulation, with reſpect to our Army, can
" ſap and undermine, or indeed have any Thing to
" do with our Conſtitution? It is certain, that our Army
" is not, as yet, any Part of our Conſtitution; but if a
" Standing-Army be continued, for any Time to come,
upon

" upon the ſame Footing it is at preſent, ſome future " ambitious King, or criminal Prime-Miniſter, may mo- " del and manage it ſo as to make it not only a Part, but, " under them, the whole of our Conſtitution; the Offi- " cers of the Army and other Dependers upon the Crown, " may at laſt become ſo numerous in both Houſes of Par- " liament, that they may come to be almoſt the only " Perſons to meet here, in order to make Laws and im- " poſe Taxes, and then to ſend their Orders to their in- " ferior Officers and Subſtitutes, to execute thoſe Laws, " and levy thoſe Taxes; and all this under the Direction " of an ambitious Prince, or a wicked Miniſter, who may " make a blind Submiſſion to the moſt arbitrary Com- " mands, the only Tenure by which they are to hold " their Commiſſions, or even their Seats in Parliament, " and in ſuch Caſe I would gladly know, where we could " find the Liberties and Privileges of the People of *En-* " *gland*, or any other Conſtitution, but that of our King, " his Miniſters, and his Army.

" The Prerogative of the Crown, this Power, which " our Kings are ſaid always to have enjoyed, and which " Gentlemen are ſo much afraid of the Crown's being " robbed of, is but a very new Prerogative; for a " Standing-Army is ſo far from being a Part of our Con- " ſtitution, that till of late Years there never was any " ſuch Thing known in this Nation: 'Till the Revoluti- " on we never had any ſuch Thing as a regular Stand- " ing Army; the Army that was raiſed at that Time, " was raiſed to defend our Liberties and Properties, and " to aſſiſt a Prince who came to reſcue us from Slavery; " as ſoon as the Danger was over, it was always under- " ſtood, that the Army was to be disbanded, but the " two heavy Wars we were ſuccesfully engaged in, made " it neceſſary to keep up a Standing-Army, during the " Reigns of that Prince and his Succeſſor; and ever ſince " that Time there have always been, I do not know " how, ſome Pretences found to keep up a numerous " Army, even in Times of the moſt profound Peace, ſo " that we ſeem now to be ſo firmly ſaddled with it, that " I am afraid few Gentlemen in this Houſe will live to " ſee our preſent Army, or any Part of them, reduced. " Before the Revolution, thoſe Armies, by which we al- " ways ſo bravely defended our ſelves, thoſe Armies, " which made us a Terror to our Enemies, were Ar-

" mies

" mies raiſed from among the People, upon the Approach " of Danger; and as ſoon as that Danger was over, as " ſoon as Peace returned, the Army was diſmiſſed, and " the Soldiers returned to their uſual Labour and In- " duſtry; in thoſe Days, it is well known, that our Mi- " litary Force did not entirely depend upon our Kings; " the King, indeed, had the chief Command, but moſt of " the other Commanders were ſuch as were choſen by " their reſpective Counties, or ſuch as held their Com- " mands by their Tenures, and could not be removed " from that Command, without being legally found guilty " of a Crime, no more than they could have been re- " moved from their Freeholds: Therefore, when Gen- " tlemen talk of the Prerogative of the Crown, which " they ſay, is to be invaded by this Propoſition, they " muſt be underſtood to mean, only that Prerogative, " which has grown up ſince the Revolution.

" It is certain, Sir, that the Prerogative of the Crown " has always been a very growing Part of our Conſtitu- " tion, and for this Reaſon our Anceſtors have often " been obliged to clip and pare it, otherwiſe all the Li- " berties and Privileges of the People would long ago " have been ſwallowed up by the Prerogative; and I be- " lieve it will be granted, that the Prerogative, even " within theſe laſt thirty or forty Years, has grown " pretty conſiderably; I believe every Gentleman will " admit, that the Power of the Crown is now infinitely " greater than it was for ſome Years after the Revolu- " tion; and I wiſh that theſe Gentlemen, who now ſeem " ſo tender of invading what they call the Prerogative, " would, upon other Occaſions, appear as tender of in- " vading the Liberties of the People: This, Sir, is what " ought to be the principal Care of every Member of " this Houſe; the Crown ſtands in no Need of any Ad- " vocate here, becauſe, by our Conſtitution, the Crown " may put a Stop to any Incroachment upon the Prero- " gative, when the Incroachment is ſuch as may not be " thought neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Liberties " of the People.

" The Gentleman talked, Sir, of Innovations and Al- " terations in our Conſtitution, as of ſomething new and " terrible; I do not know what the Gentleman may " mean by Innovations and Alterations, but I am ſure " our Conſtitution has ſeaſonably met with many Amend-

" ments: Do not we know, that formerly the Crown " not only named, but could remove the Judges, at Plea- " ſure; and this arbitrary Power of Removing, with " Reſpect to the Judges, was formerly a Part of the " Prerogative; but as great Inconveniences were felt " from the Uſe that had been made of this Power, it was " taken from the Crown, and the Judges, when once " named by the Crown, were by Law made Judges for " Life; this Law, when firſt made, was certainly in- " tended to make them Judges for their own Lives; but " even this Part of the Prerogative has begun again to " grow; and thoſe very Gentlemen, the Judges them- " ſelves, have been prevailed on, to find out I do not " know what Quirks and Evaſions, whereby they ſeem " now to have fixed their Right for the Life of another " Perſon only; however, even as it ſtands now, it muſt " be granted, that the Prerogative of the Crown has " thereby been diminiſhed, and whether this was to be " called an Invaſion, an Innovation, or an Alteration, I " do not know; but I am very ſure, it was a very ne- " ceſſary Amendment, which has produced no Inconveni- " ence, nor any Way injured our Conſtitution; and why " doing the ſame Thing, with Reſpect to the Officers of " the Army, ſhould give ſuch a terrible Alarm to ſome " Gentlemen, as if our Conſtitution was thereby to be " ſapped and undermined, I cannot comprehend.

" I will agree with the Hon. Gentleman in this, Sir, " that our Conſtitution, to take it in the general, is as " good, if not better than that of any of our neighbour- " ing Countries, yet in ſome Particulars ſome of them " may have the Advantage of us, and in theſe we ought " not to be aſhamed to take Example from them, and " from thence endeavour to improve and rectify our " own; for political Conſtitutions, even of the beſt Sort, " are like the Conſtitutions of human Bodies, they are " apt to languiſh and decay, and often ſtand in Need of " Reſtoratives; even our own Conſtitution, good as it is, " wants every now and then to be poliſhed and reſtored " to its primitive Luſtre, and particularly that growing " Part, the Prerogative, ought ſometimes to have its " cumberſome Branches lopped off, otherwiſe it may be- " come too heavy for the principal Stock: This is what " our Anceſtors have often done, and this is what, I

" think,

" think, Sir, we may, in the preſent Caſe, do, without " the leaſt Danger.

" The Hon. Gentleman took Notice of the Tryals by " Court-martials, and ſaid, that there were many Things " an Officer might be guilty of for which he ought to be " removed, and which, nevertheleſs, could not be pro- " perly tried, or, at leaſt, not fully proved before a " Court-martial, and he mentioned particularly the Caſe " of Diſaffection: I cannot grant, Sir, that this is a Caſe " which can often happen, but allowing that it might, it " is fully provided againſt by the Motion which the noble " Lord hath been pleaſed to make: Does not the Parlia- " ment ſit every Year? and, in Caſe of an Officer's being " notoriouſly diſaffected, is it to be doubted, but that the " Parliament would addreſs his Majeſty to remove ſuch " an Officer from all Command in the Army? and there " could be no Danger from the Delay, becauſe his Ma- " jeſty could, in the mean Time, ſuſpend him, or even " lay him under an Arreſt, if it ſhould be thought ne- " ceſſary.

[*To be continued.*]

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Some Remarks on the Courtly Mr. Walſingham.

IN our laſt BEE *we gave our Readers an* Abridgement *of Mr.* D'Anvers's *Obſervations on Mr.* Osborne. *In this* Bee *we ſhall lay before our Readers, an* Extract *of Mr.* D'Anvers's *Remarks on the Courtly Mr.* Walſingham, *as he is pleaſed to call him.*

I have lately (ſays Mr. D'Anvers) provoked Mr. *Walſingham* beyond all Patience, by explaining a *Character* in one of his Papers, which I apprehended to be drawn for his *Patron*; nor hath He, indeed, denied it; but is very angry with me for finding Fault with an Expreſſion or two in that fine Piece of Painting, where he calls the *Gentleman*, whom he was drawing, *Father of the People, and Guardian of their Happineſs.* I took the Liberty to expreſs my Opinion, that *ſuch Appellations* do not properly belong to any *Subject*, but have always been attributed to the *Sovereign.* Upon this, Mr. *Walſingham* ſtates the Caſe in very different Terms, and then charges me with

paltry pettyfogging Knavery, for lugging in the Name of MAJESTY *by Violence on this important Occaſion.* Now, for my Part, I cannot ſee any *Violence* in the Caſe. The Remark was obvious, and immediately occurred to ſeveral Gentlemen, who happened to take up his Paper, as well as my ſelf. But, for Godſake, why PETTYFOGGING *Knavery*, of all Expreſſions in the World? There is ſome Diſcretion required even in the Choice of *Epithets*; and, methinks, ſo judicious a Writer as Mr. *Walſingham* ſhould have run over his whole Vocabulary, on this *important Occaſion*, rather than make uſe of one ſo improper; for the Word *Pettyfogging* hath the ſame Effect out of his Mouth, as Mrs. *Osborne's want of* IDEAS.

The *young Gentleman* is ſo much nettled at my Remarks on this Part of his Paper, that He proceeds to vindicate Himſelf in the following Manner.

" It hath ever been allow'd, in a popular Way of writing, " to ſpeak of *Patriots*, and *publick Benefactors*, as *Fathers* " and *Guardians of the People*. 'Twas the antient *ſenatorial* " *Appellation*; and jelous as Princes are of Dignity, not one " of the *Roman Emperors* ever deny'd it to the *Senate*, but " uſed it Themſelves to the Members of that venerable Bo- " dy.

It is certainly true that the Title of *Fathers* was always given to the *Roman Senate*: And that *publick Benefactors* were frequently diſtinguiſhed, in the ſame Manner, with the Appellation of *Patres Patriæ*, or *Fathers of their Country*. But what is this to the Purpoſe? Is there no Difference between a *Comonwealth* and a *Monarchy*? I am ſure that Mr. *Walſingham* and his *Aſſociates* were very ſevere upon me ſome Time ago, for calling our Government a *Sort of* REGAL COMMONWEALTH, and conſtrued it into a Deſign of overturning the Conſtitution. I muſt likewiſe put this Gentleman in mind that there was not a more common Expreſſion amongſt the old *Romans* than the *Majeſty of the People*; and yet if I ſhould expreſly apply it to the *Britiſh People*, or even by way of Alluſion only, I am confident that he would immediately renew the Cry of *Republicaniſm*, and gravely undertake to prove that it was ſtripping the King of the Sacred robes of *Majeſty*, and clapping them on the Back of the *People*.

It

It is like wise true, as Mr. *Walsingham* observes, *that the* Roman Emperors *never denyed the Appellation of* Fathers *to the Senate.* But if He will give himself the Trouble to consult *Tacitus*, *Machiavil*, or almost any Writer upon the Reigns of *those Emperors*, He will find that They continued the *Senate* itself for no other Reason than to cheat the People out of their Liberty, and carry on their *new-invented Tyranny* under *old Name Proprium id* TIBERIO *fuit*, says *Tacitus*, *scelera nuper reperta priscis verbis obtegere.* Since it was therefore their Intereſt to maintain the *Form of a Senate*, in order to screen and authorize their wicked Practices; who can wonder that they should likewise continue the *old Appellation* for the same Purpose; It would have been too barefaced in the worst of *those Monsters* to have called the *Senate* a Parcel of *Tools* and *Bubbles*, as They really were. Nay, it is remarkable that *Tiberius*, as the same Historian informs us, was so cautious of discovering his Designs, and stirring up Jealousy, that He refused the Title of *Father of his Country*, though often pressed by the People to accept of it. *Nomen* PATRIS PATRIÆ *Tiberius a Populo sæpius ingestum repudiavit.*

But a King of *Great Britain* is, properly speaking, the *Father of his People*, being intended as such by our Constitution; and it being one of his most endearing Appellations, we are often addressed in this Style from the Throne itself. I must therefore leave the World to judge whether Mr. *Walsingham*'s Application of it was not Improper, at least; and whether he might not as well have complimented his *Patron* with the Title of *Defender of the Faith.*

Thus much concerning our *ministerial Step-Father*; for I am still willing to give Him that Title, and shall always pay Him the Duty, which belongs to it.——Let us now proceed to his *Advocate*'s Observations on the *Late Elections* and *Sense of the People.*

Mr. *Walsingham* seems to prevaricate a little upon this Subject; for in his late Satire against *Popularity*, He plainly gave up the *Sense of the People*, by acknowledging, without any Reserve, *that it is not the Loss of a* SINGLE CONTEST, *which is to be considered as the real Grievance. The Example*, said He, *is of a* GENERAL NATURE. But finding this Concession turn'd strongly against Him, and having perhaps, received a gentle Reprimand for it, He began to draw back again,

again, and imitate his old Sister *Osborne*, by diſtinguiſhing between the *Voice of the People* and the *Senſe of the People*; *one* of which He calls *popular Witchcraft* and the *Hallo of the Mob*; whereas he gives us to underſtand that the *other* reſides in the Head, and never breaks forth into any publick Manifeſtations. He likewiſe concurs with the *ſame learned Lady* in Opinion that theſe Men of *ſilent Senſe* are all of the *Court Side*, and from thence concludes that it is ridiculous for us to inſiſt on the noiſy *Voice of the People*. In ſhort they have bandy'd theſe plain Words Backwards and Forwards ſo long, in order to cover the late Diſgrace of their *Patron*, that I verily believe They don't know whar they mean Themſelves by the *Senſe of the People*; unleſs it be the *Senſe of People in* PLACES.

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt Journal conſiſts chiefly of Extracts from the late Duke of* Wharton's True-Britons, *and from Mr.* Gordon's Tacitus; *we ſhall not therefore give our Readers an* Extract *of* Extracts. *Inſtead of this we ſhall take ſome Notice of a remarkable Letter ſent to Mr.* Fog *by one of his Correſpondents, and inſerted in his laſt Journal but one; we had n t Room to inſert an* Abridgement *of this Letter in our laſt* BEE, *but ſhall do it now.*

The Author of this Letter is not a little angry with one of Mr. Fog's *Correſpondents, who pretended to give the World a* Character *of the late Duke of* Berwick, *in* Fog's *Journal of* June *the 15th. We gave our Readers that Character in our* BEE, No. LXIX. *and we ſhall now lay before them what is ſaid in Contradiction to it, that they may fairly judge which of theſe two Gentlemen is in the Right. One Thing is certain,* viz. *that the drawing great Mens Characters is ſo difficult a Task, and requires ſo much* Judgment *and* Knowledge of the World, *that it ought never to be attempted but by a maſterly Hand: Mr.* Fog's *laſt Correſpondent begins his Letter with a Complaint, that the late Duke of* Berwick's *Character is placed in a* falſe *Light, by the Gentleman who pretended to draw it in* Fog's *Journal of* June *the 15th.*

This Writer (ſays Mr. Fog's laſt Correſpondent) begins by ſaying that, "'Twill be doing no Diſhonour to "the

" the Duke of *Berwick* to ſay he was a Soldier of For-
" tune, and as ſuch made War his Trade.

'Tis well known the Misfortunes of King *James* the Second occaſioned his Majeſty's receiving what Support he had in Foreign Parts; and the Duke of *Berwick* being of an Age to follow his Inclinations; He, with ſeveral others, attended that unfortunate King in his Exile. The Duke of *Berwick*'s various Merits, particularly as a Soldier, made the Favour and Diſtinction he met with from time to time, from the Court of *France*, appear to be a Mark rather of their good Judgment (as to his Particular) than of any other Conſideration: 'Tis true, He received from that Nation both Honours and a plentiful Proviſion, and 'tis as true that the *French* always were attended with Succeſs and Victory whenever he led on their Armies.

'Tis further ſaid, " He was reſerv'd even to his Gene-
" ral Officers, rarely conſulting them, nor ſo much as
" communicating the Orders he received, nor the De-
" ſigns he projected, but as they had their own Parts to
" execute in them.

How this Account was intended, whether to blame or commend, I know not; but certainly 'tis a convincing Proof of a diſcerning and prudent Mind; his Succeſſes ſhew the good Effects of it; tho' that may not always attend the beſt concerted Deſigns, eſpecially when the executive Part depends on others.

'Tis ſaid, " He miſs'd an Opportunity wherein he
" might have gotten great Glory and great Profit, which
" he was not averſe to, but he refus'd it even after his
" Word and Honour had been engag'd, becauſe there
" was not a ſufficient regular Army for him to com-
" mand.

What this Opportunity was I ſhall not pretend to decypher, I ſhall only ſay, that if his Word and Honour were ſo given, unleſs he was ſomeway diſabled from performing it, or an utter Impoſſibility of Succeſs had appeared to him (eſpecially if many Perſons of Merit, ſome his Equals, much more if his Superiors hazarded themſelves in the ſame Cauſe) He would undoubtedly have done it, or at leaſt, he had a better Reaſon for not engaging (if he did not) than appears to the Author of his Character, or is in my Power to give for him: People ought to take Care to be very ſure that they are Maſters of the whole Circumſtances of the Affairs they pretend to reaſon upon,

or

or in my humble Opinion, 'twould be more candid and more wiſe to avoid doing it at all.

The Writer proceeds to ſay, " That as the Duke of " *Berwick* was bred up in the War againſt the *ENGLISH*, " his Enmity to them became a ſecond Nature, which was " the Reaſon (as the Writer ſuppoſed) why he never ſerved " any of that Country beſides thoſe of his own Family.

That he was bred up in ſerving againſt the *Engliſh* is certain, and doubtleſs with notions of not approving every Part of their Conduct, but was ſo far from bearing any Enmity to them, that he ſhewed a remarkable Tenderneſs for them on all Occaſions in his Power; as the *Engliſh* who ſurvived the Battle of *Almanza* did experience in many Inſtances beſides that mentioned in your Paper of his making the Priſoners ſhare Bread with the Troops of his own Army.

It is further alledged, " That he appeared in Arms againſt " *Spain* with *Alacrity* after he had diſtinguiſhed Favours " heaped upon him, and had received the higheſt Honours " from the Prince now reigning.

I wonder where this Writer learnt that he did ſo with *Alacrity!* How ſtudious is he to throw in a Circumſtance to the Diſadvantage of the Duke of *Berwick*; ſince had that been true, it would have been as great a Mark of Ingratitude in him, as he really gave of Fortitude and Obedience in performing a Part that muſt upon many Accidents have been ſhocking to him.

As to what is alledged of his being feared, and not belov'd, I take it, 'tis impoſſible to be loved, without being in ſome Degree feared, or to be long well obeyed, without being both eſteemed and beloved: That the Duke of *Berwick* really was ſo, the general Conſternation of the Army at his Death, and the Tears ſhed for him by all, from the higheſt to the loweſt, is a ſufficient Proof. And his not being an enterpriſing General (as it is termed) is a Mark how much more he valued the Lives of his Fellow-Creatures than his own, ſince while he managed theirs with great Caution, he always expoſed intrepidly (one might add raſhly) his own, by which at laſt he dy'd unfortunatly, if ſo glorious an End ought to be called ſo.

As to his natural Diſpoſition, he was firm in his Temper, brave in his Perſon, ſedate and cool in his Judgment, active and vigilant in Execution, diſpoſed to relent and forgive, when

when it became in his Power to puniſh Offences; for to be inſenſible to Injuries done, or deſigned one, is not a Mark of an high or diſtinguiſhing Mind, but to obtain the Power of Reſenting, and then not to uſe it, ſeems a Proof of a moſt exalted one.

In his ſocial Life, he was an excellent Husband, a good Father, a ſtrict but kind Maſter, a ſteady and valuable Friend, when proper Occaſions offer'd of his ſhewing himſelf ſuch; and 'tis hop'd he never fail'd, nor even ſeem'd to fail in it, except where he wanted the Power of ſerving with Succeſs, *or when Miſrepreſentations where he ſuſpected no Guile may ſometimes have miſled his natural good Judgment.*

We have now laid before our Readers two Characters of the late Duke of Berwick, *drawn by two different Hands, in two of Mr.* Fog's *Journals: There are ſome* Hints *in theſe Characters, to which we believe moſt Readers will want a* Key, *and we ſhall for once venture to ſupply them with one. The Gentlemen who wrote both theſe Characters ſeem to be in the ſame Way of thinking, as to* one *Point: The* Opportunity *which one of them affirms the Duke loſt of gaining* great Glory *and* Profit, *and for which the other endeavours to excuſe him, we take to be the Opportunity of embarking in a* certain Enterprize, *and in the Cauſe of a* certain Gentleman, *to whom his Grace was ſaid to be* nearly related. *The Duke's Conduct with Reſpect to this Gentleman has been variouſly repreſented, and was ſuch as created a* Coldneſs *between them; and yet upon the Whole, we are inclined to believe, that the Duke really* wiſhed well *to this Gentleman, but was* deceived *in ſome* Particulars.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The *Nature* and *Tendency* of the *Preſent Oppoſition*, conſider'd.

THAT the Nation (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) ſhould be always watchful over Gentlemen in Power; that they ſhould view every Step they take, oppoſe every Meaſure that hath the leaſt Tendency to Arbitrary Power, and keep them in continual Fear of offending againſt the Laws of their Country, is, no doubt, their higheſt Duty: But that they ſhould ſcatter *Fear* where there's *no Cauſe* of

Fear; raiſe groundleſs Apprehenſions and unreaſonable Jealouſies in the Minds of the People; tell them, that their *Conſtitution* is ſtreſtroy'd by the *Government*, and the *Government* itſelf forfeited, by breaking thro' the *only Tenure* by which tis held; and that they ſhould propagate the Notion of a *Country Intereſt* againſt the *Court*, when the Court hath not appeared to have any Intereſt againſt the Country, is moſt prodigious Wickedneſs, and may one Time or other overturn the Government, and diſſolve the Conſtitution; for theſe Things have a natural and ſtrong Tendency to alienate the Affections of the Subjects from the King, and ſo remove the great, if not the only Support of his Crown and Dignity. And this ill Uſage of a good Government hath alſo a Tendency to put Men in Power upon ſuch Meaſures, in their own Defence, as may in Conſequence, affect our Liberties. For which Reaſons, all wiſe and good Men will abhor *every Oppoſition* that is not *National*, and hath not for its Foundation *real National Evils*; which is not the Caſe of the preſent Oppoſition.

The preſent Oppoſition is not *National*, but *Perſonal*; which, if the People of *England* would conſider, they would find, that they had nothing to do with the Conteſt. The Contention is not, now, between the *Government* and the *People*, or between the King and the *Nation*, nor between the Miniſtry and the People; but between the Gentlemen *in Power*, and certain Gentlemen *out of Power*; and the Striſe is, *Who ſhall be greateſt?* This, and This only is the Caſe. The Perſons in *the Oppoſition* are not contending for any Good to the Nation: They are not labouring how to make the People happy, but how to be at the Head of Power. They have, as it were, inſolently ſurrounded and attack'd the Throne; They have, in *Action* at leaſt, told his Majeſty, that he ſhall not keep his Miniſtry, but They will be his Miniſtry, in order to which, they are endeavouring, by all the Ways that *Diſappointment* and *Malice* can invent, to diſtreſs the King's Government; they mingle with *Jacobites* and *Traytors* at Home; they betray our Councils to Foreign Agents; and repreſent Things ſo much to the Diſadvantage of their own Country, as to hinder the Succeſs of Negotiations Abroad: And they alſo ſet the People againſt the Miniſtry by vile Calumny, monſtrous Tales, and impudent Falſhoods; and then gravely ſay,

the

the Senſe of the People is againſt them, and demands their Removal. Whereas, in Truth, there is no Senſe of the People againſt them, but what they have put into them; nor would the People have imagined any *publick Evil*, had not their Papers, ſent through the Kingdom, ſet their Imaginations at work, and made them dream and talk of Evils which they never felt.

Things are ſeen in a ſtronger and clearer Light by *Inſtances* and *Examples*, than by *mere Reaſoning*. If we, therefore, look back to the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, we ſhall ſee what conſtitutes an Oppoſition *National*; and *That* can only be *National Evils*, or real publick Opprcſſions and Grievances. The Reigns of theſe Princes were almoſt *one continual Violation* of the Laws of *England*, or at leaſt, conſtant Attempts to overturn the *Laws*, and ſet up *Arbitrary Power:* "Governing without Parlia-"ments; raiſing Money by the *King's Edicts*; mak-"ing *Proclamations*, Law; and declaring *the Royal* "*Will* bound the Subjects Conſcience under pain of Eter-"nal Damnation, were the Works of thoſe Reigns;" but chiefly of that *pious Prince*, whoſe *uncommon Sufferings* induced the People ſo far to forget the Evils he had done, as to *dignify* and *diſtinguiſh* him with the Title of MARTYR.

In theſe Reigns there was, indeed, Work enough for the People; *theſe Reigns* ſtood in need of *Patriots*; and *Neceſſity* rais'd *Patriots*, *real* ones; not ſuch *mock Patriots*, and vain Sporters with *Country Intereſt* as this Age produces: For we live at a Time, when the People have *no National Evils* to complain of, but what are the Effect of the *Oppoſition*; the Effect of the Conduct of thoſe very Men, who thus *ridiculouſly* ſet themſelves up at the Head of a Conntry Intereſt: for the Laws are ſacredly and inviolably maintained; they are made *the ſtanding Meaſure* of the King's Government, as well as the People's Obedience. Nor are there any Laws made which have the leaſt Tendency to weaken the Security of Property, or advance the Power of the Crown to the Detriment of our Liberties: The Government is not only perfectly *legal*, but the Laws are juſt and equitable; nor hath there been *one Act of Power* during the Continuance of this Miniſtry, which hath broke through the Laws of the Lands, or the Laws of Equity and natural Juſtice.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE King of *France* has ordered 40,000 Men, new Militia, to be raiſed, to replace the ſame Number, which are to be incorporated with the regular Troops; and theſe Men are to be levied as well in the Maritime as inland Parts of the Kingdom.

Ten Men have been draughted out of each Company of the *French* Guards, to replace the Grenadiers, who have been killed at the Siege of Philipsburg.

M. de Guy Trouin lies yet in the Road of *Breſt*, with fifteen Men of War, and has all the Leaſure he can wiſh, to exerciſe and inſtruct the Seamen, who, in *France* are now generally raw and unexperienced, in the Manner of Sea Engagements.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THERE are great Expectations at the *Hague* of the Arrival of M. *Walpole*, which they there fancy will be a Forerunner of a Congreſs, to be held in that Place, for a general Pacification, under the Mediation of the two Maritime Powers. The Task, however, ſeems to grow every Day more difficult; it is not very probable that the young *Spaniſh* Prince will part with any of the Acquiſitions he has made in *Italy*, or that the Emperor ſhould eaſily digeſt the Loſs of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE Court of *Spain* appears in one continued Ecſtacy, on Account of the Succeſſes of the Favourite Prince in *Naples*, and his Allies in other Parts of *Italy*. Nothing is talked of but the future Greatneſs of that young Hero, nor can any Thing be more acceptable to the Court, eſpecially to his Royal Mother. Preparations are made for augmenting the *Spaniſh* Forces, by Land and Sea, that they may be able not only to maintain, but to carry

carry on their Conqueſts. Their next View is upon *Sicily*, of which they hope to make as eaſy a Conqueſt, as they have done of *Naples*, that *Don Carlos* may not only bear the ancient Title of King of both the *Sicilies*, but be in actual Poſſeſſion of them.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE 29th of laſt Month, being *St. Peter*'s Day, the Pope was conveyed in his Chair of State to the *Vatican*, where his Holineſs received the uſual annual Tribute of a Pad and a Purſe, for the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of *Naples*, from the Hands of the Prince of *Santa Cruz*, in the Name of his *Imperial* Majeſty. About the ſame Time the Miniſter of *Spain* cauſed a Bank Note, equivalent to the ſaid Tribute, to be left with the *Apoſtolick* Chamber, in the Name of his *Neapolitan* Majeſty, together with a Proteſt againſt the Tribute received by the *Pope*, in the Name of the *Emperor*.

The late Battle in *Italy* near *Parma* was attended with ſeveral unuſual Circumſtances: The Slaughter, which appears to have been great on both Sides, was made by meer Dint of Fire from the ſmall Arms; the Battle laſted near ten Hours, without ceaſing: The Ground the Action happened upon was not above 150 Rod in Front; neither the Artillery nor the Horſe had any Share in it; the Number of general Officers killed and mortally wounded on both Sides is almoſt without a Precedent: But what is moſt ſurprizing the *Imperialiſts*, tho' they were obliged to retire in ſo precipitate a Manner, and were ſo long purſued, without once facing their Purſuers, yet pretend to a Victory, and have made Rejoycings on that Account. But the Circumſtances of their leaving 1600 wounded Men in the Field of Battle, their ſuffering 1600 more to be taken in the Purſuit, a like Number having deſerted during their Flight, their putting 1200 Men into *Guaſtalla*, and ſacrificing them to gain a few Hours March, their breaking down the Bridges on the *Secchia*, and above all, their repaſſing the *Po*, their haſty Retreat over the *Po*, ſpeak pretty plainly on which Side the Victory fell. Our beſt Accounts inform us, that the *Imperial* Army had received no Pay for fifteen Days before the Battle, ſo that Count *Merci* found himſelf obliged in a Manner to make one deſperate Puſh while he could keep his Army

Army about him: His Behaviour ſeems to be that of a Man, fully determined either to *Conquer* or to *Dye.*

GERMANY.

THE King of *Pruſſia* arrived at the *Imperial* Camp on the *Rhine*, the 14th Inſtant, under the Title of the Margrave of *Brandenburg*; and his Majeſty will accept of no Honours but what are due to him as ſuch. The two Armies advance ſtill nearer to one another. The *French* had raiſed a Redoubt at the Head of their Camp; but the *Germans*, with a Detachment of two Thouſand Men, have got Poſſeſſion of it, and have placed eight Pieces of Cannon in it, with which they continually fire on the *French* Intrenchments.

In the Night between the 11th and the 12th the *French* made a general Aſſault on the Crown Work of *Philipsburg*, but were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs. The 14th at Night they renewed the Attack and ſucceeded, after a brave Defence on the Side of the Beſieged. They immediately erected Batteries on that Work, and began to cannonade the Body of the Place, The 16th they found they had made a ſufficient Breach in the ſaillant Angle of the Baſtion, and in the Courtain; upon which having made a Lodgment, Count *Wutgenau*, Governor of the Place deſired to capitulate; but the Particulars of what followed we muſt expect by the next Poſt.

By the Way of *Berlin* we are informed that King *Staniſlaus* arrived at *Marienwarder*, in *Pruſſia*, on the third Inſtant, in the Habit of a Peaſant, quite alone, on a Common Cart, conducted by a Boy. It is ſaid that his Majeſty is preparing to remove from thence to *Konigsburg*, the Capital of *Pruſſia.*

Our *Dreſden* Letters advice that King *Auguſtus* being inform'd of the Surrender of *Dantzick*, was to depart for that City the eighth Inſtant.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THe Capitulation of the City of *Dantzick*, which was ſaid to have been ratified the ſeventh Inſtant, was not ſign'd till the ninth, ſome Difficulties which aroſe having hindred the ſettling of ſome Points 'till that Day. We have

have no Account yet of the Condition upon which that City ſurrendered; it is only, in general ſaid, that they are to pay a Million of Crowns towards defraying the Expence of the War, 400,000, within three Weeks, and the Remainder, within a Year, at two Payments, to be regulated with Deputies they are to ſend to *Petersburg*. Some Accounts add, that Count *Munich* demands another Million of Crowns of the Magiſtrates for having ſuffered King *Staniſlaus* to eſcape; but, at the ſame Time, gives them Hopes, that the *Czarina*, upon their humble Supplication may be induced graciouſly to diſpence with their Payment of this laſt Sum: Some Accounts ſay, the Count actually deſiſted from this laſt Demand, and gave the Magiſtrates Reaſon to hope the *Czarina* might remit the 600,000 Crowns of the firſt Miliion. It is likewiſe ſaid, that a general Amneſty is granted with the Exception of ſome few Perſons only, who are to ſubmit to the Goodneſs and Generoſity of King *Auguſtus*.

The Marquiſs *de Monti* aſſured Count *Munich*, in a Letter he wrote him, that none but himſelf and ſome of his Domeſticks were concerned in the Eſcape of King *Staniſlaus*, and that neither the *Poliſh* Lords, nor the Magiſtrates of *Dantzick* had any Hand in it. The Regiment of Guards, and that of *Buchow*, were allowed to march out of *Dantzick* with all military Honours, and were afterwards diſarmed, according to Agreement. A Regiment has been ſince formed out of them of ſuch as were willing to ſerve King *Auguſtus*, and for thoſe who would not, they had their Liberty to go whither they thought fit.

The Marquiſs *de Monti*, after having wrote two Letters to Count *Munich*, inſiſting upon his Rights and Privileges as an Ambaſſadour, went with his whole Retinue out of *Dantzick* into the *Ruſſian* Camp, where he yet remains under a Guard of a Hundred Men, 'till the Count receives an Order from his Court, how he is to treat him, whether as an Ambaſſador accredited to the Republick of *Poland*, or as the Marquiſs *de Monti*, formerly Ambaſſadour, &c. as he now Stiles him. This being a Point, in which the Count thinks he has Reaſon to act with Caution; he has ſent an Expreſs to *Petersburg* for particular Inſtructions.

King

King *Staniſlaus* when he quitted *Dantzick*, left two pathetick Letters behind him, all wrote with his *own Hand*: One of theſe Letters was directed to the Primate, and thoſe Poliſh Grandees who were in the Place; The other was directed to the City of *Dantzick*. In the firſt he aſſures his Friends, that nothing but their own Perſwaſions ſhould have induced him to have left them; in his Letter to the *Dantzickers* he aſſures them, that no Time ſhall ever efface from his Memory thoſe Proofs of *Loyalty* and *Fidelity* which they have ſhewn him; and that he will make it the Buſineſs of his Life to convince them, if poſſible, that they have not ſerved an ungrateful Prince. He confeſſes, that while he was writing theſe Letters, the Thoughts of his being torn from ſuch Friends, forced Tears from his Eyes; and wiſhes, that inſtead of what he writes, they could read the tender Sentiments which are engraved in his Heart. In ſhort, his Letters carry with them the ſtrongeſt Marks of their being wrote by a generous and good natured Prince, who ſeems to have ſuch lively Notions of Gratitude and Honour, as might induce wiſe Men to hazard their Fortunes in his Service, without calling their Prudence in Queſtion. We are told, that though he is without either Equipage or Servants, he bears his Misfortunes with ſo much Courage and Reſignation, and has ſomething in his whole Behaviour, which is ſo truly noble, and ſo ſweetly engaging, that every one is charmed who ſees or converſes with him: On this Occaſion we ſhall for once turn *Prophets*, and venture to *foretel*, that Providence will not ſuffer ſo great a Soul to be quite oppreſſed; but that, low as this Prince is at preſent, he will once more mount the Throne of *Poland*, and make his Country happy in the Exerciſe of his *Virtues*.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

WE have as yet nothing new from theſe Parts.

DOMESTICK

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *July* 18.

LAST Tueſday the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland, arrived here from Edinburgh; and Yeſterday he waited on their Majeſties at Kenſington.

We hear that his Majeſty hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Earl to the Command of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by the Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, to be one of the Ordinary Lords of the Seſſion in Scotland, in the Room of the Lord Grange.

On Tueſday Night his Excellency Baron Sparr, Envoy from the King of Sweden, receiv'd an Expreſs by an extraordinary Courier from his Court; and Yeſterday Morning his Excellency went to Kenſington, to communicate the ſame to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday Ralph Ratcliffe, Eſq; Loriner, Drank to by Sir Edward Beecher in 1728; Richard Chiſwell, Eſq; Mercer, drank to by Sir Robert Baylis, in 1729, and Barton Clarke Eſq; Cooper, drank to by the preſent Lord Mayor, paid their Fines into the Chamber of London, to be excus'd from being eligible to the Office of ſheriffs

This Day will be held a General Council at Kenſington, when Mr. Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder of this City, will attend and make his Report of the ſix Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate.

Laſt Tueſday John Howard, of Putney, Eſq; a Relation to the Right Hon. the Earl of Stafford, was married to Miſs Leigh, Daughter and Heireſs of the late --- Leigh, Eſq; of Brentford.

July 19. Yeſterday was a Cabinet Council, when Mr Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder, having made his Report of the ſix Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, his Majeſty was

graciouſly pleas'd to Pardon Humphry Rammington, who was condemn'd for the Murder of one Wells with a Dung-Fork near Whetſtone; to reprieve for 14 Years Tranſportation, Nicholas Baldwyn, convicted of robbing his Maſters Meſſrs. Chace and Company, and Anne Knight, one of the Coiners, who is with Child; and to order for Execution the three other Coiners, viz. Mary Haycock, Elizabeth Tracey, and Catherine Tracey, alia Bogle, who will be drawn to Tyburn in Sledges, and burnt to Death under the Gallows.

Yeſterday Morning Thomas Martin, Eſq; Goldſmith, and Nathaniel Garland, Eſq; Mercer, both drank to by Sir Edward Beecher in 1728, paid their Fines into the Chamber of London, and were afterwards, together with Sir John Lade, Bart. Thomas Walker, Joſiah Nicholſon, Edward Strong, Ralph Ratcliffe, Richard Chiſwell, and Bartholomew Clarke, Eſqrs. who had before ſeverally paid their Fines, excuſed by the Court of Common-Council from being eligible to the Office of Sheriffs.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	167	Buried	Males	239
	Females	152		Females	206
	In all	319		In all	445

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 15.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

VICE and VIRTUE.

I.

HOW pleaſing are the Paths to Sin!
How ſweet the tempting Way!
Which leads the Youth deluded in,
Like Baits, that hide the wily Gin,
And catch the heedleſs Prey!

Regard-

II.

Regardleſs of the deſtin'd Pain,
Which muſt purſue his Crime,
The fleeting Joy ſo fills his Brain,
He deems it idle, weak and vain,
To think on future Time.

III.

In vain eſſays weak Reaſon's *Force*
His Paſſions *to controul!*
As eaſy 'tis to ſtop the Courſe
Of the fierce wild Arabian *Horſe,*
As guide th' unbridled Soul.

IV.

From Crime to Crime he hurries on,
Still for new Pleaſure glows;
The purer Charms of Life unknown,
He fancies nothing but the Town,
True Happineſs beſtows.

V.

Now AGE *comes on for* him *too faſt;*
(AGE *which the* Good *deſire*)
For tho' his former Vigour's paſt,
Yet ſtill his Inclinations laſt,
And burn with youthful Fire.

VI.

Strait Death appears in dread Array,
And Speaks a vengeful God;
Now! Now! too late, in dire Diſmay,
He ſtrives, but knows not how to pray,
And trembles at the Rod.

VII.

Aghaſt he views, with Sighs and Tears,
Eternity ariſe;
So near the dreadful Scene appears,
That mad with agonizing Fears,
He raves, deſpairs, and dies.

VIII.

Change now the Scene; ſee that Man's WAY,
O'er whom no Vice preſides;
Whom no mean Pleaſures lead aſtray;
While Virtue, with its pureſt Ray,
His Thoughts and Actions guides.

IX.

He rightly weighs the Sinners State,
And ſhuns the fleeting Joy;
His Thoughts a nobler Bliſs create,
(The Pleaſures of a future tate)
Which Time can ne'er deſtroy.

X.

Vice *is, to him, an unknown Gueſt,*
For arm'd with Wiſdom's *Shield,*
Thoſe Paſſions *which diſturb our Reſt,*
By him defeated and ſuppreſt,
To ſtronger REASON *yield.*

XI.

All tranſient Joys to him appear,
Scarce worthy of Regard;
The great Man's Frowns he ſcorns to fear,
His VIRTUE *makes him eaſy here,*
And is it's own Reward.

XII.

Mean while unruffled, pleas'd, ſedate,
He ſees his Life decay;
And knows inevitable Fate,
Will ſoon his happy Soul tranſlate,
To endles Tracts of Day.

XIII.

Such Pleaſures fill the Traveller's Breaſt,
When wiſh'd-for Home he ſees;
His weary'd Limbs with Toil oppreſt,
He gladly lays him down to reſt,
And taſtes the Sweets of Eaſe.

THE BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXIV. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *July* 20. to *Saturday*, *July* 27.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Exſudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIR

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXXIV. From *Saturday July* 20. to *Saturday July* 27.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of C---l B--n, Sir T-- s R---n, Mr. W----n, Sir J----n B——ce, Ge----l W----e, Mr. E----le, Sir R---t W——le, Mr. P----ey, and others on ſome *remarkable Motions*.

III. Obſervations on the late Election of *Sixteen Peers* to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland.

IV. A *Letter* from Mr. *Scrub* in Praiſe of a *certain Hon. Gentleman*.

V. A very *extraordinary Compliment* of Mr, Mi———lls to the ſame *Hon. Perſon*.

VI. An Hiſtorical View of Parties.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences and the Drone's Collection.

IX. Sketch of a *Character* of the late *Lord Chancellor*.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

XI. The Dignity of a *Taylor*, his *Gooſe*, and a *Louſe*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXXIII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of Mr. Pl——r, Mr. D——y, Sir Wm W----m, Sir R——t W——le, Mr. Pu——ney, Sir Wm Y----ge, C——l C----ey Ld. Mor----th, Sir Jn Ru----t, Mr. C——k, Mr. Sa——ys, The Mr. of the R——ls, and others upon ſeveral *remarkable Motions*.

III. Some Remarks on the Courtly Mr. *Walſingham*.

IV. A *remarkable Letter* containing a *Character* of the late Duke of *Berwick*.

V. A *Key* to one Part of it.

VI. The *Nature* and *Tendency* of the preſent *Oppoſition*.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

X. *Vice* and *Virtue*.



THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXIV. VOL. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Motions.

We concluded our Parliamentary Proceedings *in our laſt* BEE *with a* ſmart Speech *of Mr.* S———ys's, *in Favour of the* celebrated Motion *made by Lord* M———th *for bringing in a Bill for the* Securing our Conſtitution, by preventing Officers being deprived of their Commiſſions at the Pleaſure of the Crown. *When Mr.* S——ys *had done ſpeaking, C———l* Bl—n, *who was Secretary to the late Earl of* G——y *in* Portugal *and* Ireland, *roſe up and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

" I Can by no Means, Sir, give my Aſſent to the Propoſition now before us, as it tends to the taking from the Crown a Prerogative which, not only by our Conſtitution, belongs to the Crown, but has, by ex-

" preſs Acts of Parliament been declared to be ſolely in the " Crown, for a Proof of which, I ſhall only deſire the two " Militia-Acts paſſed in the 13th and 14th Years of the " Reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, to be read: (Theſe Acts being read, he proceeded in Subſtance as follows.) " Whatever Gentlemen may ſay, Sir, about our ancient " Conſtitution, it appears, by theſe Acts, that the Senſe of " Parliament then was, that the ſupreme Government of " the Militia, and of all Forces by Sea and Land then " was, and ever was the King's undoubted Right; and " that the King might, at Pleaſure, commiſſionate or diſ- " place the Officers of the Militia; and therefore I muſt " think, that if ever our Military Force was under any " other Regulation, it was either a Regulation which was " not according to our Conſtitution, or is was a Regula- " tion which was found to be ſo inconvenient, that it was " very ſoon altered: Gentlemen may, indeed, ſay, that " theſe Acts concern only the Militia, and have no Relati- " on to our Standing-army; but as our Militia was " found to be of little or no Uſe after our Neighbours be- " gan all to keep up regular Standing-Armies, therefore " we were obliged to ſubſtitute in the Place of our Mi- " litia, a regular Standing-army, and, conſequently, the " ſame Power over that Standing-army, and the Officers " of that Army, muſt be ſuppoſed to be veſted, by theſe " Acts, in the King, as he is thereby declared to have " had over the Militia, and the Officers of the Militia; " and now to attempt to take away that Prerogative, " when I am ſure it cannot be ſaid, that any wrong Uſe " has lately been made of it, appears to me very extra- " ordinary.

" I have heard, Sir, that ſome Gentlemen are ſo much " out of Humour with our preſent Government, and ſo " tired of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, that they " would do almoſt any Thing to get rid of it; they " would, for that End, even agree to the making a tho- " rough Change in our Conſtitution, by forming it into a " Commonwealth: I could never, indeed, believe, that " there was any Truth in theſe Reports, I could not be- " lieve, that there could be ſuch a Madman in this Na- " tion: But ſhould this Motion take Place, if I could ſo " much as believe, that Gentlemen were really ſerious " in the Motion they have made, I would no longer look " upon ſuch Reports as chymerical; for I never heard

" of

" of any Motion made in Parliament which tended ſo di-
" rectly towards eſtabliſhing a Commonwealth, as the
" preſent does, except ſome of thoſe famous Motions
" which were made in the Years forty and forty one,
" and I am perſuaded, if this Motion ſhould take Place,
" it would produce the ſame Conſequences.

" What! to create an Army for Life, an Army inde-
" pendent of the King, ſure Gentlemen are not in ear-
" neſt, or they muſt have forgot the Confuſions, and the
" fatal Effects which were formerly produced in this Na-
" tion by ſuch an Army. I thank God, Sir, I am none
" of thoſe who are tired of our preſent happy Eſtabliſh-
" ment: I think we enjoy our Liberties in their full Ex-
" tent, and I ſhall never give my Conſent to a Propoſi-
" tion, which would put it out of the King's Power to
" remove any, even of thoſe Officers who are appointed
" to guard his Royal Perſon, without the Conſent of the
" other Officers: It would be found to be a difficult Mat-
" ter to prevail with a Court-martial to puniſh or break
" an Officer, perhaps, for a Crime which every one of
" that Court-martial was himſelf guilty of. If the Gen-
" tlemen of the Army ſhould once be made to depend on-
" ly upon one another, they would ſoon be ſenſible of
" their own Power, and we do not know what Uſe they
" might be tempted to make of it. In ſhort, Sir, the
" Propoſition, in my Opinion, tends to nothing but Con-
" fuſion, and therefore I am heartily againſt it.

Sir T—R—n's *Speech.*

" Sir *T*———*s R*———*n.* " Sir,
" I cannot help expreſſing my Surprize
" at a Propoſition of this Nature; for
" though it has been talked of without
" Doors, for ſome Time paſt, yet I never could, till
" yeſterday, believe, that it would actually have been in-
" troduced here; becauſe it appears to me to be founded
" on a Suppoſition, that the ſame Number of Forces we
" now maintain is for ever to be entailed on our Po-
" ſterity.

" Had a Propoſition of this Nature come hither from
" another Quarter, founded upon the Perpetuity of the
" Army, it would have been thought highly unreaſona-
" ble; and if a Regulation, thus founded, ſhould paſs this
" Houſe, it may be made uſe of hereafter as an Argu-
" ment to continue the Army when there is no longer
" any Reaſon for it, and may be employed as a Means to

" interweave the civil with the military Power, and to " make a military Eſtabliſhment a Part of our Conſtitu- " tion.

" As this Queſtion has been ſtated, the Power of the " King, and the Liberties of the People, ſeem to interfere, " and therefore 'twill be very difficult to ſpeak in Favour of " the one, without being liable to be repreſented as having a " Deſign to depreſs the other; but as the Excellency of our " Conſtitution conſiſts in preſerving a juſt Temperament " between the King, Lords, and Commons, and the right " ballancing the Power allotted to each, we ought not to " attempt to diminiſh the Power of either of theſe three in " any Inſtance, unleſs by the Excerciſe of Power in that " particular Caſe it be found, that that Branch of our Le- " giſlature is armed with a Strength diſproportionable to the " other two; and therefore, before we concur in taking " away from the Crown the Prerogative of diſplacing Of- " ficers, it ought firſt to be clearly demonſtrated, that the " Influence the King has at preſent over the Army, is great- " er than is neceſſary for the Security of his Perſon and Go- " vernment, or greater than is conſiſtent with the Liberties " of the People, and this, Sir, I take to be the very Point " in Queſtion.

" The very Point now in Debate ſeems to be, whether " the lopping off ſo great a Branch of Prerogative from the " Crown, and transferring it to the Army, will not diſarm " the Crown of a Power neceſſary to keep the Army firm " and ſteady to our preſent Eſtabliſhment; and whether by " truſting it in the Hands of the Soldiers, we may not " throw a greater Degree of independent Strength into the " Army itſelf, than it ought to have, a much greater than " has hitherto been thought either fit or prudent to entruſt it " with.

" Upon this Occaſion, I cannot help reminding Gentle- " men, what fatal Conſequences attended that Law made in " the Year 1641, whereby it was put out of the Power of the " King to diſſolve or prorogue the Parliament without their " own Conſent; if breaking the Ballance of any of the three " Powers in the Legiſlature, if the two Houſes of Parlia- " ment aſſuming to themſelves an Independency not law- " fully inveſted in them by our Coſtitution, was attended " with ſo many Evils, what may we not dread, ſhould we

" ſee

"ſee the Officers of an Army not removeable, but by their "own Conſent? The Hiſtory of the laſt Century fully "ſhews us, what various Scenes of Confuſion ſucceeded "the fatal Statute I have juſt mentioned, and every one's "Thoughts may ſuggeſt to him, what muſt be the natural "Conſequence of this, ſhould it ſucceed.

"If Gentlemen will only recollect a little the Roman "Hiſtory, they will find, that whenever military Govern-"ments of Provinces were given for Life, or for a certain "Term of Years only, or even when the Army got the "Privilege of chooſing their own Officers, the ſovereign "Power came ſoon after to be lodged in the Army itſelf, "and proved fatal to thoſe very Perſons who had acquieſced "under theſe ill-judged Conceſſions; and I am afraid, if a "Power ſhould be given our Army, that no Officer ſhall be "put out, but by the Judgment and Conſent of the other "Officers, the next natural Step for them to take will be, "that none ſhall be put in or preferred, who have not their "Recommendation: For Armies are of ſuch a Nature, "that they either muſt obey, or will ſoon command. "Numberleſs Examples might be produc'd in Support of "what I have ſaid, both from antient and modern Hiſto-"ry. But I ſhall not now enumerate Particulars, with "which many other Gentlemen may be better acquainted "than I am.

"And that this has been the received Opinion of our "Anceſtors, ſince Monarchy was known in this I-"ſland, becomes evident by reflecting, that in all the Strug-"gles they had with the Crown for Liberty; nay, even "at the Time of the late Revolution, when every Thing "was thought of by the Patriots of thoſe Days, for leſſening "the Royal Prerogative, ſo far as was judged neceſſary for, "or conſiſtent with the Preſervation of our Conſtitution, "I do not remember to have read or heard, that there was "ever a Mention made of any Project of this Nature; and "it is moſt certain, that if ſuch a Project had been in Force "50 Years ago, our Buſineſs in this Houſe would now "have been rather to have regiſtred the Edicts preſcribed "to us by the Army, than to have debated any Thing that "might affect a Body of Men made ſo formidable by their "Independency.

"I

" I would ask the Gentlemen, who are for this Propo-
" ſition, one plain Queſtion, Whether it be not abſolute-
" ly neceſſary, that either the military Power muſt be
" dependent on the civil Power, or the Civil upon the
" Military? if from the Nature of Things one be neceſ-
" ſary, the Option cannot de difficult to make. Surely,
" Gentlemen upon this Occaſion, do not recollect the
" Fate of their Predeceſſors in the Middle of the laſt
" Century, when the Parliament, by granting ſuch Con-
" ceſſions to the Army, made the Army ſoon hold them
" in Contempt, who had thus made the military Power
" independent of the civil Magiſtrate; I ſay, I muſt take
" it for granted, that this Part of our Hiſtory is entirely
" forgot, when I ſee a Queſtion moved in this Houſe,
" tending to give the Army that Independency of the
" State, which has formerly made, and in proceſs of
" Time, muſt again make Parliaments uſeleſs; for I look
" upon Mankind in general as pretty near upon a Level
" in all Ages, very ſtrong Temptations will too often get
" the better of the very beſt Intentions, and like Cauſes
" will always produce like Effects.

" In my Opinion, Sir, the great Danger to be guard-
" ed againſt in all Armies is, any Step that tends to raiſe
" them to a State of Independency, and therefore by the
" Wiſdom of the Legiſlature, our Army is ſo wiſely con-
" ſtituted, as not only to be dependent on the annual
" Votes of this Houſe for its Subſiſtence and Continuance,
" but alſo as to the Number it ſhall conſiſt of; then as to
" the Nomination of the Officers, it has always been
" lodged in the Crown, as 'tis highly proper it ſhould,
" they have always been left dependent on the King,
" whoſe Perſon they are obliged to defend, whoſe Go-
" vernment they are intended to ſupport.

" Thus is our Army neceſſarily dependent in a double
" Capacity, the Whole is dependent on this Houſe for
" its very Exiſtence, which may be put an End to
" whenever any Danger comes to be apprehended from
" it; but the Officers, while the Army exiſts, are to de-
" pend on the King for their Commiſſions, otherwiſe
" how could he depend on their Fidelity or Behaviour,
" ſhould they be called forth to Action; for an Officer
" may be guilty of ſeveral Crimes which cannot be pro-
" perly laid before a Court-martial, particularly Diſaf-
" fection, of which, tho' there be Proof ſufficient to make

" it

" it indiſputable, yet the Proof may be of ſuch a Na-
" ture, as not to be proper to be laid before a Court-
" martial, or perhaps cannot be laid in ſuch a Manner,
" as to make it have its juſt Weight with Officers ſitting
" in Judgment on one of their own Fraternity.

" Tho', therefore, in this Reſpect, our Army, as it
" receives its annual Support and Exiſtence from the
" Parliament, may be call'd a State Army (a Denomi-
" nation an honourable Gentleman has much inſiſted on)
" yet, I think, the Concluſions he has drawn from thence
" are very ill grounded; for a State Army, as ſuch, does
" not in the leaſt imply a Neceſſity of the Officers hold-
" ing their Imployments for Life; on the contrary, it
" ſeems neceſſary in all Armies, they ſhould be ſubordi-
" nate to ſome other Power, that they may not deſeat
" the Purpoſe for which they are maintained; for if
" they ſhould be thus made dependent only on them-
" ſelves, and independent of the three other Powers of
" the Legiſlature, it will, in my Opinion, be laying the
" Foundation of a 4th Power, a Military one, which
" may, in Proceſs of Time, render uſeleſs the other
" three.

" This leads me to conſider, in whom the Advocates
" for this Queſtion propoſe to lodge this Power, this
" important Branch of the Prerogative, which is to be
" lopp'd off from the Crown, if this military Scheme
" ſucceeds: As the Prerogative of the Crown is to be
" diminiſhed, one would naturally imagine the Power of
" the People was intended to be increaſed; but this, Sir,
" is not to be the Caſe, it is to be transferred from the
" Crown, not to the People, but to the Army, and
" lodged ſolely with the Officers themſelves, who, from
" that Moment, will be independent of the Crown, and
" in Time perhaps of all other Authority; for one of
" the great Reſtraints upon the Army is this very Pre-
" rogative which the King has of diſplacing Officers who
" may be ſuſpected of bad Intentions: Give this Privi-
" lege to the Officers themſelves only, and what Securi-
" ty ſhall we then have for their future Behaviour: In
" ſhort, we ſhall then have raiſed a Power in Support of
" the preſent Eſtabliſhment, without having provided a
" Security againſt its attempting to overturn that very
" Eſtabliſhment; for thus, by removing this neceſſary
" Check upon the Army, a diſtant Time may come, when

" the

" the Nation, with Reaſon, may be jealous of an Army, " in whoſe Hands we ſhall have put a Power ſufficient to " enable them to get the better both of King and Parlia- " ment, and to ſet up a new Conſtitution of their own; " whereas, while the Army continues in the State it is at " preſent, there is little Danger to be apprehended from " it, even ſhould it have the Raſhneſs to attempt any " Thing againſt either.

" It has been urged by an honourable Gentleman un- " der the Gallery, that, as the Judges hold their Im- " ployments for Life, we ought to convey the ſame Pri- " vileges to the Officers of the Army: In my Opinion, " this is reaſoning upon a very wrong Foundation, for, I " think, no juſt Parallel can be drawn betwixt civil and " military Officers in general, but certainly there is the " wideſt Difference between thoſe who act in a judicial, " and thoſe who act in a military Capacity; for the ſame " State of Independence neceſſary to leave the Judge un- " biaſſed in pronouncing Judgment, would tend to diſen- " gage the Soldier from that Intereſt, to which he ought " ſolely, and in Contradiſtinction to all others, to be tho- " roughly attached: A judge ſhould be left free and unbi- " aſſed, that he may ſpeak what the Law ſpeaks, and di- " ſtribute Juſtice impartially to all Parties; but the very " Nature of the Army requires the ſtricteſt Subordinati- " on in the Officers, without which, there can be no Diſ- " cipline; the Soldier muſt be dependent, and muſt act " in Subjection to the lawful Commands of thoſe, by whom " he is maintained; nor can any Qualification make a- " mends for his Failure in this Particular.

" There is beſides a particular Circumſtance, which " makes it impoſſible to draw any juſt Parallel between " the Judges and the Officers of the Army; the Judges " not only determine between Subject and Subject, but " they are likewiſe to determine between the Crown " and the People; if any Queſtion ariſes between the " King and a Subject, they are to determine the Point " in Diſpute, and therefore it is neceſſary that they ſhould " be made as independent as poſſible upon either of the " Parties; but no ſuch Power was ever yet lodged in the " Officers of the Army, and it is to be hoped never " will; for tho' I have ſo great an Opinion of the Gen- " tlemen who are at preſent in the Service, that I think " any Power may be ſafely lodged in their Hands, yet,

" I be-

" I believe, they neither desire such a Power, nor would " they consent to the giving of any such to their Successors.

" But, Sir, the Proposition now made to us would ren- " der the Offices of the Army still more independent, " both upon our King and Government, than the Judges " are at present: If a Judge be guilty of any Crime, or " of any Neglect or Duty in the Execution of his Office, " he is not to be try'd by the other Judges only, he is to " be try'd by a Jury, he is to have an open and a fair " Tryal in *Westminster-Hall*; as the rest of his Fellow- " Subjects have; and if it were otherwise, if a judge for " any Misbehaviour, were to be try'd in a private Way " by his Brother Judges only, I should think both our " Lives, Liberties and Properties in greater Danger from " them under such a Regulation, than if they were still " dependent on the Crown for the Continuance of their " Commissions; and it must be granted, that this last " would be the Case of the Officers of the Army, if this " Proposition should take place; for they could be try'd " by none, they could be punish'd by none but them- " selves, and consequently they would have no Depen- " dence but upon one another; and without any Deroga- " tion to the Characters of those who are now so worthi- " ly at the Head of the Law, or to those who command " in the Army, I believe every Person will allow, that " the Fear of Punishment, and the Hopes of Reward, " are equally necessary to keep most Men to their Duty, " and of Course to make them useful to Society.

" As another Reason in Support of this Proposition, " an Hon. Gentlemen has recommended the Wisdom of " the *Swedes* to our Imitation, who, he says, have intro- " duced this very Regulation in their Army; but give " me Leave to observe, Sir, in answer to this, it is so ve- " ry late a Practice among them, that they cannot yet " be proper Judges, how far 'twill answer the Purpose " for which 'twas introduced.

" To be sure, Sir, it is very commendable in those " who have spoke for this Question; nay, it is the Duty " every Man owes his Country, to observe the Methods " of Government used in other States, and adopt that " which is founded on Wisdom and true Policy into our " own; But in all Attempts of this Kind, a strict Regard " is to be had to the particular Turn of our own Consti- " tution; for what may be a necessary Step in one State,

" may prove to be the Deſtruction of another; and there-
" fore, moſt certainly, the bare Example of the *Swedes*
" ought not to influence us to take ſo extraordinary a Re-
" ſolution, unleſs the Nature of our own Conſtitution
" would juſtify it: If Gentlemen reaſon only from the
" Example of the *Swedes*, they may with the ſame Ju-
" ſtice plead for a farther Introduction of their Laws;
" and as all foreign Affairs are tranſacted by their Senate,
" they may on the ſame Account expect, that the Ma-
" nagement of all our Foreign Negotiations ought to be
" ſubmitted ſolely to the Direction of this Houſe; they
" may likewiſe pretend to tranſplant other Cuſtoms, pre-
" valent in the Senate of *Sweden*, into our Parliament,
" which would quite alter the preſent Form of our Con-
" ſtitution, and introduce a new Species of Government
" into this Kingdom; for it is certain, that a King of
" *Sweden* has now hardly the Power of a Stadtholder of
" *Holland*, eſpecially with reſpect to the Officers of the
" Army; none of whom he can even create or pro-
" mote, without the Conſent of the Senate; their Go-
" vernment at preſent is indeed little more than a Com-
" monwealth, ſo that few Things can be drawn from
" their Practice as an Example fit for us to follow.

" Before I conclude, Sir, give me leave to remind Gen-
" tlemen, that our Hiſtories ſufficiently teach us this
" Truth, that our Liberties and Conſtitution are never in
" greater Danger, than when any one of the Branches
" of our Legiſlature graſps at any Power or Authority,
" which hath, by the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors, been
" appropriated to another; and therefore, moſt certainly,
" an unwarrantable Attack upon the Prerogative of the
" Crown, which may, indeed, be intended to extend the
" Liberties of the People, is in Reality the readieſt Way
" to bring them into Danger. I believe every impartial
" Perſon will acknowledge, that in our preſent happy Si-
" tuation, we of this Nation enjoy as much Liberty as is
" conſiſtent with that Subjection which is neceſſary for the
" Support of all Governments; and the ſureſt Way to
" continue this particular Bleſſing to ourſelves, and to
" perpetuate it to our Poſterity, is to reſt ſatisfied with
" what we enjoy, and not hazard what we already have,
" by aiming to extend the Liberties of the People to a
" Degree, perhaps we ourſelves may be the firſt Perſons

" shall be sensible of the Inconvenience of: All Experi-
" ments therefore of reforming the Constitution must be
" hazardous, unless where the Event is clear and undis-
" puted: Tampering with the Laws, where our Liber-
" ties are concerned, hath often proved of dangerous Con-
" sequence; and whenever we come to new-modelling the
" Constitution in any essential Point, unless where an ap-
" parent Necessity requires it, 'tis impossible to tell how
" far the Spirit of Reformation will proceed.

" I beg Pardon for taking up so much of your Time:
" As I once had the Honour to be in the Service, and
" under a Gentleman whose good Nature and Affability
" must ever demand the Regard and Esteem of all that
" know him, and who is as little desirous of grasping at
" an unreasonable Power, as he is capable of misapplying
" that he is already trusted with, I flatter myself, that
" during the Time I was under his Command, I learnt a
" little what the Nature of an Army is, and had I
" still been in the Service, so far from retiring upon this
" Question, as has been recommended to those now in
" the Service, if Gentlemen should divide upon it, which
" I shall not believe they intend doing, 'till I see it done;
" I say, had I still been in the Service, I should have
" been equally strenuous against the Question, as it has al-
" ways been my Opinion, that the surest Way to de-
" pend on any Set of Men for their acting right, is not
" to give them an unnecessary Power or Temptation of
" doing wrong.

" For these Reasons I think myself obliged to use my
" Endeavours, that neither this, nor any other Proposi-
" on of the like Nature, however popular they may at
" this, or any other Time appear, shall ever meet with
" Encouragement from this House.

T——s W——n, Esq; " I can-
" not, Sir, let this Question go with- *Mr.* W——n's
" out declaring my Abhorrence to the *Speech.*
" Motion that has been made to us:
" I really think it is the most monstrous Motion I ever
" heard made since I had the Honour to sit in Parlia-
" ment. Gentlemen say, Sir, an Army is no Part of our
" Constitution, but if the Proposition they have made
" should take Place, the Whole of our Constitution would
" soon be at the Mercy of our Army. At present,
" Sir, the Officers of the Army depend upon the King

" for their Commiſſions, and the Army itſelf depends up-
" on Parliament for its Continuance, and for its Pay;
" but if you ſhould once make the Officers of the Army
" independent of the Crown, if you ſhould once give
" them a Sort of Freehold in their Commiſſions, they
" would ſoon make both King and Parliament depend
" upon them. If both King and Parliament ſhould join
" in Opinion, and think it proper to make a Reduction
" of any Part of your Army, do you imagine that
" thoſe Gentlemen with their Swords in their Hands,
" would quietly lay them down, and retire to their re-
" ſpective Homes at our Deſire? No, Sir, they would
" then tell you, our Commiſſions are for Life, they
" are our Freehold, a Law of your own making has
" made them ſo, and you ſhall not take them from us,
" unleſs we have been guilty of a Crime; if we have
" done any Wrong, let a Court-Martial be called, let
" us be tryed in that Way which is by Law preſcribed,
" and if we be found guilty, we'll ſubmit. This, Sir,
" we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, would be the Language of
" thoſe you had a Mind to reduce, and in ſuch a Caſe
" Gentlemen may eaſily gueſs what Redreſs the Nation
" could expect from a Court-Martial.

" The Liberties of *Rome*, Sir, were never deſtroyed
" 'till their Army was made an Army for Life; and even
" this Country loſt its Liberty by an Army: As ſoon as
" an Army was raiſed and made independent of the So-
" vereign Power, they overturned the Whole of our
" Conſtitution, they pulled a Predeceſſor of yours out of
" the Chair, and kicked the Members out of Doors; and
" ſhall we, Sir, eſtabliſh ſuch another Army? The Pro-
" poſition is ſurpriſing. I would rather lie under any Im-
" putation, than that of having made ſuch a one to this
" Houſe: I am ſure it is very far from appearing to the
" noble Lord, who made it, in the ſame Light it does to
" me: I have, I think, a juſt Opinion of it; but if he
" had judged ſo, I am very well convinced he would ne-
" ver have offered it to this Houſe. However, ſince
" the Propoſition has been made, and as every Gentle-
" man is at Liberty to treat any Propoſition according to
" that Light in which it appears to him, I muſt ſay, that I
" look upon the Motion as monſtrous, abſurd, and ſla-
" viſh, and therefore I am heartily againſt it. If I have

" ſpoke

" ſpoke with too much Warmth, I beg Pardon, Sir. I " hope it will be aſcribed to my Zeal for our Conſtitu- " tion, and the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and not to " any Want of Reſpect for the Gentlemen who ſeem to " favour a Propoſition, which appears to me in a Light " ſo very different from that in which, I believe, it ap- " pears to them.

Sir J---n B---ce's Speech.

Sir *J------n H------pe B------ce*, Member for *K------ſs*, &c. in *Scotland*.

" The honourable Gentleman over " the Way, I muſt ſay, Sir, has ſpoke " with a great deal of more Warmth than Decency, and " has treated the Soldiery, both antient and modern, in " a Manner which I think both ſcandalous and unjuſt. " The Gentleman ſpoke of the *Roman* Liberty, and pre- " tended, that the Loſs of it was owing to their Army's " being made an Army for Life: I can remember no- " thing, Sir, of an Army for Life at *Rome*: I do not " remember that they ever had any ſuch Regulation, in " their Armies, even as this now propoſed, which is ve- " ry far from eſtabliſhing an Army for Life: On the contra- " ry, if they had had any ſuch Regulation, I believe it " would not have been in the Power of their Generals, " or Emperors, to have modelled and garbled their Ar- " mies ſo as to make them ſerve thoſe vile Purpoſes " which they were made to ſerve; and if the Gentleman " will pleaſe to read over the *Roman* Hiſtory, with At- " tention, he will find, that the Loſs of the *Roman* Li- " berty was, at firſt, more owing to Bribery and Cor- " ruption in their Elections, and in their Senate, than to " their Army: It was by this Bribery and Corruption " that all publick Virtue was deſtroyed in that Country, " and when the Virtue of the Army, as well as the Peo- " ple, was deſtroyed, it became an eaſy Matter to make " Tools of both, for the Support of arbitrary Power.

" I have had the Honour to ſerve in our own Army, " I have likewiſe, Sir, ſerved in foreign Armies, and I " think I know a little of the Nature of both: From " thence it is that I judge, that no Army will allow " themſelves to be turned againſt the Liberties of their " Country, unleſs it be left in the Power of ſome ambi- " tious Man to model them, ſo as to make them fit for " his own wicked Purpoſes: It was this that made our " Army in the laſt Century turn againſt the Parliament,

which

" which had raiſed them, and the Army will always be " dangerous, as long as any ſuch Power is lodged in any " one Man. I have the Honour, Sir, to be acquainted " with many of the General Officers, as well as other Of- " ficers, in our own Army at preſent, I know their " Worth and their Merit, and I ſhall never fear any " Thing from an Army under their Command and Di- " rection; but if what has been once attempted ſhould " ever be attempted again, if our Army ſhould be garbled, " the Gentlemen who are now in Command turned out, " and Fellows of mean Birth, or perhaps foreign Officers, " put into their Places, we would have every Thing to fear " from ſuch an Army, even though the Generality of the " common Soldiers ſhould continue to be made up of our " own Countrymen: And upon this Occaſion I cannot but " take Notice, Sir, of what I read t'other Day in a very " judicious Author, who upon this very Subject ſays, " that any Miniſter who adviſes the King to diſmiſs a " good Officer, who has long and faithfully ſerved his " King and Country, is guilty of the greateſt and blackeſt " Act of Treaſon againſt his Prince; and therefore, Sir, " to prevent as much as poſſible the committing of any " ſuch Treaſon in Time to come, I ſhall be for agreeing " to the Propoſition now before us.

H——gh W——ms, *Member for* A——ee, *ſpoke next againſt the Motion; and after him,*

G——l W——de. " The Gen-

G——l W——de's *Speech.* " tlemen of the Army are certainly " very much obliged to the noble Lord " who made this Propoſition, and I " doubt not but every one of us would be for it, if we " thought it were conſiſtent with the Good of our Coun- " try; for as it is natural for all Men to deſire to be in- " dependent, it is not to be doubted, but that the Offi- " cers of the Army deſire it as much as any other Set of " Men; but whether it may not be of dangerous Conſe- " quence to make ſo great an Alteration in our Conſtitu- " tion, is what principally weighs with me; and for my " own Part, I ſhall always give up any private Advantage " I may expect, rather than agree to any Meaſure which " may in the leaſt endanger or hurt the Conſtitution, or " the publick Intereſt of my Country.

" Since

" Since I have had the Honour, Sir, to ſit in this " Houſe, I can ſay, that I have always acted, with the " ſame Freedom, as if I had had no Commiſſion, nor any " Concern in the Army; and though I have generally " joined in Opinion with thoſe who were in the Admini- " ſtration, yet I have likewiſe upon many Occaſions diſ- " fered from them. I remember that when the famous " South-Sea Scheme was in Agitation in this Houſe, tho' " it was brought in by a Miniſter, and ſtrongly ſupport- " ed by thoſe who were then at the Head of the Admini- " ſtration, yet I had the Honour to be of one of the 55 " who divided againſt it. It is true, Sir, I had upon that " Occaſion Meſſages ſent to me, and was threatened to " be ſtripped of all my military Employments; but thoſe " Threats had no Weight with me, nor ſhall ſuch " Threats ever have any Weight with me in any Caſe " where they come in Competition with my Duty as a " Member of this Houſe, with my Duty as an Officer of " the Army, or with my Duty as a Subject of *Great-Bri-* " *tain*; and, I hope, that this is the Reſolution of every " Man who has the Honour to bear a Commiſſion in the " Army.

" Gentlemen talk of Courts-Martial, and of his Ma- " jeſty's having the Power to name the Officers who are " to be upon them: His Majeſty has indeed the Power " of granting Warrants for the holding of Courts-Mar- " tial, as often, and in ſuch Places as he ſhall pleaſe to " appoint; I have my ſelf a Warrant from his Majeſty " for holding Courts-Martial in *North-Britain*, where I " have the Honour at preſent to command; but I never " did, nor does his Majeſty ever name the Officers who " are to be upon ſuch Courts-Martial; that Service be- " ing performed by a Roll, as other Parts of Duty are, " and I have often very great Difficulty to get a ſufficient " Number of Officers for holding thoſe Courts-Martial; " for ſometimes ſix or ſeven Captains, beſides Subalterns, " will be abſent at one Time, and it is hardly poſſible " now, in Time of Peace, to get them to attend their " Duty, notwithſtanding the great Power the Crown has " over them; ſince then they are at preſent ſo negligent of " their Duty, would they not be much more ſo, if they " could not be diſmiſſed for Neglect of Duty, but by a " Sentence of a Court-Martial: If any of thoſe Officers " ſhould be brought to be tryed for Neglect of Duty, or

" any

" any other ſuch Crime, by a Court-Martial, the Majo-
" rity of which might perhaps conſiſt of Officers who had
" themſelves been guilty of the ſame Fault, can Gentle-
" men imagine, that in ſuch a Caſe, any Officer would be
" broke, or any Way puniſhed by a Sentence of that
" Court-Martial?

" In ſhort, Sir, the Diſcipline of our Army is already
" in a very bad Way, and I am afraid if this Propoſition
" ſhould take Place, it would be entirely deſtroyed; for
" if this Propoſition ſhould paſs into a Law, it would not
" only take away all Dependency upon the Crown, but
" it would deſtroy that Subordination of inferior Officers
" to their Superiors, which is abſolutely neceſſary to be
" ſtrictly kept up in all Armies; and without which, an
" Army would ſoon become an unruly Mob, inſtead of
" being a regular and a well-diſciplined Army; therefore,
" Sir, I cannot but be againſt the Propoſition.

Mr. E——le's *Speech.*

G——es E——le Eſq; " As
" this Propoſition muſt certainly tend
" to the eſtabliſhing an Army with too
" great and too independent a Power
" in itſelf, I muſt think it extreamly improper; and I
" muſt think that the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt
" has very well and very juſtly obſerved, that it would
" deſtroy all Diſcipline in the Army, and would, I be-
" lieve, introduce a general Licentiouſneſs among the Of-
" ficers; for there are many Irregularities an Officer may
" be guilty of, which could not well be brought before a
" Court-Martial, and if they were, the Irregularity might
" be ſo general, that it would be hard to get ſuch a
" Court-Martial as would puniſh the Officer for a Crime
" which perhaps every one of themſelves might be guil-
" ty of.

" Is is well known how many Complaints there are al-
" ready, both againſt Officers and Soldiers, for Irregula-
" rities committed in their Quarters; even with all the
" Power which his Majeſty now has over the Army, it
" is very hard for thoſe to whom he entruſts the chief
" Care and Management of his Army, to keep the Offi-
" cers and Soldiers to their Duty, and to prevent their
" being now and then guilty of ſome little Acts of Op-
" preſſion in their Quarters; but if the Propoſition now
" made ſhould paſs into a Law, it would render the quar-
" tering of Soldiers moſt grievous to the People; one
" Offi-

" Officer would ſay, I have made my Quarters good, as " they call it, another would do the ſame; this would " encourage a third, a fourth, and ſo on, 'till the prac- " tice became general; and if they were to be tryed and " puniſhed for this only by a Court-martial, can Gentle- " men imagine, that they would not acquit one ano- " ther.

" 'Tis true, Sir, Officers may be removed, Officers " have been removed without being guilty of any Crime; " I was my ſelf once removed, when I am ſure they " could not lay any Crime to my Charge; I was then " ſorry for it, but I was not for carrying my Reſentment " ſo far as on that Account to turn every Thing topſy " turvy; yet there was at that Time more Ground for " ſuch a Propoſition than there is at preſent; there has " lately been no garbling or removing of any conſiderable " Number of Officers, and therefore I cannot find out " what could give Occaſion for this Motion at this Time. " Was not the great Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Midſt " of his glorious Succeſs, removed from all Command in " the Army? I believe no Man will accuſe him of having " ever been guilty of a Crime, or even of a Neglect of " Duty: Was not the Man who was put in his Place juſt- " ly ſuſpected of having Deſigns againſt the preſent hap- " py Eſtabliſhment? Nay, ſo juſtly was he ſuſpected, that " when the late King came over, he durſt not ſtand his " Tryal, but took Guilt upon himſelf, and fled from the " Juſtice of the Nation? Yet upon that Occaſion there " was no ſuch Propoſition as this made in Parliament.

" I cannot, with the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, " think, that the Officers of the Army are much obliged " to thoſe Gentlemen who appear in Favour of this Pro- " poſition; on the contrary, I think, that it is entertain- " ing a very bad Opinion at leaſt of thoſe Officers, who " have the Honour of ſitting in this Houſe, to imagine, " that they do not act with the ſame Integrity and Free- " dom that other Gentlemen do; I am ſure I ſhould not " think, that any Man entertained a good Opinion of me, " if he thought, that I could be induced, either by " Threats or Rewards, to act contrary to my Duty in " this Houſe.

" There is not the leaſt Ground, Sir, for ſuſpecting " any ſuch Thing of any Gentleman of the Army who " ſits in this Houſe, and therefore, I am not only againſt

" the Motion, but I hope that it will be treated in ſuch " a Manner as may prevent its being ever renewed in this " Houſe.

Mr. P——ey's *Speech.*

W——————*m P*——————*ey* Eſq; " I cannot but obſerve, Sir, the unhandſome Manner in which ſome " Gentlemen have treated the Motion " now in your Hand, and the hard Names they have given it, ſuch as monſtrous, abſurd, ſlaviſh, and the like; " I am ſure, Sir, neither the noble Lord who made the " Motion, nor any of thoſe Gentlemen who have ſpoken " in Support of it, can from their Conduct in this Houſe, " or in any other Part of Life; from the Families they " are come of, or the large Properties they poſſeſs, be " the leaſt ſuſpected of entertaining any Notions of Slavery, or of making any Motion in this Houſe for deſtroying any Part, far leſs for undermining the Whole, of " our Conſtitution: I will avoid retorting thoſe Names, " or ſaying any Thing that may give Offence, though I " am ſure I may do it with far more Juſtice upon " thoſe Gentlemen, who have taken that Liberty with " others.

" The Hon. Gentleman behind me ſpoke of Officers " making their Quarters good, which is a military Term " I really do not underſtand, but I ſuppoſe it is doing " ſomething they ought not to do, and yet ſomething, as " that Gentleman ſeemed to inſinuate, which they are ſo " apt to do, that there is no preventing it without keeping " them in a ſlaviſh Sort of Dependency: He told us, that " h was himſelf once removed, and that he was very ſorry " for it is, I believe, what nobody will doubt of; but I " hope it was not for making his Quarters good, for though " the Gentleman likes good Quarters, and knows as well " when he is in ſuch as any Man, yet I am convinced, " that he is incapable of doing any Thing wrong, either " for obtaining Quarters, or for making them good: He " likdwiſe told us of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s having been " removed; I believe no man will ſay it was a right Step " to remove that great General, but it has no Relation to the " Queſtion now before us; becauſe, if I underſtood the " noble Lords Motion right, the Power of removing Generals from their Command as Generals in the Army is to " remain in the Crown, as much unlimited as ever it was be-

" fore

" fore; and it muſt be granted, that the Removal of that " great Man, and the many other Removals that followed, " if they have any Relation to the preſent Queſtion, are " ſtrong Arguments in its Favour; for, I believe every " Man who wiſhed well to the Conſtitution, would have " wiſhed that ſuch a Law had been in being at that Time; " and indeed all the other Arguments I have heard againſt " the Propoſition, if I may be allowed to call them ſo, are " much ſtronger Arguments for it than they are againſt " it.

" Gentlemen talk, Sir, of invading the Prerogative as if it " were a moſt heinous Thing, to leſſen, in any reſpect, what " they call the Prerogative; but this has been already an- " ſwered by a worthy Gentleman over the way; he juſtly " ſaid, that the Prerogative has been growing ever ſince the " Revolution, and it is certain that it is daily gaining Ground " both in this Houſe and the other. The Power of the " Crown is what every Member of this Houſe, as well " as the other, ought always to be jealous of; for what by " Creations and Tranſlations, it may, at laſt, grow ſo " great as entirely to over-turn that Ballance upon which " our Conſtitution depends: And it is well known, that " the Prerogative now in Diſpute, is a Prerogative of a very " ſhort Standing; even the Prerogative as to the Militia, " mentioned by an Hon. Gentleman ſome Time ago, has " been aſſumed but of late Years; and tho' the Power of " the King, as to the Militia, be very fully and very expli- " citly declared in the two Acts that Gentleman was pleaſed " to read to us, yet I hope, that neither he nor his Friends " will recommend all the Proceedings of the Parliament, " in which thoſe Acts were paſſed, as proper Patterns for " us to imitate, nor will he deſire, that we ſhould now ap- " prove of every thing that was done at that Time in Par- " liament: Beſides, Sir, there is a very great Difference " between the Officers of a Standing-army, and thoſe of " the Militia; the firſt is both an honourable and a benefici- " al Employment, the laſt is become of late Years not very " honourable, and I am ſure it cannot by Law be made a " beneficial Employment; ſo that the arbitrary Diſpoſal " of Commiſſions in the Army, may be of much more fa- " tal Conſequence to our Conſtitution, than the arbitrary " Diſpoſal of Commiſſions in the Militia.

" Gentlemen, Sir, have asked us, Will you make the " Officers of the Army independent? Will you give them " their Commiſſions in the Nature of a Freehold? No, Sir, " by the Propoſition now made to us, they are to depend " up n King and Parliament as much as ever they did be- " fore upon the King ſingly: His Majeſty is ſtill to have the " Power of preferring them entirely lodged in him; and " his Majeſty, with the Aſſiſtance of either Houſe of Par- " liament, is ſtill to have the Power of removing any one, " or any Number of them, without any Reaſon or Cauſe " aſſigned: This is very far from making them in- " dependent: But ſuppoſe they were to be made indepedent " both of King and Parliament, has the Parliament and Peo- " ple, ſupported by the King, more to dread from ſuch an " Army, than the Parliament and People have to dread " from an ambitious King, ſupported by an Army which, " by this Power of removing and preferring, he has made " entirely dependent upon himſelf alone: An Officer who de- " pends upon nothing but the Laws of his Country, is engaged " in Intereſt, as well as Honour, to ſupport thoſe Laws, as " the Tenure by which he holds his Commiſſion; but an " Officer who depends entirely upon the abſolute will of one " Man, be he King, or be he Chief-general, is a Tenant at " Will, and is in Intereſt, at leaſt, engaged to ſubmit to the " Will of his Lord in every thing: It was this that made " the Army ſo pernicious about the Middle of the laſt " Century, they had become entirely dependent upon their " General, and then their General made what Uſe of them " he had a Mind; and it was a Neglect of this Maxim " which ſaved our Coſtitution towards the End of the ſame " Century, becauſe our King then began to break through " the Conſtitution, before he had taken Care to make the " Army entirely dependent upon himſelf alone: If that " King had taken Care of the laſt before he had attempted " the firſt, the Nation would now have been groaning un- " der Popery, Slavery, and arbitrary Power; it was a moſt " remarkable Providence, a moſt remarkable Fatality in the " Counſels of our Oppreſſors, that ſaved the Nation at that " Time; but if we do not by our own Wiſdom and our " own Conduct prevent it for the future, I muſt ſay, we de- " ſerve the moſt heavy Chains that were ever laid upon any " People.

" It

" It is not intended, Sir, by the Propoſition to give the " Officers a Freehold in their Commiſſions, but if it were, " can it be ſaid, it would be unjuſt? have not many of them " purchaſed their Commiſſions at a very high Price? Perhaps " with the whole of what they had in the World; and " would it not be the Height of Injuſtice, that ſuch Gen- " tlemen ſhould be turned a-drift, at the Pleaſure of a Mi- " niſter of State? Have not many of them bought their " Commiſſions by long Services, by much Blood, and ma- " ny Wounds? Is not this a Purchaſe more honourable, " than that of giving a few Guineas for a Piece of Land? " And muſt the Officer be turned out of his only Subſiſtence " to pleaſe a peeviſh Miniſter, whilſt the Land-Purchaſer, " who perhaps robbed his Country in order to purchaſe that " Land, is protected by the Laws of his Country in the " Poſſeſſion of his ill-gotten Purchaſe? Is this Juſtice, Sir? " Or is it ſhewing of that Reſpect which is due to thoſe who " have boldly and faithfully ſerved their Country? But there " is this further Hardſhip, Sir, the Officer who is turned " out not only loſes his Bread, but his Honour may ſuffer, " into the Bargain; for if it is not very publickly known for " what he was turned out, the malicious World may be apt " to ſuſpect, that he was diſcarded, for ſome very henious " and diſhononrable Crime.

" Some Gentlemen have already taken Notice, that " there are a great many Officers of the Army who have " now Seats in Parliament, and while they are allowed to " ſit in this, or in either Houſe of Parliament, it is certainly " to be wiſhed, that they were put upon the ſame indepen- " dent Footing with other Gentlemen: I do not in the " leaſt ſuſpect the Virtue of thoſe who at preſent have Seats " in either Houſe of Parliament: Their Virtue is, I find, " what thoſe who oppoſe the preſent Queſtion would gladly " lug into the Debate; but as neither their Virtue nor Honour " has any thing to do in the Queſtion, I may freely ſay, " that when Gentlemen either now or hereafter have their " Whole at Stake, and ſee by the Example of others the " Danger of pretending to contradict an inſolent Miniſter in " any the moſt wicked of his Meaſures, it is putting their " Virtue to too great a Tryal, it is more than human Frail- " ty can well ſupport; and I am ſure he muſt be very lit- " tle acquainted with the Nature of Mankind, who thinks

" that

" that the Conſtitution, and the Happineſs of his Country, " may ſafely depend upon the Event of ſuch a Try- " al.

" The Hon Gentleman over the Way, who is in the " Army, and who, I am ſure, has acted with as much " Honour in this Houſe as any Gentleman in it, has given " us one of the moſt unanſwerable Arguments that the Art " of Man could invent, in Favour of the Propoſition now " before us: He has told us, that when he oppoſed a Scheme " which he thought a moſt pernicious Scheme, and which " afterwards moſt effectually proved ſo, he was ſent to and " was threatned with the Loſs of all his Employments in " the Army, becauſe that Scheme was brought in and ſup- " ported by a Miniſter: He had, 'tis true, Virtue to with- " ſtand thoſe Threats, but it cannot be ſuppoſed that every " Man has the ſame Virtue; and what he has now told us " is an evident Demonſtration, that this pretended Prero- " gative of removing Officers, at Pleaſure, may by a Mini- " ſter be made uſe of to obtain the approbation of Parlia- " ment to the moſt deſtructive Schemes he can invent.

" We know, Sir, that the late King *William* was once " applied to by ſome of his Miniſters, to remove an Offi- " cer of his Army, becauſe of a Vote he had given in this " Houſe: But that Prince, like a great and a wiſe King " anſwered, I ſuppoſed the Gentleman voted according to " what appeared juſt and right to him at the Time; I know " him to be a brave and a good Officer, and one who has " always done his Duty in his military Capacity; I have " nothing to do with his Behaviour in Parliament, and " therefore I will not remove him from his Command in " the Army. His late Majeſty was ſo ſenſible of the Ne- " ceſſity of what is now propoſed, that he approved of a " Bill of this very Nature, the Bill was actually drawn up, " and was to have been brought into the other Houſe by " the late Earl of *Stanhope:* This I know to be true, I " do not know how it was prevented, but I know that " his late Majeſty chearfully gave his Conſent for the bring- " ing it into Parliament.

" The Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſaid, that thoſe " who are for the preſent Queſtion uſed the Officers ill, " but I leave it to the impartial World, I leave it to the " Officers themſelves, to judge, which Side uſes them worſt:

" Thoſe

" Thoſe who ſay they ought to be ſecured againſt the " Reſentment of a tyrannical Miniſter, or thoſe who tell " us, you are to expect no Juſtice from Officers ſitting in a " Court-martial, notwithſtanding their being ſworn to do " the ſame Juſtice, and to try with the ſame Impartiality, " that Judges and Juries ought, and are ſuppoſed to do: " You are not to truſt to Officers, they will certainly com- " bine together, and deſtroy your Conſtitution; there is " nothing can keep them honeſt or faithful to their Coun- " try, but keeping them in a ſlaviſh Dependence upon the " Crown. Has not this, Sir, been the whole Language of " thoſe who have hitherto oppoſed this Queſtion, and I " do not doubt but the Officers of the Army will judge of " the Argument as they ought to do.

" I have ſpoke, Sir, much earlier in this Debate than I " intended, and I muſt ſay, that I had but very little " Room from any Thing that has been ſaid againſt the " Propoſition, to have taken up ſo much of your Time; " but I find ſome Gentlemen do not incline to ſpeak to the " Queſtion; however, if they do not, if no better Rea- " ſons be given againſt it, than what have been already " given, I am perſuaded the Fate of the Queſtion muſt be " very different from what they expect.

[*To be continued.*]

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Obſervations on the late Election of Sixteen Peers *to repreſent the Peerage of* SCOTLAND.

MR. D'Anvers *tells us in his laſt* Craftſman, *that he has waited ſome Time to ſee what Madam* Osborne *and Mr.* Walſingham *would ſay to the late* Scotch Proteſts; *but that finding theſe two celebrated Authors* Silent *upon this Head, he will will for once condeſcend to take Notice of what the* Day Labourers *in the* Courant *have ſaid upon this Subject.*

I thought at firſt (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) that *theſe Gentlemen* intended to be waggiſh, and turn the Subject into Ridicule, by undertaking to prove that the *Proteſts* were not genuine, but by dwelling upon the ſame Subject through ſeveral Papers, and gravely calling upon the *noble Lords* to reſent ſuch an Injury to their Names, They appear to be in

in downright earneſt, and would have the World believe that *theſe Papers* were only ſome of the ordinary Libels of our *Malecontents*, under the ſolemn Form of *Proteſts*; though there were many authentick Copies of the *Minutes of Election* then in Town; and a *certain Perſon* is ſince arrived from thoſe Parts, who is fully able to convince Them that *ſuch Inſtruments* were actually enter'd and ſign'd at *Edinburgh* by the *noble Lords*, to whom They are aſcrib'd.

The firſt Argument to prove *theſe Proteſts* fictitious is, that the *Perſons* charged with making uſe of ſuch *undue Influence* are not ſpecifically mentioned, but only pointed out under the general Character of *Miniſters* and *People in Power*. Now this Objection, as I apprehend, will hold equally ſtrong againſt all our *Engliſh Proteſts*; for I do not remember that I ever ſaw one, in which the Name of any *Miniſter* was expreſly mention'd; though I have read many full of very plain and ſtrong Alluſions to Him.

Another Reaſon for ſuppoſing *theſe Papers* not to be genuine is, that They do not contain any particular and explicit Proofs of the *undue Influence*, with which *ſome Gentlemen* ſtand charged. This is a notable Argument truely; and the *Proteſters* muſt have been as wiſe as *theſe Writers*, or their *Director*, if They had thus forearm'd the *Perſons accuſed*, and given Them an Opportunity of defeating the Evidence by ſome Ingenious Contrivance, for which Men in their Station and Circumſtances are ſeldom at a Loſs.

But the beſt Reaſon of all comes laſt; for They add that ſuppoſing the Charge could be proved, in its full Strength, the Matters alledg'd in the *Proteſts* are not contrary to any *Law*, and therefore not *criminal*; from whence it is inferr'd that the *noble Lords*, whoſe Names are affix'd to them, could not be guilty of ſo frivolous a Charge.——I don't know what *theſe Gentlemen* may intend by ſaying that *Corruption* in the Election of *Scottiſh Peers, is not contrary to any Law*. If They mean that it is not expreſly prohibited by any *Statute Law*, They may perhaps be in the Right; but ſurely They cannot want to be informed that *All Actions in themſelves immoral*, or what We call in Latin *Mala in ſe*, are contrary to the *common Law of the Land*; for it is an eſtabliſh'd Maxim *that the*

Law

Law hath a Remedy for every Evil, and that want of Right *and Want of* Remedy *are the same Thing.* Besides, I apprehend that the Clause in the *Bill of Rights*, which provides that *all Elections shall be free*, includes a Condemnation of *all undue Influence*, or *Corruption*; for tho' the *Union of the two Kingdoms* happened since; yet all the Laws of *England* being confirmed and recognized by the *Act of Union*, unless in some particular Points there specify'd, it is now become the general Law of the united Kingdom. But there is still something farther to be said upon this Subject; for supposing with these *worthy Writers* that there is no Express Law now in being against *Corruption*, in the Election of *Scottish* it shews at least the Expediency of such a Law, or Resolution as was moved for, the last Session of Parliament, by a *noble Duke*; viz. *that any Person, or Persons, taking upon Him, or Them, to engage any Peers of* Scotland *by Threats, Promise or Place or Pension, or any Reward or Gratuity whatsoever, from the* Crown, *to vote for any Peer, or List of Peers, to represent the Peerage of* Scotland *in Parliament, is an high Insult on the Justice of the* Crown, *an Incroachment on the* Freedom of Elections, *and highly injurious to the Honour of the* Peerage.

A previous Question was, indeed, put upon this Motion, whether it should be then put, and it was resolved in the Negative; which was supposed to be owing, in a great Measure, to the Arguments of a *learned Lord*, very justly advanced to the Head of the Law; who observed that the Practices, designed to be prevented by the foregoing Motion, being undoubtedly contrary to *Law*, the Motion itself was needless. However, many Peers had such particular Reasons for reinforcing the Law, at that Juncture, that They thought fit to enter the Reasons of their Dissent in the following Protest, *viz.*

1. "Because We apprehend that *this Resolution*, being only declaratory of undeniable Truths, ought not "to have been avoided by a *previous Question*; since We "fear the leaving it undetermin'd may tend to encourage "Practices dangerous to our *Constitution* in general, and "to the Honour and Dignity of *this House* in particular.

2. "Because We think *this House* cannot shew too "strong an Abhorrence of Practices, which whether they "have been committed or not in former Elections,

" are yet of ſuch a Nature, as may poſſibly be attempte
" hereafter by a *Miniſter*, who may find it neceſſary t
" try all Methods to ſecure a Majority in *this Houſe*, e
" ther to promote his *future ambitious Views*, or to ſcree
" his *paſt Criminal Conduct*.

" I ſhall cloſe my Obſervations on this Part of the Sub
ject with taking Notice that the Apology it ſelf is a taci
Confeſſion of Guilt; for it does not contain any Denia
of the Fact charged upon *People in Power*, but an avowed
Juſtification of it, as *contrary to no Law*, ſuppoſing it to
be true.

The laſt *Courant* I have ſeen upon this Subject is ſign'd
R. Freeman, whom I take, by his Manner of Writing, to
be the ſame great Genius, that diſtinguiſhed itſelf laſt
Year under the Name of *Carus*. This *notable Author*
ſeems to think that He hath given a full Anſwer to the
Proteſt, concerning the Battalion under Arms during the
Time of Election, by obſerving that the *Scots Peerage*
having always been remarkable for their Courage, and ne-
ver more ſo than at preſent, it is ridiculous to ſuppoſe
that They ſhould be over-aw'd by a Body of Men, who
did not exceed the Number of Themſelves and their own
Servants. But as We have been told from the ſame Quar-
ter that the *Court-Liſt* carried their Election by almoſt
two to one, and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that They were
enabled to appear with as good an Equipage as the o-
thers, there does not ſeem to have been any Occaſion
for calling in the *military Power* to their Aſſiſtance. Be-
ſides, I muſt acquaint *this Gentleman* with another Point,
which may perhaps have eſcaped his Knowledge; I mean
that the Legiſlature hath taken particular Care to pre-
vent any tumultuary, or ſeditious Practices, upon theſe
Occaſions, by reſtraining any *Scots Peer* from coming to
ſuch Meetings with any more than his *ordinary Atten-
dants*.

Having paid this Compliment to the Gentlemen-Penſi-
oners in the *Courant*, I ſhall conclude with ſome general
Obſervations on the ſame Subject.

It appears, upon a View of the *Proteſts*, that the *noble
Lords*, who ſign'd them, proceeded in a regular Manner;
for in the firſt, commonly called Duke *Hamilton*'s Pro-
teſt, it is ſet forth *that He had ſtrong Grounds to believe
that a Liſt of* ſixteen Scots Peers *had been named by the*
MINISTER *and ſent down by his* AGENT, *in Order to be
choſen*

chosen by undue Influence. The Names of these *sixteen Peers* are particularly mentioned before-hand; and it is added, *that if it shall appear, in the Course of this Election, that the List voted is, and hath been, a List so named by the* MINISTER, *and that* undue Means *have been used to induce the Peers, who are to vote at this Election, or any Number of them, to vote for such List, such Election shall be held as* illegal, *contrary to the* Freedom of Elections, *and therefore* void.

The Reasons for *this Protest* are particularly confirm'd by the Declarations of *two noble Lords, that such* undue Influence *had been attempted on Themselves*; and every individual Peer, mentioned in the said Protest, being actually chosen, another Protest was enter'd by the Duke of *Queensberry*, setting forth *that it appears from the several Circumstances, which have preceded and attended* this Election, *that this List hath been named by the* MINISTER, *and sent down by his* AGENT, *without Regard to the real Opinion and Sentiments of the Peers.*

It hath been observed, indeed, that the *Court-Lords* have as much Right to associate Themselves into a List, and support each other's Interest as the *Country Lords.* This is very true; nor does the Charge consist in any such voluntary Association, but in the Arbitrary Nomination of the *Minister*, and the *undue Means* employed to procure the Election of *his List.*

It must likewise be confess'd that *this Charge* remains to be proved; but if it should happen to be made good; and if any of the *Protesting Peers* should be able to name the *Persons*, who attempted Them, as well as the *particular Sums*, or *Employments*, which They were offered; I hope it will not be deny'd that This is a very high Offence against the Constitution, and ought to be severely punished; for if any *Minister* should be allowed to thrust Members into the *House of Lords* by such Means, the Independency of Parliament would be intirely lost; and though I can never agree with Mr. *Walsingham* in calling Him *Father of the* PEOPLE, He might be properly enough styled *Father of the* SENATE.

A *Minister*, who gets such an Ascendency over the Legislature, may safely defy his Enemies, and laugh at all Accusations. It is just like a *certain Prelate's* Method of playing at Whisk, with the Liberty of consulting his *Partner's* Hand, and naming *Trumps.*

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

London, July 20. ON *Sunday* laſt the ſame *Pragmatical Gentleman*, who lately made a Tour to *Holland*, but happened to forget his *Credentials*, ſet out again for the ſame Place, with a much higher Character, and hath given the World ſo many ſignal Proofs of his great Talent at Negotiation, that I may venture to congratulate Them on the ſure Proſpect of ſome *Treaty*, *Proviſional Treaty*, *Convention*, *Preliminaries*, or *Pacification*, of one Kind or another, before the Parliament meets.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

A Letter from Timothy Scrub, *Eſq*; *in Vindication of a certain* honourable Perſon. *A very* extraordinary Compliment *of Mr.* Mi———ll's, *in one of his Poems on the ſame* honourable Perſon.

MR. Fog's *laſt Journal contains a Letter from* Timothy Scrub, *Eſq*; *We ſhall lay an* Abridgement *of it before our Readers.*

Let us, for Argument Sake, (ſays Mr. *Scrubb*) ſuppoſe, (not that I can grant one Tittle of it, for I believe that Men in Place cannot err,) but let us ſuppoſe it however, that there was a Country in the World, where the Meaſures taken by ſome upſtart Miniſter were deſtructive of the Conſtitution of his Country; that he had no Way to ſave himſelf, but by introducing a deſpotick Government therein; ——— that he encouraged Irreligion and Luxury to enervate and impoveriſh the People, as Means abſolutely neceſſary to the impoſing the Yoke of Slavery upon them; ——— that he preferred none in C——h or S———te, but the moſt profligate, ——— that Want of Conſcience was a Recommendation to a B——k, and Want of Senſe to a P---t of Profit; ——— that his N———ns in Foreign Courts have made the Nation contemptible abroad, ſubjected it to the Inſults of its Neighbours, by which its Trade was greatly ſunk and impair'd, and that his C———n at Home, had made the People Beggars, expoſed them to the Inſolence of Standing Forces, entailed Taxes on their lateſt Generations, and that Time,

Time, which heals every Grievance, only ſerved to enhance theirs; that he had no Bowels but for his own Family, and would riſque his M——rs Cr---n for their Advantage. ——— That he was a blundering, ignorant, pretending, vain Man, as little verſed in the different Intereſts of Nations, as acquainted with common Honeſty, for that Reaſon, he was apprehenſive of the Clear-ſighted, and bars up every Way which leads to their Preferment: ——— Suppoſe, too, that Foreign Courts had been ſo thoroughly convinced of his Incapacity, that thay took no Advantage of his Situation, and that under the Names of Penſions and Subſidies, they laid the Nation under a real Tribute, which was accounted for to the People, under the Article of *Secret Service*: ——— Suppoſe, that in his Treaties, Tinker-like, in botching one Hole, he made two; ſuppoſe that the Magiſtrate or the Guardians for the Peoples Liberties had been choſen and returned by corrupt Methods, and that a Committee of theſe packed Repreſentatives had been picked out to purge the Aſſembly of all, zealous for the Intereſt of their Country; that the Aſſembly being thus garbled, they might give all that the M———r could ask, and that the Conſequence of ſuch Complaiſance, was the Downfall of all Liberty, and the Extirpation of P—ts. —— Suppoſe again, that all this happened to a brave and ſteady generous loyal People, as fond of their Prince, as were they our Countrymen the *Engliſh*, in the Time of *Edward* III. and as tenacious of their Rights as the ſame *Engliſh* in thoſe of *John* and *Richard* II. but oppreſſed and kept down by the Hand of Power, and the execrable Arts of low Cunning; ſuppoſe, I ſay, what no Men of Senſe can ſuppoſe, all theſe to be Facts, are they not ſufficient Reaſons to make a private Man deſert the Cauſe of the Publick, without you will allow he muſt have leſs Sagacity than a Rat, which ever leaves a falling Houſe, and a leaky Ship?

If Things were as bad with us as is here ſuppoſed of another Nation, which every Body knows is not the Caſe, which yet ſome Writers have endeavoured to inſinuate, they only give a flagrant Mark of Stupidity, by oppoſing themſelves to a Torrent, that is not to be ſtemm'd, and ſeem to ſtruggle even with Providence itſelf, in their Efforts to ſave a devoted Nation. I will remind you of a little Story which may not be *mal a propos*, according to our Notion of Affairs.

A Batchellor, who lived like a Recluſe in a little Houſe about two Miles from the Market-Town, had traind up a Maſtiff Dog to carry a Basket to the Butcher's, and return with the Meat he wrote for (in a Piece of Paper, which was faſten'd to it,) This Dog in paſſing thro' a Village that lay in his Way, was often attacked by the Currs belonging to it; ——— but he, for a long while, proved too hard for his Aſſailants, and carried Home his Meat in Triumph. At length, all the Dogs combined to plunder him; and one Day, returning from Market, the whole Poſſe fell upon him; he defended his Truſt long and bravely, but perceiving it impoſſible to get off with his Proviſion, he gave over the Fight, and took his Share of the *Plunder*.

But, Maſter *Fog*, if you cou'd get the better of Pique and Reſentment, which alone ſteel your Pen; ——— if Diſappointment would ſuffer you to open your Eyes to Truth and Virtue, Gratitude wou'd change your Sarcaſms into Encomiums, and your preſent Invectives wou'd be turn'd to Panegyricks. Your weekly Endeavour, wou'd be to make the People ſenſible of, and thankful for, our preſent happy and flouriſhing Situation, for our extended Trade, eſpecially to the *Levant*, for the Plenty of Money obſervable throughout the Nation; ——— for the Riches which we poſſeſs; for the near Proſpect we have of diminiſhing our Taxes; for the Glory of our Naval Expeditions, which ſpeak our Power, and ſtrike a Dread on our Neighbours; for, can any think meanly of a Nation which cou'd at once ſet out three Fleets, to the *Mediteranean*, to the *Baltick*, and to the *Weſt-Indies*, in which *moſt renown'd Expeditions*, indeed we had the Misfortune to loſe ſome Thouſands of Sailors, by *Sickneſs?* Was not our Fleet at *Spithead* a Manifeſtation of our Power, and is not, at preſent, the Fleet in the *Downs* ſufficient (without going farther) to humble the Pride of thoſe, who raſhly have dared to inſult our Merchants?

We may ſay the *Engliſh* Name is now carried to the higheſt Pitch of Glory: the Terror of our Arms, and the Wiſdom of our Councils, are of equal Efficacy in the Affairs of *Europe*, which is embroiled in a moſt bloody War, while we enjoy all the Bleſſings of Peace, and ſit Arbitrators of the Fate of Nations. And to whom do we owe this advantageous Situation, but to the Man, whom Diſappointment would blacken to Poſterity, but whoſe Virtues

tues, Time will ſet in their juſt Point of Light, and deliver him down to future Ages, as a *noble Pattern* of *publick Spirit*.

I cannot better conclude this Epiſtle, deſigned for your Service, than by giving you his Character drawn by a Poet, as famous for Sublimity, as illuſtrious for Impartiality.

Meek! generous! friendly! merciful and juſt,
Patient! forgiving! faithful to his Truſt!
Unſordid and unſelfiſh! modeſt! kind!
Of pureſt Manners! and of gent'leſt Mind!
Ever obſervant of eſtabliſhed Laws,
No Devotee to popular Applauſe!
Unchangeable! undeviating! brave!
So GOOD *he need not cry to* CHRIST *to* SAVE.

Friendly Epiſtle by Mr. M----ll.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

An Hiſtorical View of PARTIES.

SOME Writers on Politicks have affirmed, that no Country in the World was ever ſo much infeſted with *Parties* and *Oppoſitions* as *England*. I ſhall not enter into a particular Examination of the Truth of this, (tho' I think *all free Countries* will always have *Parties*; but, if true, 'tis ſo far from being a Reproach, that 'tis an Honour to us; and ſhews, that we have a Senſe of Liberty and Publick Virtue: For *all Power* is ſubject to Abuſe; and *all Men in Power*, even the beſt, if not check'd and controul'd, will be apt to leap the Bounds of Law and Reaſon. So that Parties and Oppoſitions are often uſeful to the Publick.

But notwithſtanding the Truth of this, *Parties againſt Power*, and Oppoſers of Courts, have as often exceeded the Bounds of *Equity*, and acted as much againſt *Publick Good*, as *Power itſelf*. The Vulgar, indeed, the *Great* and ſmall Vulgar, who take all things upon Truſt, and *examine* nothing, are prone to imagine, That *Men out of Power* are covered with Virtue, and *Men in Power* loaded with Vice: that the One intend every thing well, and the Other every thing ill. But there is no Maxim more falſe.

If

If we look back into the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, we ſhall find very few of the Oppoſitions founded on a *Love of Country*, or Parties form'd on the Plan of *Publick Virtue*. The Ancient Conteſts between the *Kings* of *England* and the *Barons* were not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, *National Conteſts*; nor was the *Oppoſition* of the Barons on Account of any Good to the *People*: But 'twas a Contention between the Crown and themſelves about *Prerogative* and *Privileges*; it was a Conteſt merely *Perſonal*, in which the People had nothing to do, but to be knock'd o'the Head of either ſide for the Glory of their ſeveral Leaders.

An Age or two after, indeed, when the Power of the *Church* and *Barons* was in a great Meaſure broke, and the People had got *Property* and *Power*, the Conteſts came gradually to be *National*; tho' there were very few *National Struggles*, till the Reign of K. *James* the Firſt. The *Stuarts* were the firſt, and, I hope, will be the laſt Kings too, that ever directly, and in Form, attack'd the Rights and Liberties of the People, and laboured to ſet up a *Regal Power*, ſuperior to and independent of all the *Laws*. There were, 'tis true, ſome *arbitrary* Things done, and ſome *Oppoſitions* made in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*; but thoſe Oppoſitions chiefly aroſe from a *Popiſh Faction*, or elſe were occaſioned by the *cruel Severities* and *grievous Perſecutions* of the *Puritans*, and others, who differ from the *Publick Opinions*. But excepting that Error, (and a great one it was) ſhe gave *no Cauſe* for an Oppoſition; nor did the People experience any *general* or *National* Grievances; and yet no Men were ever libell'd more than *her Miniſters*, nor ever were more terrible Things wrote againſt a Court.

The Parties form'd afterwards, againſt the black Deſigns of the Family of the *Stuarts*, (who all ſeem'd to be in a Plot againſt the Liberties of *England*) were in the moſt ſtrict and proper Senſe *National Parties*, becauſe the *Oppoſition* had a ſtrong and natural Tendency to *Publick Good*; but the ſame cannot be ſaid of the Parties againſt the Court, ſince the *Revolution*: for our Kings and their Miniſters, ſince that glorious Period, (*made wiſe* and *kept good* by a *Retroſpect* to former Reigns) have been *oftner* in the Right, than their *Oppoſers*; and the *Whigs for the Court* have been more reaſonable, and better Men for the Nation, than the *Whigs againſt the Court*.

Extract

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Conſiderations on the preſent Clamour raiſed by the Male-contents.

IN the Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs, both Capacity and Integrity are required; it is the Duty therefore of the Chief Magiſtrate, to beſtow all Employments on ſuch as to him appear both ways qualified; and if he ſhould be miſtaken, the Conſtitution has provided a Remedy. For the People, *i. e.* the Repreſentatives of the People, have a Power of removing ſuch Miniſters, as ſoon as their Folly or Wickedneſs can be proved, which is all the moſt Jealous and ſuſpicious Patriots uninflamed by perſonal Spleen, or private Intereſt, would deſire for his Country. Nay, theſe Repreſentatives may proceed on common Fame, and have Power ſufficient to bring whatever they inquire into to Light, ſo that there is a moral Impoſſibility ſuch Offenders ſhould remain long concealed or unpuniſhed, and conſequently that the State ſhould be endangered by any Miniſtry, while the Conſtitution remains in full Vigor.

An inquiſitive opulent Nation, like ours, will never want an abundant Supply of Perſons every way equal to ſuch Offices; nor will it ever be without far larger Number of Perſons, who will believe themſelves equal to them. Of theſe many who are not taken into the Adminiſtration will conceive themſelves injured thereby, and become Enemies to thoſe who poſſeſs the Places they deſire themſelves to fill; and as theſe have perhaps large Eſtates and conſiderable Intereſts, they will not fail of alluring others to ſay as they ſay; and thus a Party is commenced. I will not take upon me to aſſert, that thoſe who are OUT, are never ſo capable of ſerving the Publick, as thoſe who are IN, for that would be to talk as wildly and abſurdly as ſome of our PATRIOTS, who would have Wiſdom and Honeſty, Things incomparable with Power, ſince they have had none. But this I affirm, that the good People of *Britain* in general, have nothing in the World to do with the Diſpute, while the Miniſtry neither break thro' the Laws, nor thoſe in the Oppoſition, the Publick Peace. For what have the People to do with who is Secratery, or who is Treaſurer, if the one

negotiates them into no bad Treaties, nor the other attempts any Thing againſt their Fortunes, by robbing the Publick, which individual muſt again make up. No Man of good Senſe ſurely, would be ſolicitous whether his Watch were made by this or t'other Tradeſman if he found it go well, that being the End it was deſigned to anſwer, and therefore the only one which ought to be conſidered.

If we pay any Attention to the Tranſactions on the preſent Age, or endeavour to diſcover the Springs of former Changes, we ſhall find that the miſtaking the carping Invectives of an envious and yet uſeleſs Body of Men, for the Senſe of a conſiderable Part of the People, has been the Source of thoſe Steps, which have ſuddenly changed the Face of our Affairs from a proſperous to a very unſettled and diſtreſſed Condition. Thus it happened to his late Majeſty King *William*, when he made uſe of a motley Miniſtry, in hopes of conciliating thoſe who are Enemies to publick Peace; and thus it happened to the late Queen, when the Noiſe of a Mob, and the Flattery of a Faction, had well nigh engaged her to ruin her People, and to dethrone Herſelf.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE *French* Squadron, which lies yet at *Breſt*, under the Command of *Monſieur de Guy Trouin*, has been victualled with three Months Proviſions; but to what End is yet a Secret.

It is ſaid, that the Marquis *de Coigny*, and the Marquis *d'Uſſe*, who departed from *Paris* the 17th Inſtant, to return to *Italy*, are charged with the Promotion of ſeven Lieutenant Generals, and ſeven Major Generals, but which will not be made publick, till the King of *Sardinia* has declared them to the Army.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

PEOPLE continue to talk very variouſly, at the *Hague*, of the Arrival of M. *Walpole*, with the Character,

Character, as it is reported, of Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. It is, however, generally thought, that he will endeavour to reſtore Tranquillity to *Europe*; and this is the rather believed, becauſe, it is ſaid, he has taken a Houſe for a pretty *long* Term.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

WE mentioned in a former Bee, that the King of *Spain* had created Count *Montemar*, Prince of *Bitonto* as a Reward for his Services in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and particularly in Remembrance of the Battle and Victory of *Bitonto*. We are ſince informed a very valuable Appendix is annexed to this Honour, viz. the Charge of perpetual Governour of the Caſtle of *Naples*, with a Salary of 50,000 Ducats; a certain Intimation that his *Catholick* Majeſty has no thoughts of Re-delivering the Kingdom of *Naples* to the *Emperor*. Beſides this Grant, the new Prince has the Honour and Title of a Grandee of *Spain*, for himſelf and his Heirs.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THO' the Conqueſt of *Sicily* is deferred 'till the Violence of the Heat be abated, and the Troops deſigned for that Expedition put, in the mean Time, into Quarters of Refreſhment, yet Preparations for that End are cotinued, with great Diligence: Among others ſeventy Tartanes are engaged, to ſerve as Traſports upon this Occaſion.

Count *Konigſeck* is arrived at the *Imperial* Camp from *Vienna* to ſucceed Count *Merci* as Commander in Chief. We have now before us the *Imperial* Accounts of the Battle near *Parma*, which tho' they do not expreſly ſay the ſame Particulars which we have already metioned, yet they tacitly imply the ſame, and differ only in the Number of Men kill'd and wounded, which they endeavour to leſſen: But of this our Readers will be beſt able to judge by reflecting on what we have ſaid in our two former Bees. All our Advices from this Side concur in charging Count *Merci*, now he cannot anſwer for himſelf, with *Temerity* and *Indiſcretion*, but they none of them tell us what they would have

had this General have done with his Army, without *Money* or Proviſions.

It is reported that he declared when he was dying, that, *If he had not been mortally wounded, he would either have gained the Victory, or not have ſuffered a ſingle German to have gone alive from the Field of Battle.* If he had not been diſabled from acting, it is not eaſy to ſay what ſuch a determined Reſolution might have produced.

Our laſt Advices from *Parma* ſay, that the *Imperialiſts*, upon Advice, that the *Confederates* could not paſs the *Secchia*, for want of Bridges or Boats, had repaſſed the *Po*, over their Bridge at *Rovero*, where, as well as at *Mirandola*, they were fortifying themſelves, being in Expectation that the Marſhal *de Coigni* will lay Siege to the latter.

The Fort of *Peſcara*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* has ſurrendered to his *Neapolitan* Majeſty, the *German* Garriſon being made Priſoners of War. The Siege of *Gaeta* is carried on with great Vigour, but the *German* Garriſon makes a ſtout Defence.

GERMANY.

THE Caſtle of *Traerbach* being at Length totally demoliſhed, the Garriſon of that Place is marched for *Triers*, from whence 15,000 Men are march'd to join the *French* Army, which, it is ſaid, has ſome grand Deſign in View.

The *French* gained great Honour in their laſt Action before *Philipsburg* (the taking of the Crown Work) the Grenadiers who carried it, notwithſtanding a ſtout Defence made by the Garriſon, being obliged to fight up to their Waſtes in Water. What Number of Men fell, on this Occaſion, we cannot ſo exactly determine. The *Germans* pretend it coſt the *French* 2000, but that will appear to be an Impoſibility, if we conſider the narrow Limits of the Place where the Attack was made. The *French* without mentioning their own Loſs, ſay the Garriſon loſt 200 Men (which is more probable) and had a Colonel, two Captains, three Engineers, and ſixty private Men, made Priſoners.

The Capitulation of *Philipsburg* is confirm'd to have been concluded on the 18, the Garriſon was allowed to March out with all the uſual Honours of War, and were conducted

conducted by the *French* to *Mentz*, the Governor not having been able to obtain of the Marſhal *d'Asfeldt* the Point he moſt inſiſted on, which was to be allowed to join Prince *Eugene*. Immediately after the ſigning of the Capitulation, the Regiment of *French* Guards took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates of the Town.

The ſame Night the Capitulation was ſigned, Prince *Eugene* drew off his advanced Guards, which were neareſt the *French* Intrenchments; and we hear he is ſince retired with his whole Army to his former Camp of *Bruchſal*. The King and Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, with his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, have accompanied the Prince thither, and yet remain in his Camp. *Seven and thirty German Princes* are ſaid to be now in Prince *Eugene's* Army. This ſounds great, but as many good *Regiments*, and Money to pay them, would probably be more acceptable to his Highneſs.

It is ſaid the *French* Deſign to beſiege *Mentz*, the Reſidence of the Elector of that Name, which it is believed will not hold out long; becauſe the great Number of fine Churches, Convents and Palaces which are within its Walls will very ill brook a Bombardment, eſpecially as the Streets are narrow, and the common Houſes chiefly Timber.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE particular Articles of the Capitulation of *Dantzick* are not yet come to our Hands; in the mean Time, the following are ſaid to be the Chief of them.

1. That the City acknowledge King *Auguſtus* for their lawful Sovereign.

2. That the Magiſtrates ſend a ſolemn Deputation to the *Czarina* to *Petersburg*.

3. That a Committee be appointed to examine ſtrictly into the Eſcape of King *Staniſlaus*, and who were the Contrivers and Abetters of it.

4. That the Town pay a Million of Crowns to the *Czarina* towards re-imburſing the Expences of the War.

5. That they pay 100,000 Crowns more for the Redemption of their Bills.

6. That

6. That the Gate of *Oliva* be put into the Poſſeſſion of the *Saxons*, to be kept by them 'till a general Pacification.

7. That Fort *Wechſelmund* remain likewiſe guarded 'till then.

8. That the Regiments of Crown-Guards, and that of Dragoons, be allowed to march out of the City with all military Honours; but afterwards to lay down their Arms, and ſurrender Priſoners of War.

9. That the Officers and the Garriſon of the Town continue in their Pay, upon the ancient Foot.

We are yet at an Uncertainty concerning King *Staniſlaus*. The Account we gave in our laſt of the Circumſtances of his Arrival at *Marienwarder* is confirm'd; but whether he is yet there, as ſome Accounts ſay, or on his Return *incognito* to *France*, as others will have it; or laſtly whether he is gone to head the *Poles*, who are of his Party, we cannot determine?

The *French* Troops which were embark'd on the *Ruſſian* Fleet before *Dantzick*, are ordered to be tranſported to ſome of the *Ruſſian* Ports on the *Baltick*, and there to be detained, till the *Ruſſian* Frigat taken by the *French*, under the Iſland of *Bornholm*, be reſtored, with her Men, and a ſuitable Reparation made for all Damages.

The *Primate* of *Poland*, and ſeveral of the *Poliſh* Grandees, are now ſtrictly confined in Fort *Wechſelmund*; and the Marquiſs *de Monti* is likewiſe continued under a ſtrong Guard.

King *Auguſtus* arrived, the twentieth Inſtant, at the Convent of *Oliva* near *Dantzick*.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

OUR Advices from *Conſtantinople* ſay, that the Port, in Order to favour the Trade in the *Archipelago* has forbid all *Corſairs* to take any *Chriſtian* Veſſel. Notwithſtanding all the Reports which have been raiſed, and artfully kept up, to hide the Truth, it is again confirmed from the Confines of *Perna*, that *Thamas-Kouli-Kan* will give Ear to no Propoſals for a Peace with the *Ottomans*, unleſs the *Port* will promiſe, by way of Preliminary, to reſtore all the Provinces which they conquered, during the late Troubles in *Perſia*.

DOMESTICK

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Use of such* inquisitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, July 24. ON Monday Evening died of his third Apoplectick Fit, at his Seat at Ockham in Surry, the Right Hon. Peter Lord King, Baron of Ockham, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, one of the Governours of the Charter-House, one of the Society for propogating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, one of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches, and late Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

In 1708 his Lordship was chosen Recorder of London, in 1714 was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and on the 1st of June, 1725, Lord High Chancellor.

His Lordship Married Anne, Daughter to Evan Seys, of Bovierton in the County of Glamorgan, Esq; and has left four Sons and two Daughters; John the Eldest, who succeeds to his Honours and Estate, is chosen in the present Parliament for the City of Exeter, and for the Borough of Launceston in Cornwall.

His Lordship eat his Dinner on Monday in perfect Health, and continued to appear so till the Instant he was seized with the Fit and died.

The foregoing Paragraphs are taken from the Publick Papers, but we shall for once be something more particular upon the Decease of a Man who has filled so many eminent Stations in the Commonwealth. To come at the Character of the late Lord King, *requires more Penetration than most Men are endowed with: We will venture to give our Readers a short Sketch of it, and say just enough to afford Matter for Reflection to the thinking Part of the World.*

The late Lord King's *Father was a Grocer and Oilman, he kept his Shop in the City of* Exeter, *and bred his Son for*

for some Years to his own Business; Many People in Devonshire *are still living who have seen the late Lord Chancellor with his Coat stripped up above his Elbows, and stirring a Barrel of Oil; yet in the midst of this filthy Employment, so strong was his Ambition and his Inclination to Learning, that he layed out what Money he could conveniently spare in Books, and employed every Moment of his Leasure Time in Study; so that he became a good Scholar (and was particularly very well versed in Church History) before the World suspected any such Thing. He was four or five and twenty before he was taken Notice of; when he was about this Age, the great Mr.* Lock *who was related to him, introduced him to the World, and perswaded his Father to let him study the Law. His Learning and indefatigable Diligence made him soon taken Notice of in that Profession.*

By the Favour of a Devonshire *Gentleman who had been his Client, he was brought into the House of Commons. His Behaviour there was extreamly dexterous. He was never Eloquent; yet by a great* Shew *of Plainess and Sincerity, by seeming always ready to receive Information, by voting sometimes with one Party and sometimes with another, he got the Character of one of the honestest Men in* England, *and had great Weight in the House.*

Upon the late King's Accession to the Throne, he laid his Finger upon the Post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, one of the most profitable, *if not the most* pompous *Stations in the* Law. *In this* Post *he acquired a great* Reputation; *His Method was to hear all that could be urged on either Side with great Patience, and then to leave the whole Matter to the* Jury, *without pretending to* direct *them as most of his Predecessors had done. When he came to be Lord Chancellor, and was obliged to make* Decrees, *and to deliver his* own Opinion, *he lost much of the* Reputation *he had acquired before. Most People imagined they plainly discovered that his Head was not quite* clear *enough for a* Chancellor: *But that* Patience *and* Temper, *and that* seeming Impartiality *and* good Nature *with which he heard all the Council at the Bar, made him still loved and esteemed by many.*

That his Lordship had a pretty violent Passion for Money *is no great* Secret; *and this* Love of Money *not only prevented his performing any* generous *and* noble Actions, *but put him upon doing* some Things *which his best Friends*

scarce

force knew how to vindicate. We shall not here decide the Question whether it is possible for a Man to be truly Honest, *who has a Violent Affection for* Money. *One Thing is certain, that the* Person *of the late Lord* King, *his* Face, *his very* Manner of Speaking, *and whole* Behaviour, *seemed to declare so much* Plainness, Honesty, *and* Sincerity, *that if he ever was the* Tool *of any Man in Power, if he did obey* Orders *implicitly, and was guilty of the most* Slavish Compliances; *he was one of the last Men in* England *whom the common People could have been persuaded even to* suspect.

If he was really ready to sail with every Wind, and, as his Enemies insinuate, to sacrifice all Considerations *(when he thought he could not be detected) to his own private* Interest, *he knew at least how to* disguise *these Principles under a plainer and a more* plausible Outside, *than any Man whom he has left behind him.*

Yesterday Mr. Jacob Tonson Sen. Stationer, drank to by Sir Francis Forbes in 1726, who stood first in the List of Gentlemen, out of which the Sheriffs will be probably chosen To-morrow at Guildhall: Mr. John Howard, Upholder, drank to by Sir Robert Baylis in 1729; Mr. Henry Collins, Vintner, drank to by Sir Francis Child in 1732, and Mr. Jacob Tonson Jun. Stationer, drank to by the present Lord Mayor, paid their several Fines into the Chamber of London, to be excused being eligible to serve the Office of Sheriffs.

On Monday next the Hon. John Verney, Esq; Chief Justice of Chester, will set out from his House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields to hold the Summer Assizes for the said County.

Yesterday Morning died of an Apoplectick Fit, at his House at Petersham in Surry, Mr. John Kitchingham, an eminent Hop-Merchant of this City.

Yesterday Morning about Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr Tebbs, a Grocers, near the Ship Tavern at Temple-Bar, which burnt with such Fury, that in four Hours Time the said House, with Mr. Bird's a Fishmonger, Mr. Brown's the Horshoe-Alehouse, Mr. Weldon's an Oilman, Mr. Dobbs's a Poulterer, Mr. Dunscomb's a Distiller, Mr. Fraiser's a Grocer, Mr. Bullin's an Oilman, and the Ship Alehouse in Ship-Yard, were burnt down; besides very much damaging the Thip-Tavern, Mr. Atkinson's an Oilman, Mr. Jennings's a Druggist, the back Part of John's Coffee-House in Sheer-Lane; and several other Houses were on Fire, and received very great Damage.

The Fire was ſtopt on that Side next Temple-Bar by the accidental blowing up of a Houſe which had a Quantity of Gunpowder in it, and the ſame Blaſt happily ſtifled the Fury of the Diſtiller's Shop, which otherwiſe might have ſpread the Flames further in the Neighbourhood, for the Buildings were for the moſt Part Wood, without Partition Walls; and if the Night had not been very ſtill, and great Help, with a vaſt Number of Engines and Plenty of Water, all Butcher-Row, and moſt Part of Ship-Yard and Sheer-Lane, in all Probability muſt have been deſtroyed; but the Way being wide, there were 20 Engines playing at one Time, which entirely put out the Fire by ſix in the Morning.

Mr. Tebbs, his Mother, Siſter and Maid Servant, jumped out of the one Pair of Stairs Window, not being able to ſave any Thing whatſoever.

A Fireman belonging to the Hand-in-Hand Inſurance-Office fell from the Top of Mr. Groves's Houſe, and died of the Bruiſes ſoon after; and three others were ſo very much bruiſed by the falling of a Roof of a Houſe, that their Lives are deſpaired of.

It's feared ſeveral Perſons are buried in the Ruines.

The ſame Morning, about Ten, another Fire broke out at Mr. Needham's a Diſtiller, in Princes-Street, Covent-Garden, occaſioned by the Head of the Still flying off, but was ſoon extinguiſhed by the Aſſiſtance of the Engines that were fetched from the Fire at Temple-Bar.

July 26. Yeſterday the Governours of St. Bartholemew's-Hoſpital held their annual Feaſt at the great Room in the new Building in the ſaid Hoſpital; the Stewards were, the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarſdale, the Earl of Angleſea, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Aran, Lord Gower, Lord Craven, the Lord Bathurſt, Sir Philip Hall, Knt. Mr. Deputy Potts, Mr. Bizaleel Brown Smith, and Mr. Robert Pearce.

Yeſterday was held a Court of Lieutenantcy at Guildhall, when Capt. Lambe was made Major of the White Regiment of Train-Bands, in the room of Major Adams, deceas'd; and Capt. Saunders, eldeſt Captain in the Orange Regiment, commanded by Sir Gerrard Conyers, was promoted to be Major of the ſame, in the room of the late Major Jenkins.

Yeſterday being St. James's Day, the ſame was obſerv'd at Court as a high Feſtival, when the Knights Companions of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath, appear'd in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

On Tueſday laſt John Bays, Eſq; of Market-Harbotough in Leiceſterſhire, was married to Mrs. Watts, Widow of the late Mr. Watts, an eminent Merchant of this City.

The

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

Upon Mr. *Bra——w* an Old Bachelor's being lately married to Mrs. *Cash*, a Widow Lady with 10,000 Fortune.

CASH sure's some Goddess from above,
Her Name *alone can kindle* Love;
E'en Br——w *who esteem'd a Wife*
The greatest Plague of human Life;
Warm'd by the Title of this Dame,
Felt the first Glowing of a Flame:
And finding Name *agree to* Nature,
Enamour'd with the charming Creature,
He could possess no Joy, no Pleasure,
'Till he had gain'd so great a Treasure.
Now blest, the Emblem *of his* Dear
He swears he'll still in pocket bear;
And drink her Health, his sole Delight,
Not Saturday, but every Night.
Yet if his Vows this constant Way
To Bacchus, *and her* Name, *he Pay;*
She'll think the Case is very hard,
That Venus *should have no Regard;*
And wish, that Death th' Account may Clear,
Her Cash *restore, and him* Cashire.

The Dignity of a TAYLOR, his *Goose*, and a *Louse*.

SING, Clio, *sing the Taylor's Pow'r*
Whom daily the Beau Monde *adore.*
In lofty Dome he sits at Work,
Grave and majestick as Grand Turk;
There forms with Fancy unconfin'd
The vast Ideas of his Mind,
By curious manual Operation,
Or rather I may say Creation. —
(For I cou'd prove, say what you can)
The Coat *it is that makes the* Man.

now

Now as the Gods in Days of Yore,
Had each peculiar Signs of Pow'r;
As Love *his Thunder,* Phœbus *Arrows,*
Pallas *her Shield, and* Venus *Sparrows;*
So near a Taylor *ever ſtood*
A Gooſe, *all o'er diſtain'd with Blood.*
Sages affirm this Gooſe to be
A ſmall ſubaltern Deity.
A Deus Gentium Minorum,
Becauſe they ſacrifice before him
That ſavage Creature, ev'ry Hour,
Whoſe conſtant Food is human Gore.
Methinks I hear my Readers cry,
Who would ſuch pompous Words apply,
To ſing a Louſe's Elegy?
But hear his own Apology.
Tho' I am ſmall in ev'ry Feature,
I'm not a deſpicable Creature:
I ſcorn to ground my juſt Pretenſions,
On the large Bulk of my Dimenſions;
Intrinſick Worth, *full well you know,*
Ne'er takes its Riſe from outward Show.
We, like your Men of Honour, trace
Our Worth from Nobleneſs of Race:
Can ſhew you, if there were Occaſion,
The greateſt Heroes of the Nation,
From Will *the Conqueror to* Lud,
Were our Allies in Fleſh *and* Blood.

When Pharaoh, *that ill-natur'd Raſcal,*
Deny'd the Iſraelites *their Paſchal;*
A Swarm of Lice, *prolific Race!*
Like Duſt infeſted ev'ry Place. —
In vain his Sides the Monarch rubb'd,
And with fierce Indignation ſcrubb'd;
No Sweet cou'd make him ſmell leſs frowſy,
Or keep his Clothes from being louſy.
Herod, *who did ſo many Harms,*
Yet fell a Victim to our Swarms;
Sylla *the proud, with all his Forces,*
Was much too weak to ſtop our Courſes;
Both one and t'other we o'erthrew,
And ſhew'd what little Things can do.
Then for our Judgment, *none diſpute it's*
For ſince the Head's *by all reputed*
To be the Seat of Wit *and* Senſe,
This is our Place *of* Reſidence.

THE BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXV. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *July* 27. to *Saturday*, *August* 3.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Exſudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXXV. From *Saturday July* 27 to *Saturday Auguſt* 3.

——— *Fluvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A wiſe and juſt Regulation of *Oliver Cromwell's*.

II. A *Letter* from *Timothy Scrub* in Defence of a *certain great Man*.

III. A Remarkable Letter upon the late Troubles at *Geneva*.

IV. The *Senſe of the People* conſidered, and the *Craftſman's Manner* of anſwering his Adverſaries.

V. A Noble *Scotch* Earl vindicated.

VI. The Character of Duke *Lauderdale*, to whom a certain *Scotch Earl* was lately compared.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

X. *Monſ. Fontenelle's* Character, and Account of Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

XI. Two *Stories* from a *French* Book lately printed.

XII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

XIII. A Political Alphabet to the Tune of the Times.

XIV. Juſtice a la Mode, A Tale.

XV. *Vaux-Hall*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXXIII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The Speeches of C——l B——n, Sir T——s R----n, Mr. W——n, Sir J——n B---ce, G--l W——e, Mr. E——le, Sir R----t W——le, Mr. Pu——ney, and others on ſome *remarkable Motions*.

III. Obſervations on the late Election of *Sixteen Peers* to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland.

IV. A *Letter* from Mr. *Scrubb* in Praiſe of a *certain* Hon. *Gentleman*.

V. A very *extraordinary Compliment* of Mr. Mi--lls to the ſame Hon. *Perſon*.

VI. An Hiſtorical View of Parties.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. Sketch of a *Character* of the late *Lord Chancellor*.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

XI. The Dignity of a *Taylor*, his *Gooſe*, and a *Louſe*.

THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXV. VOL. VI.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers *in his laſt* Craftſman *obſerves, that there is nothing in the Nature of Things, which hinders an* Uſurper *from governing* mildly, *or from ſuffering his illegal Power to be limited by wiſe and good Reſtraints; and that* Cromwell *was an Example of the Truth of this Poſition.*

By *the Inſtrument of Government* (ſays Mr *D'Anvers*) which was made in 1653, and which conſtituted CROMWELL *Protector*, he could not diſſolve any Parliament once met till they had ſate *five Months*; and ſuch Bills as ſhould be preſented to Him by the Parliament, if they ſhould not be confirmed by Him in twenty Days, were to *paſs without him into Laws.* By the Act, called *the humble Petition and Advice*, which was paſſed in the

Year 1657, He conſented, among other Things, to theſe Reſtrictions, *viz.*

" That He would call a *Parliament* once in a *Year* at " fartheſt, to be legally choſen by a *free Election.*

" That none ſhould be added, or admitted to be of the " *Privy Council*, without the Conſent of the reſt of the " *Council*, and who ſhould afterwards be approved of by " *both Houſes of Parliament.*

" That the Members of the *Council* ſhould not be re- " moved but by Conſent of *Parliament*; (except that, in " the *Intervals of Parliament*, a Member of the *Council* " might be ſuſpended from the Exerciſe of his Place for " *juſt Cauſe.*)

" That the *ſtanding Forces* ſhould be diſpoſed of by the " *chief Magiſtrate*, with the Conſent of *both Houſes of* " *Parliament*, (except in the *Intervals of Parliament*, " by the *chief Magiſtrate*, with the Advice of the *Coun-* " *cil.*)

" That the Chancellor, Keeper of the Great Seal, " Treaſurer, or Commiſſioner of Treaſury, Admiral, " chief Governor of *Ireland*, the Chancellor and Commiſ- " ſioner of the Great Seal in *Ireland*, Chief Juſtices of " both Benches, Chief Baron in *England* and *Ireland*, " Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, and the " Judges in *Scotland*, ſhould be approved of by *both Houſes* " *of Parliament.*

And by the *explanatory Petition and Advice*, paſſed in the *ſame Parliament*, Part of the Oath, which every Member of Parliament was to take, ran in theſe Words, " That He would endeavour, as much as in him lay, the " Preſervation of the *Rights and Liberties of the* PEO- " PLE.

Theſe Limitations, I ſay, were more than could be expected from a Man, who had uſurped the ſovereign Authority by ſuch Means; and the punctual Obſervation of them would have made his Government tolerable; but the Misfortune was, as it too often happens, that when He had ſecured Himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of Power, He forgot the Conditions, upon which he had ſolemnly promiſed to exerciſe it.

There was another Regulation made in thoſe Times, as to the *Elections of Parliament*, which our noble Hiſtorian, the Lord *Clarendon*, ſeems to approve. Take it in his own Words; (Vol. III. p. 386) " Though He, [i. e. *Cromwel*]

" *Cromwel*] did not observe the old Course, in sending " Writs out to all the *little Boroughs* throughout *En-* " *gland*, which used to send Burgesses, (by which Me- " thod some *single Counties* send more Members to Parlia- " ment than *six other Counties* do) He thought He took a " more equal Way by appointing *more Knights for every* " *Shire* to be chosen, and *fewer Burgesses*; whereby the " Number of the whole was lessened, and yet the Peo- " ple, being left to their own *Election*, it was not by him " thought an ill Temperament, and was generally looked " upon as an Alteration fit to be *more warrantably made*, " and in a *better Time*.

Mr. *Rapin* agrees with my Lord *Clarendon* in This; for He tells us *that this Regulation, which was just in itself, met with a general Approbation*; and his *Translator* observes, in a marginal Note, " that it would have been " well for *England* had this Regulation been always kept " to; the *little insignificant Boroughs* being omitted, and the " Number of the *Knights of the Shire* increased from *Four* " to *Twelve*, according to the Extent of the County.

I have no other Design in these Quotations than to shew the Opinion of *three indifferent Writers*, concerning the *Sense of the People*, and to amuse myself in computing what the Share of *each County* would be in the *Representative*, did they send Members in Proportion to their Wealth; since it is the *Wealth*, that seems to be the Rule, by which Equality ought in Strictness to be regulated; for to go by *Extent of Country*, or *Quantity of Land*, is no Rule at all. To go by *Numbers of Inhabitants* has a better Pretence; but as Wealth will always be able to procure Hands, and all Sorts of Helps, it must be allowed that the Strength is in the *rich Provinces*, though They were thinner of Inhabitants, which is seldom the Case; and the Strength of the *Representative Body*, if rightly proportioned, must be according to the Strength of the several Parts of the *collective Body*. Upon this Notion, I have formed a Table, *one Column* shewing the Number of Members each County does *now send to Parliament*; *another Column* showing the Number each County *would send*, if They sent in Proportion to the *Land-Tax* They Pay; but as the *Land-Tax* is very unequal, so a Proportion formed by that Rule would still be unequal; for which Reason, I have formed a *third Column*, moderating the Difference between the *other two*, not meerly by Guess, but by a

Rule, that certainly abates the Error in every Inſtance; but, for Want of a true Rental of *England*, it is impoſſible to make it exact; nor is a ſtrict Exactneſs of Importance.

The Names of the Counties.	*Number each County now ſends.*	*Number in Proportion to the* Land-Tax.	*Number as by a moderated Eſtimate*
Bedfordſhire	4	7	6
Berkſhire	9	10	9
Buckinghamſhire	14	12	12
Cambridgeſhire	6	8	6
Cheſhire ——	4	7	6
Cornwall ——	44	8	21
Cumberland	6	1	3
Derbyſhire ——	4	6	6
Devonſhire ——	26	21	24
Dorſetſhire ——	20	9	12
County of Durham	4	2	3
Eſſex ——	8	23	18
Glouceſterſhire	8	12	9
Hampſhire	26	14	18
Herefordſhire	8	5	6
Hertfordſhire	6	11	9
Huntingtonſhire	4	3	3
Kent ——	18	21	18
Lancaſhire	14	5	9
Leiceſterſhire	4	9	6
Lincolnſhire	12	18	15
The City of London	4	31	21
The Inns of Court, Whitehall and St. James's	0	8	6
The City of Weſtminſter	2	16	9
Middleſex	2	27	18
Monmouthſhire	3	2	3
Norfolk ——	12	21	18
County of Northampton ——	9	12	12
Northumberland	8	3	6
Nottinghamſhire	8	7	7

Oxford-

The Names of the Counties.	*Number each County now sends.*	*Number in Proportion to the Land-Tax.*	*Number as by a moderated Estimate.*
Oxfordshire	9	10	9
County of Rutland	2	2	3
Shropshire	12	7	9
Somersetshire	18	18	18
Staffordshire	10	7	9
Suffolk	16	19	18
Surrey	14	16	15
Sussex	28	15	18
Warwickshire	6	10	9
Worcestershire	9	8	9
Wiltshire	34	13	24
Westmorland	4	1	3
Yorkshire	30	24	27
Wales	24	18	23
	513		513

From this Computation it appears how very unequal the Election of Members to serve the Commons in Parliament is at present proportioned to the *Wealth* of different Counties, and the *Taxes* They pay. But to prevent all captious Exceptions and little Cavils, I must repeat my Declaration that I have no other View in this Letter than to evince the Reasonableness of your late Distinction between the *Members for those little Boroughs*, which Bishop *Burnet* calls *the rotten Part of our Constitution*, and the *Knights of the Shires*, or *Representatives of great trading Towns*; for though I may be allowed to agree with Lord *Clarendon*, Mr. *Rapin* and other Writers, in wishing that some Regulation of this kind had been continued at the Restoration, or renewed at the Revolution, when the People were under a Necessity of resorting to the first Principles of Government, and had a Right to the Redress of all their Grievances; I say, though We may be allowed to wish This, I am very far from designing to propose any such Alteration at present, when the Power of the People is not in their own Hands, and the vey Attempt might give our Enemies

Enimies an Advantage over us. It would now be called a Deſign to remove *Foundations*, to ſubvert the *Conſtitution*, and introduce a *new Form of Government*; as We have lately ſeen in ſome other Attempts, of the ſame Kind, to ſecure the *Freedom and Independency of Parliament*, both within Doors and without.

Having already mentioned Mr. *Rapin*, I ſhall conclude with one of his Reflections on our *Engliſh Parliaments*, which is not only juſt in itſelf, but confirms your Obſervations on the ſame Subject.

" The *Parliament*, according to the natural Meaning " of the Word, is the *Repreſentative of the Nation.* The " *Deciſions* and *Laws* made there are ſuppoſed to be con- " formable to the *Sentiments of the Nation in general.* " The Reſpect, Veneration and Attachment, which the " *Engliſh* have for *Parliaments*, are therefore eaſily ac- " counted for; when it is conſidered that in ſupporting " *Them*, They maintain their *own Liberty.* But this ſup- " poſes a *Parliament* in the Way, which the *Conſtitution* " requires, compoſed of the KING, who is the Head, " and the two Houſes of *Lords* and *Commons*, *with the en-* " *tire Liberty to* Theſe laſt *of electing their own Members.* " A *Parliament thus compoſed* may truly be called the " NATION's REPRESENTATIVE.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

A Letter from Timothy Scrubb *Eſq*; *in Defence of a certain great Man. A remarkable Letter upon the late Troubles at* Geneva.

MR. Fog's *laſt* Journal *conſiſts of two Letters*; *the* firſt *is from* Timothy Scrubb *Eſq*; *and we ſhall give our Readers an* Abridgment *of it.*

I have heard (ſays Mr. *Scrubb*) that the Judgments in our Courts of Law, are very often, or the moſt part, determined by *prior* Judgments in Similar Caſes; which are collected in the Law Books, called Reports, and that theſe Reports, are ſtudied, by thoſe, who deſign for the Bar, as containing in great Meaſure the whole Body of the Law. In a Word, that the Judges and Lawyers are guided by Precedents, the Opinions of able Judges and Lawyers, who have gone before them, and no Judgment can be cenſured, which is ſupported by ſuch Precedents.

Now,

Now, Master *Fog*, why shou'd not a Minister of State be allowed the same Advantage? Why shou'd not his Conduct be justified by Precedents; if such Precedents are of wise and great Men, whether Princes or Ministers, who have either kept themselves, or entrusted others with the Helm of Government?———It is very hard, Master *Fog*, that a Judge, who is to decide between private Parties, shall have a Rule to walk by, which, if observed, shall set him above Danger, and out of the Reach of Censure; and that he, who has the Management of the Interst of the whole collective Body of the People, notwithstanding he can prove his Conduct consonant with that of the great Men, who have in former Times, filled the same Posts, shall be exposed to the Sarcasms and invidious Reflections of such inveterate Pens as yours and the *Craftsman*, and be compelled to give a Weekly Account for his Conduct. In this Point, I my self cannot but blame the great Man for too great a Condescension, his best way of answering your Invectives would be by Contempt; indeed he partly shews how mean an Opinion he has of you, by employing the most wretched Tools, the most despicable Writers that could be found for Love or Money to enter the List against you and the *Craftsman*, and I apprehend, for this Reason, I shall prove a Voluntier without Pay.

But to return; is there any one Particular in all the Time of a certain great Man's A---n, for which he cannot shew Precedents enough to justify himself, and satisfy the Publick? This I acknowledge he is not obliged to do, the diffus'd Publick is too much below a great Man's Notice, and he, as are the Judges, is accountable to Parliament only, before which, you, the *Craftsman*, your Aiders and Abettors, have been often dared to lay the pretended Grievances of the People: But, let us look back into the Actions of former M———rs, let us examine their Views; their Conduct; let us look into our Political Reports, I mean History, and I don't question but you will find the great Man so well supported by Precedents, that if you have any Shame left, you will for the future give over your pretended Zeal for the Publick, and make the same use of it, as all wise Men have done, and ever will do; for between you and me, Master *Fog*, the Publick, is no more than a Beast of Burthen, which is dangerous only when not loaded; like the Mind of Man, if not employ'd, it will turn to Mischief, rather than lie idle. This was perfectly

fectly well underſtood, by *Henry* the 4th, whoſe Crown they put on, with Joy, and would have pulled off again with the ſame Alacrity; but were ſoon convinced they had not a *Richard* the Second to deal with.

Having mentioned this Prince, I think the preſent Situation of Affairs (which you and ſome others will have to be intirely owing to the conſummate Wiſdom of the P—e M———r) cannot be better illuſtrated than by a Retroſpection into his Reign, and I rather chuſe to do it, as he (*Henry* IV) was his own Miniſter, as it is a Maxim in our Law, that the King can do no Wrong; and if we find the Conduct of the *preſent great Man* juſtified by the Precedents of that *Quondam great Prince*, I think it will be needleſs for the future to ſay any thing in Defence of the former.

The firſt Act of Power in the Reign of *Henry* the IVth, ſtops the Mouths of all who grumble at the Septennial Act. For *he*, by his own Authority, empowered the Repreſentatives in Parliament, who met by Virtue of the Writs Iſſued by *Richard* the Second, together with the Houſe of Lords, to be a new Parliament——Your Partizans have falſely ſuggeſted, that the Members of Parliament continuing themſelves, were no longer the legal Repreſentatives of the People, their Delegation being determined at the end of three Years, and conſequently it was an unjuſtifiable U———— upon the Peoples Rights. Yet here you ſee a wiſe and a very *lawful Prince, for he was the Nation's Choice*, give a Precedent of the ſame Nature; nay, as the Lawyers ſay it is a Caſe in Point, and a Precedent of the ſtrongeſt Authority, as *the King can do no Wrong*.—Forbearance and long Suffering were diſtinguiſhable in *Henry* the IVth, yet no Prince was braver in his Perſon, by the unanimous Teſtimony of Hiſtorians; but he, for the moſt Part, chain'd up the Lyon, and let looſe the Fox. He was too Politick a Prince, to knock his Subjects o'th' Head, when he could, *Via Negotiationis*, do his Buſineſs quietly; he weigh'd things with Deliberation, proceeded with Calmneſs, and acted prudently according to the Situation of Affairs. Of this there are ſeveral Inſtances, for Example, the *Scots* ſeizing upon *Werck* Caſtle was a greater Affront than the *Spaniards* taking our Merchants Ships, yet he prudently left all Differences to a Negotiation, another Precedent which has been wiſely followed by the great Man at the Helm, and which will, by the Succeſs

of

of the Commissioners empower'd to demand, adjust and receive Satisfaction, add new Lustre to his Name, for he knew the *Spaniards* too haughty a Nation, to admt of such an *Inquisition*, did they not dread the Consequences of our M———r's Resentment.

Now my *Quondam* Friend, can you give a Precedent of any one Man of Sense, continuing as you do, to hazard your Ears or Neck to no manner of Purpose; for you must be convinced, that five Pieces of Gold is of greater Efficacy than fifty Sheets of *Rhetorick*?———take Advice, and seize old *Chronos* by the fore Lock, dine now and then with me on the fresh Air by the *Temple* Fountain, meditate on the Advice given by the Dia, *Nunc est Tempus acceptabile, festina & salvare*, recover from your Romantick Notions; chew the Cud of Understanding, and take Care of one; for if you really believe your own Writings you must be as mad as the Man, who in a Shipwreck, would needs drown for Company, tho' he might have escaped, and have got more of the Merchants Goods than he lost of his own. What can be your Views in continuing your Weekly Animadversions on the Conduct of, not only the wisest, but the *greatest Man* of the Age. Take Care his Lenity does not prove fatal to you and your Party——— it is impossible it may be all Grimace, that he intends to make a Tool of you, and you are labouring to raise his Character as a Politician, while you think you are fixing on him that of a Blunderer. Depend upon it, he either despices your Rage, or hopes to catch you napping——— I begin to smell a Rat, tho' I am not yet let into the Secrets of his A———To what Purpose are Murmurings? if you can spirit your Partizans to go a Step farther, there are those will shew them the Way to the *Old Baily*, where twelve Men will give them their Rout to T———, a Number of worthy Patriots will be ready to take Care of the Management of their Estates, and some charitable People may get Services for their Children.

The second Letter is so remarkable, that we shall lay it at length before our Readers

To the Author of Fog's Journal,

SIR,

OUR News Papers for some time past have entertained us with an Account of some inward Disturbances,

that have happened in the little Republick of *Geneva*, but we expected that either your ſelf or the *Craftſman* would have made ſome proper Reflections on the turbulent Conduct of thoſe People towards their Magiſtrates.

I need not tell you that *Geneva* is a free State, that there, as well as in all other Governments, where there is any Remains of Liberty, all Power is derived from the People, ——that every individual Citizen gives his Aſſent to every Law that is made, and to every Thing that is done in Relation to the Commonwealth, I ſay, gives his Aſſent, becauſe, the Magiſtrates are elected by the People, and of Conſequence are no more than their Repreſentatives or Attornies——But if the Magiſtrates after they continue it for a longer time than the People gave it them, do it not *according to Law?*——If they ſhould think fit to give no Account of the Publick Money entruſted with them, for the Service of the Commonwealth, but applying a great Part of it to enrich *themſelves* and their *Families*, is it not *according to Law?*——If they ſhould create new Employments on purpoſe, that the lazy and the worthleſs of their own Kindred and Relations may be ſupported in Pride and Luxury, at the Expence of the Publick, is it not according to Law?——If in order to make themſelves ſafe in the Steps they have taken, and in thoſe they intend to take they ſhould think it abſolutely neceſſary to keep ſome Troops in Pay; for if the People begin to murmur already, who knows but they may do ſomething worſe hereafter, and it is much eaſier to prevent Miſchief, than to cure it after it has broke out; but I ſay, if they ſhould think fit to keep up a Standing Army to defend them againſt the publick Reſentment, is it not according to Law?

In Fine, if their Trade, by the Conduct of the Magiſtrates ſhould run to Decay,——if they ſhould be impoveriſh'd, tax'd, and oppreſs'd——Are they not the happieſt People in the World to enjoy all their Liberties in their full Extent, and to have all theſe Things done according to Law?

Is it not therefore plain, that the People of *Geneva* are in the Wrong to murmur and complain; and that they muſt be miſled and deceived by ſome turbulent Perſons, who are Heads and Leaders amongſt them, and who ſow Diſaffection amongſt them, in order to put them out of Humour with the Government, (for you ſee, and all the World

World may ſee, there are no real Grievances) in hopes that if the People would pull down the preſent Magiſtrates, they, the Malecontents, might be put into their Places.

I ſhou'd be glad to have your Notions of this Matter, and I hope you will agree with me, that if the People of *Geneva* are *enſlaved*, they have no Right to complain, if it be done according to the *Forms of Law.*

Articles of News Extracted fron FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

YEſterday was Sev'nnight about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon *an Expreſs* arriv'd from Holland, with an Account that *His Excellency* Horatio Walpole, Eſq; *Ambaſſador* to their High Mgihtineſſes the States General was arrived ſafe in that Country, on his Embaſſy for *reſtoring* the *Tranquillity* of Europe, attended by Mr. *Pelham*, and a *numerous Retinue*, and the ſame was *immediately notify'd* to their Majeſties at Kenſington.

But that we may be *in utrumque parati*, the Hon. Col. Armſtrong, his Majeſty's *Chief Ingineer*, embark'd laſt Week on Board the Marlborough Yatch, and ſailed laſt Sunday Morning, in order to take a View of the ſeveral *Forts* and *Garriſons* of this Kingdom, and the Iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, &c. to *inſpect* the State of their *Fortifications*, *Magazines*, &c. and to give Orders for *providing* whatever may be thought *neceſſary* for *enabling* them to make a *brave Defence* in caſe they ſhould be *attacked.*

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The Senſe of the People *conſidered, and the* Craftſman's *Manner of anſwering his Adverſaries.*

THO' it was true (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) that more *Perſons* throughout the Kingdom voted for the Members *againſt the Court*, than for the Members *with the Court*, yet, what follows from thence? Nothing againſt the *Miniſtry*; for the *Merits* of Men are not to be tried *by Numbers* of Voters, but by *their Actions*, and thoſe only. K. *Charles* the Second, though he was never in the Intereſt of *England*, nor ever did one Action for the Good of the Kingdom, yet had the *Vox Populi* (the *pious* Craftſman's *Vox Dei*) always with him. King *William*, who redeemed us from Popery and Slavery, and who was

always in the Intereſt of *England*, could never get a *Parliament* of his Side till juſt before his Death. Mr. *D'Anvers's wiſe Voice of God* was always againſt him; and this *ſame Voice*, left to itſelf, would have ſent him back to *Holland*, and called home K. *James*, though the firſt ſaved them, and the laſt *damned* them.

What theſe Authors, therefore, call *the Senſe* of the People is nothing in an Argument; for the ſame People, encouraged by *proper Authority*, and having *Reverend Divines* and *venerable Judges* on their Side, would believe in *Witches*, as well as in *Patriots*, and atteſt the Story of *Devils riding on Broomſticks through the Air*, as ſtrongly as they atteſt *the Falſhoods* which are retailed to them every Week in the publick Papers. *The Senſe* of the People, which they boaſt of, is only the *Follies* or rather *Nonſenſe* of the People. *This Senſe* is not their *Reaſon*, but their *Paſſions*; not their *Judgment*, but their *Prejudices*; not their *Underſtandings*, but their *Inclinations* and *Averſions*. But the *true Queſtion* between us is, or ought to be, on which Side lies the *Reaſon* or *Judgment* of thoſe People who *are able to determine* about the Management of publick Affairs? And, I affirm, it lies on the Side of *the Court*; for the *Country Freeholders* in general, having never *read*, *thought*, nor *converſed* about publick Affairs, are void of all *political* Knowledge, and *the Majority* of Country Gentlemen and Clergymen have not yet ſhaken off their *old Prejudices* againſt a *Whig-Adminiſtration*; nor are they entirely come into the Principles of the *Revolution*. So that all theſe People are *incapable* Judges; and their *Incapacity* ariſes from their *Ignorance* or *Prejudices*, or both. I ſay, that the far greateſt Part of the Country Freeholders, from their *Ignorance* of all Political Knowledge; and the *Majority* of their Leaders, from *Prejudices* and *falſe Opinions*, are unable to determine, whether a *Whig-Miniſtry* acts for the Good of the Kingdom or not: For this *Majority* conſiſts of *Tories*, who always did determine againſt *every Whig Adminiſtration*, right or wrong, good or bad. They always condemned them in the Lump, and were againſt them, only becauſe they were *Whigs*. And with theſe *Tories*, are ever cloſely joined the *Jacobites* and *Papiſts*. Theſe, therefore, are juſtly excluded from being Judges; and when theſe are left out, (which, according to *modern Logick*, they ought to be) I will undertake to prove, that *Nine Tenths* of the People, who are *entirely*

in

in the Principles of the *Revolution*, are heartily for the Miniſtry: They prefer them to *any Sett of Men* out of Power, and the *Miniſter*, as they call him, to *any Man* out of Power. Not that the *mere Opinion* of People ſignifies any Thing as to the Proof of *Merit*; for all Men muſt be tried by *their Actions*; and by their Actions I leave the Miniſtry to be tried; let their Adverſaries begin as ſoon as they pleaſe.

Having thus fairly ſtated the Caſe about the Senſe of the People, let us ſee what Mr. *D'Anvers* hath advanced againſt it; and wherein conſiſts his Demonſtration after the Manner of the *ancient Logicians*.

The Demonſtration lies in theſe Words:

" The two famous Champions, or *illuſtrious Pair* of " Writers who manage the Controverſy againſt *Me*, is " the *Learned Madam Osborne*, and the *Polite Mr. Wal-* " *ſingham*; one, is a *good old Granny*; and the other, *a* " *young Squire:* Mrs. *Osborne* calls the *Country Freehold-* " *ers*, (whom I call the *Voice of God*) a Parcel of Fel- " lows with *Oaken Boughs* in their Hats, and no *Ideas* in " their Heads: but this was not prudently done, becauſe " her Ladyſhip knows, that my Brother *Fog*, who is an " Arch-wag, did aſſert, That ſhe herſelf had but *Fifteen* " *Ideas.*" Again ——— " Her Ladyſhip is certainly " of the *Femenine Gender*; for (now comes the Proof) " did ſhe ever pretend to deny, or does ſhe dare to deny, " that ſhe is actually *an Old Woman?* I defy her to do it, " and will appeal to all her Acquaintance. ———

But Mr. *D'Anvers* carries on his Demonſtration, about the *Senſe* of the People, ſtill further in the following Words: " I would have no Man think, that I am *in* " *Jeſt*; for tho' *Iſaac Bickerſtaff*, or the *Spectator*, who " were Men of Humour, *wrote only in Jeſt*, the Diſpute " between us is of a *ſerious Nature*, and ought not to be " *ſported with*; and therefore I treat it thus ſeri- ouſly. ———

This is the Man who pretends to *Reaſon*, and talks of *Argument!* But no Man ſhould write down *ſuch Trifles*, without a *Fool's Cap* and *Bells* upon his Head, and a *Merry-Andrew's-Coat* upon his Back; and yet, Cloathed with all theſe *Puerile Robes*, and making Sport for *an Ale-houſe Club*, he gravely ſtrokes his Beard, and ſays, " We thought " it incumbent upon us to *examine* this Matter, and have " *demonſtratively proved*, that the *Senſe of the People* is a-

" gainſt

"gainſt the *Miniſtry*. Therefore, pray Mrs. *Osborne* "don't deſpiſe the *People*; for *Rapin* ſays, ſpeaking of "*Richard* the Second's Reign, "That tho' for ſome "time, *Five or Six Hundred Perſons* who compoſed the "*Parliament*, and *ſome Hundreds of Magiſtrates* may "ſeem to make the Body of the Nation; and the *reſt* "(that is, Us) be reckoned as nothing; yet the Time "will come, when *every ſingle Perſon*, (not excepting *Me* "*Merry-Andrew*, and *the Mountebank*, my Patron) muſt "be taken into the Account."

And does *Rapin* ſay ſo indeed! A wonderful Saying truly! and as *judiciouſly* as *honeſtly* quoted; which will appear when this *pretty Trifler* hath ſhewn the Reſemblance between the *preſent Reign* and that of *Richard the Second*. But while the *Government* continues to act agreeable to the *Conſtitution*, and preſerves our *Rights* and *Privileges*, the Time will *not come*, which *Prophet D'Anvers* from *Prophet Rapin* foretells: *The Body* of the Nation will be the *ſame*; *the Reſt* will be reckoned as *nothing*; and *every ſingle Perſon* will not be taken into the Account. So propheſies

Old Mother OSBORNE.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

A Noble Scotch *Earl Vindicated.*

MR. Freeman *in a late* Daily Courant, *endeavours to anſwer Mr.* D'Anvers's *Remarks on the Scotch* Proteſts, *and then concludes in the following Manner.*

I ſhould very gladly have laid down my Pen for this Time, if the Cloſe of the *Craftſman*, and ſome Strokes in thoſe ſo often mentioned *Proteſts* themſelves, did not conſtrain me to ſay ſomewhat in Juſtification of a truly *Noble Perſon*, moſt unjuſtly aſperſed by theſe virulent Enemies to the *Adminiſtration*: And alſo to clear up an Inſinuation of preſent Attempts to ſet up *Arbitrary Power* in *Scotland*, in order to the more eaſy and effectual ſettling it in time throughout the reſt of *Britain*. Becauſe the letting theſe Things go unremarked on, might miſlead the *Judgments* of many, and make them miſtake Things for *Facts*, which are moſt infamous *Falſities*.

The Noble Earl whom the Malecontents abuſe, as openly and as groſly as they do Him whom they call the

MINISTER

MINISTER himself, is a Person of vast Knowledge, quick Apprehension, and solid Judgment: He has addicted himself always to the Study of the Laws of his Country, and to the acquiring a universal Acquaintance with every Branch of Science, how dark or how abstruse soever; and all this without Prejudice to an easy and flowing Eloquence, which seems Hereditary to his Family. The Loyalty which this excellent Man has shewn towards his King, and his Zeal for that Constitution which the Malcontents would overthrow, and he has ever steadily supported, renders him obnoxious to a Faction, against whose Hate the most sublime Merit, or the most amiable Qualities are no manner of Defence. But I am persuaded their Calumnies will afford him no Uneasiness, nor injure in the least that Character which he has obtained by his Virtues. The Magnanimity of his Soul, which appeared sufficiently in the last Sessions of Parliament, will protect him from the first, and the Universality of the latter sets his Fame above Danger.

I am surprized that Mr. *D'Anvers* should take Notice, that Evil Ministers usually begin to practice upon *Scotland*, since such a Remark could not but waken in our Minds the Attempts made by Rebels to stir up Confusions in that Part of the Island, before they brought them farther North, which has been the Practice of every stirring Party which has arisen since the Union of the two Crowns, and of which we had a late Instance in the unnatural Rebellion against his late Majesty, and a later still, in the Troops sent from *Spain* to support those turbulent Spirits, who were then aiming to accomplish a Design, which as weak, irrational, and destructive as it may be, has never wanted, and I am positive, wants not now Friends ready to hazard All, in order to effect it on it; I mean the Bringing in the Pretender; whose Interest as well as whose Hopes, these Contentions in *Britain* must effectually keep up, which whether it be the Interest of All in the Opposition, I leave to Time and their Actions to determine: Tho' if any Credit could be given to his known Adherents, we need not so long delay our Judgment on this Topic.

Extract

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

The Character of Duke Lauderdale, *to whom a certain* Scotch *Earl was lately compared by the* Craftſman.

I Cannot but obſerve (ſays *Mr. Walſingham*) that in the Papers, ſaid to be the *Proteſts of the Minority* in *Scotland*, there is Mention made, not only of the *Miniſter* who makes a great Figure in thoſe Learned Pieces, but of the *Miniſter's Agent*, whom I was very much puzzled to gueſs at. In the laſt *Craftſman* I find this *Miniſter's Miniſter* more particulary deſcribed, as *a wicked Inſtrument of Power*, reſembling the Character of Duke *Lauderdale*, that great *Oppreſſor of Scotland* under *Charles the Second*. It is poſſible that the *good People of England* may be inquiſitive after the Story of this Duke *Lauderdale*, and therefore I deſign to give them ſome Account of him, that they may judge, whether ony Man living can be honeſtly placed in the Light of Similitude with him.

He was, ſays *Burnet*, haughty beyond Expreſſion. He had a Violence of Paſſion that carried him often to Fits like Madneſs. He was the coldeſt Friend, and the moſt violent Enemy. He delivered himſelf up to Luxury and Senſuality, by which Means he run into a vaſt Expence, and ſtuck at nothing that was neceſſary to ſupport it. He offered boldly at the moſt deſperate Councils, and by the Fury of his Behavior heightened the Severity of his Miniſtry, which was liker the *Cruelty of an Inquiſition*, than the Legality of Juſtice.

It is further ſaid of him, that he was a *great Approver of* ASSASSINATIONS. *Burnet* ſays that when he came down into *Scotland*, in 1672, he took ſuch *Pleaſure in talking of the Butchery* of *John de Wit* and his Brother (who were murdered much after the ſame Manner as the late *Grand Viſier* at *Conſtantinople*, and whoſe BLOOD, to uſe a *certain Perſon's favourite* Phraſe, was then REEKING HOT) that it could not be heard without Horror.

He rejected all Advice in a brutal Manner, ſaying, Men durſt as well be damned as oppoſe him. His Way was to govern by Fits, and to paſs from hot to cold ones always in Extreams. He ſcreened the *Papiſts*: Offered the King to bring

bring an Army out of *Scotland*, to ſeize *Newcaſtle*, and ſupport a moſt wicked and violent Counſel of taking the Members out of both Houſes of Parliament, even by Force of Arms. He preſſed this Advice with as much Vehemence, as if he had been able to execute it. He thought the beſt Way of taming the Malecontents in *England* was to dragoon them, by bringing an *Army from Scotland*. He propoſed to bring all the Nobility of *Scotland* into his Schemes, by this Proſpect of the *Spoil of England*.

In *Scotland* he drew a Letter from the King, wherein, by open Dint of arbitrary Power, he turned out *twelve of the chief Magiſtrates of* Edinburgh, and *declared them incapable of all publick Truſts*. His Behaviour there was ſo violent and illegal, that many, from the ſtrange Adminiſtration which they were under, grew weary of their Country, and even of their Lifes. If he, or any of his Party, brought a Complaint againſt any Man, how falſe or frivolous ſoever, they were ſummoned before the Council, and upon the ſlighteſt Pretences fined and impriſoned. When very illegal things were to be done, his Method was this; a Letter was drawn for it to be ſigned by the King, directing it upon ſome Colour of Law or antient Practice: The King ſigned whatever was thus ſent to him: and when his Letter was read in Council, if any of the Lawyers or others of the Board objected to it, he was brow beaten, as a Man that oppoſed the Kings Service, and refuſed to obey his Orders.

He required all the Landlords of the *Scottiſh Weſtern Counties*, to enter into Bonds for the Behaviour of themſelves, their Wives, Children, Servants, and all who lived upon their Eſtates, that they ſhould not reſort to Conventicles. Upon their refuſing this, he writ to the King, that the Country was in a State of Rebellion, and that the Hoſtilities were neceſſary to reduce them. The King gave him Power to reduce them as he pleaſed. He ſent Cannon, and ordered Troops, even EIGHT THOUSAND *to live among them at free Quarter*. And though ſuch Bonds were illegal and unjuſt, ſince no Man could be bound for Tenants and Servants, becauſe every Tenant and Servant would thereby have had it in their Power to ruin him, yet he was in ſuch a Phrenzy, that, at the Council-Table, he made his Arms bare above the Elbows, and ſwore

by his God *Jehovah*, that he would make them enter into thoſe Bonds.

He ſummoned the chief Men of the Country before a Committe of Council, and by the Practice *of a Court of Inquiſition*, made them purge themſelves by Oath of whatever Crimes he was pleaſed to charge them with. He iſſued Writs at the King's Suit againſt the whole Country, obliging the Head of every Houſhold to give Security for the Behaviour of every one therein, and by his own arbitrary Power put in Priſon thoſe who refuſed to give it.

He iſſued Proclamation to keep the whole *Nobility of* Scotland within the Kingdom; that he might barr them from all Acceſs to the King; and theſe, with Infinite other Grievances, ſo fully made out againſt him, on a ſolemn Hearing that it forced the famous Saying from *Charles the Second*, of his having done ſo many damned things againſt his Country, but none againſt his Service.

In ſhort, to ſhew what Wickedneſs the Man was capable of doing I will only mention the *Caſe of* MITCHELL, whom upon a *ſacred Promiſe* of the *King's Pardon*, and a *ſolemn Aſſurance* that nothing he ſaid would ever appear in Evidence againſt his Life, he drew in to make a criminal Confeſſion, which Promiſe and Aſſurance were RECORDED *in the Council-Books*, and *ſigned by the Lord Preſident*, yet did he proſecute *Mitchell* on his very Confeſſion; gave it on his Oath in the Court of Juſtice, that he never made any ſuch Promiſe and Aſſurance; had the Man Condemned to Death; went up after the Trial into the Room over the Court, *ſaw the Promiſe on Record*, which he had *diſclaimed on his Oath of Evidence*; and, after all this Aſtoniſhing Wickedneſs, compleated it by putting the Man to Death, whom his PERFIDIOUS *Treachery* had enſnared, and whom his *barefaced* PERJURY had cauſed to be condemned.

This is the Account of that Duke LAUDERDALE, whoſe Practices the *Craftſman ſuggeſts* to be now carried on, and his *Perſonal* Qualities to be repreſented by ſome body in *Scotland*. Let all Men judge of his *Honeſty* and *Veracity* from this *enormous* Inſtance of his Deficiency in both.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

WE have very little or no News from *France*, only that a poor Woman of *Paris*, in the *Rue Aubri-bouché*, was last Week delivered of a Female Child, and about two Hours after of a Monster, about seven Inches long, shaped in every Respect like a Lion, (*a certain Message of the Conquest of the Gallick Lion*) and that the King of *France* sent a Letter to the Archbishop of *Paris*, to order *Te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral of *Notre Dame* for the taking of *Philipsburgh*, which for the Singularity of its Stile we shall insert.

Cousin,

" AT the same Time that the Emperor was making " Lines in the Neighbourhood of *Eslingen*, to shut " up the Passages I had opened my self into *Germany*, by " the taking of Fort *Kehl* last Year, and by repairing the " Bridges of *Hunningen* and Fort *Louis*, he made Prepa- " rations to penetrate into my Frontiers with the greatest " Part of his Troops, and those of the Empire. I pre- " vented his Designs. *Traerbach* was besieged in *April*, " and taken in seven Days, notwithstanding the Rigour " of the Season; and the considerable Army which I had " ordered to assemble upon the *Rhine*, passed that River " under the Command of the late Marshal *Berwick*: They " forced the Lines of *Eslingen*, and formed the Siege of " *Philipsburgh*: That Place was invested *May* 25, and " 48 Days from the Opening of the Trenches, it surren- " dered to my Cousin the Marshal *d'Asfeldt*, with whom " I had intrusted the Command of my Army, after the " Loss I had sustained of the Marshal of *Berwick*. Eve- " ry Thing that can heighten the Lustre of an Enter- " prize, conspired in this; the principal Forces of the " Emperor and Empire incamped in Sight of my Army; " the prodigious Swelling of the *Rhine*, which laid my " Troops under the Necessity of wading through long " Inundations, open and exposed to the Fire of the Place; " and the numerous Artillery with which the Besieged

" continually plied them, could not ſhake their Firmneſs: " Animated with the Sight of the Obſtacles, they ſur- " mounted them with a Patience and Courage not to be " equalled. This Event, the moſt important and moſt " glorious of my Reign, both for its Circumſtances, and " for the advantageous Conſequences reaſonably to be ex- " pected from it, convinces me more and more, that God, " who knows the Juſtice of my Cauſe, and the Upright- " neſs of my Intentions, continues to protect them; and " being deſirous to return him the Thanks that are his " Due, I write you this Letter, to acquaint you that my " Intention is, that you cauſe *Te Deum* to be ſung, *&c.*

Written at Verſailles, *July* 22, 1734.

Signed, LOUIS.

Notwithſtanding this Letter, the Archbiſhop in his *Mandate* for the ſinging *Te Deum*, has the following remarkable Expreſſion.

" But encompaſſed with Victories, and Triumphs, the " King full of tender Love for his People, is *deſirous of* " *Peace*, as a Bleſſing more to be prized by us, than the " Advantages of War.

The Situation of Affairs being altered ſince the *French* firſt publiſhed their political Game at *Quadrille*, which we laid before our Readers in a former BEE, the Wits at *Paris* have introduced the following new Gameſters, *viz.*

Swiſſerland. I care not who plays if he pays me for the Cards.

Lorrain. I have only a Queen guarded to ſave the Vole.

Prince Eugene. I am afraid I am only called to be baſted.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

WE hear from the *Hague* that his Excellency *Horatio Walpole*'s Return thither, has given Birth to various Conjectures, according to the different Inclinations of thoſe who reaſon upon that Head. Some will have him the Meſſenger of Peace, and pretend already to give the Plan of the Pacification; others will have it, that he is come

come to concert with the Republick, proper Meaſures for carrying on the War next Spring; It ſeems at preſent to be a Task ſuperior to the moſt exalted Underſtanding, to find the Means to reconcile the jarring Intereſts of the ſeveral contending Powers.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

LETTERS from *Madrid* bring Advice, that the Royal Family continues in a good State of Health at St. *Ildefonſo*; from whence they write, that the Court has ſent Orders to *Cadiz*, to deliver the Treaſure and Effects of the *Flotilla* to the reſpective Proprietors, deducting the uſual Indulto of 2 *per Cent.* This Order takes no Notice of the Free-Gift of 500,000 Piaſters formerly demanded by the Court. The ſame Letters aſſure, that a Reinforcement of 3000 Horſe will be ſhortly ſent from thence for *Italy*, and that 14 *French*, and an equal Number of *Spaniſh* Men of War, lye in the Port of *Cadiz*, ready to put to Sea at a Moment's Warning. *Whilſt the* Spaniards *are continually ſending* Don Carlos *freſh Reinforcements of Men and Money, and the Imperial Troops hardly receive any, we may venture to pronounce that the Emperor will not in Haſt recover his Dominions in* ITALY.

His moſt Catholick Majeſty has made a Preſent of his Picture, ſet with Diamonds, to the Marſhal *de Coigny's* Aid de Camp, that carried him the News of the Victory gained near *Parma*. *We believe the Emperor would have given the Pictures of his whole Family ſet with Jewels on the ſame Account.*

In the mean while we have no Manner of Advices from *Portugal*, that Monarch thinking it moſt adviſable to ſtand Neuter, and not interfere with the Diſputes of contending Powers, till he is aſſured he ſhall be ſome Ways a Gainer by the Party he eſpouſes.

ROME *and* ITALY.

WE hear from *Italy*, that the *French* Army are encamped with their Right at *Bondanella*, and their Left at *San Benedetto*, one oppoſite to *Quiſtello*, and the other near *Bondanella*; that the Imperialiſt had ordered their

their Horſe Artillery, and heavy Baggage to paſs the *Po*, and that the Foot were at *Rovero* on the Side of the *Po* where they had three Bridges. That it had been deſign'd to attack them there, but their Situation having been view'd, and judg'd too advantageous; the King of *Sardinia* had reſolved to beſiege *Mirandola*, where the Garriſon conſiſted but of 400 Men. In the mean while a Contribution of 800,000 Livres, and 1200 Load of Hay is demanded of the Dutchy of *Modena*.

We hear ſince that the City and Citadel of *Modena* have ſurrended, whilſt the Duke is retired to the *Eccleſiaſtical Territories*, and, as 'tis ſaid, has ſent a Gentleman to the King of *Sardinia*, to aſſure him of his Zeal and Attachment, notwithſtanding his having given the Imperial Troops free Admittance into his Territories, which he could no Ways oppoſe as his Territories were Fiefs of the Empire. *How unhappy is that Prince whoſe Territories lye between two powerful Neighbours, who, like a pair of Sheers, are ſure to cut in Pieces all that comes between them.*

They write from *Parma* of the 18th N. S. that an Expreſs was gone thro' *Cremona*, which had occaſion'd a Report of an Engagement between the Imperial and Confederate Horſe near *Mirandola*, wherein the latter had the Diſadvantage. *This, if true, may be like a ſort of Reprieve, to the Imperial Troops, who muſt needs be pretty much Creſt-fallen by their late Run of ill Succeſs; but we wiſh, like a Reprive alſo, it may not leave them to ſuffer at laſt.*

GERMANY.

A Perſon of a genteel Appearance, has lately been ſeen at *Vienna*, taking a Plan of the Buildings in and about the City Gate, and not being able to aſſign proper Reaſons, for employing himſelf in a Work of that Nature, was immediately committed to Priſon.

'Tis ſaid that the Governor of *Philipsburgh*, who has gain'd immortal Honour, being complimented by the Prince of *Conti*, for his brave Defence, anſwered, that *if he had had* Frenchmen *to command, he would have held out the Place till Chriſtmaſs.*

POLAND

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

GREAT Complaints have lately past on both Sides, between the Monarchs of *Muscovy*, and *Sweden*; the Ministers of the latter in particular have declared in their Master's Name to the *Czarina*'s Embassador; "that "the *Swedish* Officers and Soldies found in *Wechselmunde* "and *Dantzick* at the Reduction of those Places, had "been discharged his Majesty's Service some Years, and "had entered into the Pay of *Dantzick* entirely from "their own Inclination: and that the King to shew his "Disposition to oblige her *Czarian* Majesty, had given "Orders, that none of the said Officers or Soldiers should "be hereafter admitted into any Regiment belonging to "the Crown of *Sweden*." *This may be true, but yet, we may remember, that at the Beginning of the War, the Bent of the* Swedish *Nation seem'd to be for favouring* Stanislaus, *nor was either the Senate, or King, thought averse thereto. But Princes frequently dissemble, as the Situation of Affairs alter.*

There is a Report from *Hamburg*, that King *Stanislaus* was arrived at *Stralsund*, and that he had passed through the Dutchy of *Bremen* in his Way to *France*.

Advices from *Poland* say, that that whole Kingdom is in a Ferment, and that they even talk much of a new General Confederacy, in Favour of King *Stanislaus*; that several of the Grandees which had submitted to King *Augustus*, had declared for the contrary Party, and that all Things seem'd to tend to Ruin and Confusion. *If this be true, what can be a greater Compliment to that Prince, than to see that he is so well beloved by his Subjects, that the joint Forces of* Saxony *and* Russia, *are not able to awe the* Poles *from declaring for him, even when he is no longer at their Head, and* France *seems to have abandoned his Interest!*

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

LEtters are arrived from *Ispahan* of the 10th of *April* last, with an Account, "that a Peace is actually "concluded between the *Turks* and *Persians*, upon the "following Terms; that the *Porte* Consents to restore "all

" all the Provinces conquered from the Kingdom of *Per-*
" *ſia*, and to pay a very large Sum towards reimburſing
" that Nation the Expences of the War; that *Thamas-*
" *Kouli-Kan* is to renounce the Title of *Protector of Per-*
" *ſia*, and reinſtate the Old *Sophi* upon the Throne, for
" which Purpoſe he was actually at *Iſpahan* at the coming
" away of theſe Letters. Notwithſtanding all theſe Par-
ticulars, the Matter is ſtill very doubtful by other Letters of a very late Date from *Venice*, which ſay, that thoſe two Powers are very far from having accommodated Matters; that the *Turks* continue their Preparations for renewing the War with Vigour; and that large Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions have been lately ſent away for the Defence of *Babylon*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, July 30. ON Tueſday Morning laſt, about half an Hour after the late Fire broke out at Temple-Bar, A young Woman in great Diſhabille, and having a Child in her Arms, rapt at a Gentleman's Door in the Strand, and upon the Servant's coming to the Door, begg'd, with all Appearance of Diſorder and Confuſion, in the Name of one of the unhappy Families whoſe Houſe was then on Fire, that the Poor Infant might be ſhelter'd from the Inclemency of the Night: The Servant not having before heard of the Perſon's Name whoſe Child ſhe ſaid it was, heſitated to take it in; but the Gentleman being dreſſing in an inner Room, and over-hearing what had paſs'd, without further Thought than what aroſe from Compaſſion and Humanity, order'd the Babe to be received, believing a Miſtake might very poſſibly happen to People in ſuch Affliction, and only charged the Woman to remember the Houſe again, which ſhe promiſing accordingly, vaniſhed, but has never been heard of ſince, her

her Tale being only a Pretence to introduce her Child to a Batchelor's keeping.

July 31. Last Saturday their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Marlborough arrived at their Seat at Althrop in Northamptonshire from Scotland.

Men are hard at Work in St. James's Park to repair the Mall, and to make other necessary Decorations.

Yesterday Morning about 5 o'Clock a Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Netherwoods, a Baker, in Thames-street, near Broken-Wharf, which burnt Part of that House Backward, destroy'd the Oven with the Room over it, and consumed a Quantity of Faggots in the Cellar; but by the Diligence of the Firemen, was soon extinguished without any further Damage.

On Sunday Night last a young Fellow, Apprentice to a Last-maker in St. Martin's le Grand, attacked a Gentleman in King-street, with Intent to rob him; but the Gentleman resisting, he endeavoured to make off, and being closely pursued, was taken, and is since committed to Newgate.

We hear that Thomas Brown, Baker, in Sackville-street, is made Baker to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

August 1. This Day being the Anniversary of the happy Accession of his late Majesty to the Throne, there will be a splendid Court at Kensington.

And at 3 o'Clock, Tomo Chachi, the Indian Chief, and Senauki his Wife, together with Tooanakowi their Nephew, Hillispilli their War-Captain, and the other Indians, are to have their Audience of their Majesties and the Royal Family. We hear the Ceremonial for their Reception is settled in the same Manner as was that of the Kings of the Mohocks by the late Queen, Tomo Chachi being actually the Chief or King of Nations. They are to be conducted from the Georgia-Office in Old Palace-yard by Sir Clement Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies, in his Majesty's Coaches, and are to be introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton as Lord Chamberlain. One of their Attendants being taken ill a few Days ago, was immediately removed to a private Lodging, and is attended by Sir Hans Sloan, one of his Majesty's Physicians.

Yesterday their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, the Duke, the Princess of Orange and the Princess Carolina, attended by several Lords and Ladies of the Court, took the Diversion of Hunting in Richmond-Park, where they rouz'd a Buck which his Majesty had hunted several times last Year, and the same gave them very good Diversion for near two Hours, when their Majesties left the Chase, and ordered his Life to be spared, and about 3 o'Clock returned to Kensington.

The Fiſhmongers Company are fitting up their Hall in Thames ſtreet, for the Reception of Edward Bellamy the ſenior Alderman next the Chair, who intends to keep his Mayoralty there. They are likewiſe providing new Flags and Streamers, and have given Orders for Building a new Barge.

Yeſterday Morning the Corpſe of the Lady Fazakerly, Relict of the late Sir William Fazakerly, formerly Chamberlain of London, was carried from her Houſe in Chancery-Lane, to be interred at Tottridge.

Yeſterday came on the Election for Steward of St. Thomas's Hoſpital in the Room of Mr Brouſe, who has reſigned: The Candidates were Mr. Welch and Mr. Green, the Votes for Mr. Welch 65, Mr. Green 63. The Place is reckoned worth 200 l. per Annum.

On Saturday laſt the Aſſizes ended at Oxford, which proving a Maiden Aſſize, the Sheriffs, according to Cuſtom, preſented the Judges with white Gloves. There were only four Priſoners tried in that County.

Yeſterday was play'd at the Artillery Ground by Moorfields a Match of Cricket, between the Gentlemen of Croydon and the Gentlemen of London, Eleven on a Side. There were great Wages depending, which the Londoners won with conſiderable Advantage.

On Saturday laſt a Fire happened at a Farm-Houſe at Eaſtwick in Hertfordſhire, belonging to Juſtice Booth, which conſumed the ſame, together with the Barns, Stables, and other Out-Houſes.

This Day will be held a General Court of the Bank of England, at their Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, for the Election of two Directors, in the Room of two Gentlemen, deceaſed.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	167	Buried	Males	239
	Females	152		Females	206
	In all	319		In all	445

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 15.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

I. *SUITE des Eloges des Académiciens de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, mort depuis l'An.* 1722.

That is,

A Continuation of Eulogies of the Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, who died since the Year, 1722. By *Monsieur de Fontenelle*, Secretary of that Academy, 12ves.

In a former BEE we gave our Readers the Eulogy of PETER, I. surnamed the GREAT, *Czar of Muscovy*; We shall now give our Readers another Eulogy, out of the same Collection, of as great a Subject, as the other was a Prince, our own Countryman, we mean the incomparable Sir *Isaac Newton*, the *Phœnix* of his Days.

Sir *Isaac Newton* (*says our Eulogist*) was born on Christmas Day, O. S. in the Year 1642. at *Wolstrope*, in the County of *Lincoln*. He was descended from the eldest Branch of the Family of Sir *John Newton* Baronet, Lord of the Manour of *Wolstrope*.

Our Author begins this Eulogy by taking Notice of the astonishing Profundity of Knowledge, possessed by Sir *Isaac*. (1.) Of the Mathematicks in general: (2.) Of all those Sciences which in particular regard the Mathematicks, as Astronomy, Geometry, Opticks, *&c.* And (3.) in Physicks.

He next gives a particular Account of the Works of this great Man. He explains the several Subjects of them, and omits nothing under this Head, that is capable of giving his Readers a just and true Idea of this great Man. The next Thing he mentions of him is his Admittance into the Royal Academy of Sciences, and the Choice the late King *William* made of him for the Office first of Warden of the Mint, and soon after of Mint-Master General, an Employ of a very considerable Income.

He then proceeds to the following Circumstances of Sir *Isaac Newton's* Life, all redounding to his very great Honour. His being named in the Year 1687. one of the Delegates of the University of *Cambridge* to appear before the *High Court of Commission*. The Honour he had of sitting, in the Year 1688. in the Parliament of Convention: And of his being chosen, in the Year 1701. a Member of that

Auguſt Aſſembly, for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. His being elected, in the Year, 1703. to the Preſidentſhip of the Royal Society: A Dignity which he poſſeſs'd 'till his Death, which was three and twenty Years, without Interruption; and (ſays M. *de Fontinelle*) tho' this was the firſt Inſtance of this Nature, the Society was not apprehenſive of the Conſequences of it. His being knighted by Queen *Ann*, in the Year, 1703. All theſe Inſtances our Eulogiſt expatiates upon pretty largely, and concludes what he ſays, on this Head by obſerving the extraordinary Zeal, which Sir *Iſaac* ſhewed, upon all Occaſions, for the Service of his Country.

Our Author next obſerves of the great Sir *Iſaac Newton*, that he poſſeſſed a conſtant and equal State of Health, 'till he attain'd to the Age of fourſcore Years; when he began to be ſomething troubled with a Sort of *Diabetes*, which was not, however, very painful to him, 'till about twenty Days before his End. It was believed that his Death was by a Fit of the Stone, in which his Age and Weakneſs would not allow his Phyſicians to apply ſufficient and proper Remedies. He died the twentieth of March, O. S. in the Morning, at the Age of eighty five Years.

The Ceremony and Pomp of his Funeral is an Article *Monſieur de Fontenelle* thinks worthy of his Remarks. He lay in State (ſays he) in the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, a Place from whence Perſons of the higheſt Diſtinction, and even crowned Heads, have been frequently carried to their Sepulture. From thence his Corps was carried into *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, the Pall being ſupported by the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Montroſs* and *Roxborough*, and the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Suſſex* and *Macclesfield*. This ſolemn Function being performed by ſix Noble Peers of Great Britain gives us Reaſon to conclude, that a great Number of Perſons of the firſt Rank and Diſtinction, made Part of the Proceſſion which followed his Corps. The Biſhop of Rocheſter, as Dean of Weſtminſter, aſſiſted by the Prebends of that Cathedral, perform'd the Funeral Service; and his Body was interred near the Entrance into the Choir.

Monſieur de Fontenelle, making his Reflections on the Honour ſhewn to the Remains of this learned Perſon, in the Pomp of his Funeral, ſays, (to the Honour of our Nation) that we muſt go back almoſt to the Days of the *Antient Greeks*, to find an Inſtance of ſo great a Veneration for Learn-

Learning: He adds, that Sir *Isaac Newton's* Heirs have gone yet farther in imitating the *Greeks*, by erecting a Stately Monument, as a Memorial of this Prodigy of Learning: And what adds a greater Luſtre to it, is, that the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter readily conſented to it's being erected in a Place of the Abbey, which they had often before refuſed to Perſons of the higheſt Quality.

Sir *Iſaac Newton*, continues our Author, lived to the Age of 85. without ever making uſe of Spectacles, or loſing more than one of his Teeth. He was of a ſweet Temper, and unparallel'd Modeſty, never full of himſelf, nor did any one Action of his Life give Room to the moſt malicious to accuſe him of the leaſt Tincture of Vanity. It is true (adds he) he had no Occaſion to trumpet his own Praiſe, his Works did that Office for him, and the World was never backward in rendring them the Regard due to them: But then (continues *Monſieur de Fontenelle*) how would not many others have indulged themſelves with this grateful Office, with which it is, beſides, ſo difficult to entruſt another? How many Inſtances have we of Great Men, who have met with a general Applauſe; but have interrupted the Harmony of their own Praiſes, by improperly thruſting their own Voices into the Concert.

Sir *Iſaac Newton* (ſays our Author) was a Perſon remarkable for his plain Honeſty, Uprightneſs and Affability, always upon a Level with the reſt of the World. He did not think that either his Credit or his Reputation entitled him to diſpence with any of the Duties which occur in the common Commerce of Life. He had no Singularity in him either natural or affected. He knew how, when Occaſion required it, to demean himſelf to the Capacity of the Vulgar.

Upon this, our Eulogiſt remarks, that great Genius's never thinks ſo deſpicably of thoſe who are beneath them in Learning and Underſtanding, as thoſe very Perſons do of thoſe who are ſuperior to them, in both.

The large paternal Eſtate Sir *Iſaac Newton* enjoyed, added to the Profits of his Employ, and augmented by his prudent Oeconomy, put it in his Power to do much good, and his Readineſs in diſpenſing his Bounty, upon all Occaſions, was equal to his Capacity. He did not think, that Leaving, after his Death, to his Friends or Relations, what he

he could no longer enjoy himſelf, was any Mark of a generous Soul; and, purſuant to this, obſerves *Monſieur de Fontenelle*, he left no Will at all. He was, on the contrary very liberal, during his Life-time, as well to Strangers, who appear'd to him to be Objects worthy of his Bounty, as to his Friends and Relations. Notwithſtanding which he left a Perſonal Eſtate of about 32,000 Pounds. The Learned *M. Leibnitz*, his great Rival, was likewiſe a Gentleman of conſiderable Subſtance, tho', in this Point, he did not come up to Sir *Iſaac*; and theſe two great Inſtances, among many others, may ſerve to contract the Error of thoſe, who vainly imagine *Learning* and *Riches* are incompatible.

PARIS.

LA Nouvelle Mer des Hiſtoires, &c.

That is,

A New Sea of Hiſtories. 2 Vol. 8vo.

We gave our Readers this odd Title of a Book in a former BEE; we ſhall now give ſome Account of the Work itſelf.

The Author gives his Readers to underſtand, that the Hiſtories he here preſents them with are of the Nature of thoſe Works, which do not coſt their Authors a great deal of *Labour*, but are, as it were, caſt in a MOULD. *I have had* (ſays he) *ſo much Pleaſure in writing them, that I eſteem my Labour more than paid; and if the Curious will but be frequent in their Viſits to the Bookſeller, they ſhall be furniſhed with as many of the like Hiſtories as they pleaſe; I have the* MOULD *ready by me.*

The Eaſe with which this Collection has been compiled is not, however, ſufficient to engage the Author to continue the Work. "He expects the Publick willl encourage "him with their Praiſes, and ſupport thoſe with a good "Number of *Louis d'Ors.*" If his Readers do but gratify him in this modeſt Requeſt, *his Fund is inexhauſtible, and Tales ſhall never be wanting.*

Our Author expects, that the Publick ſhould quicken his inventive Faculty, not only with their *Encomiums*, but with their *Louis d'Ors.* In Default of this, the Obligation on his Side is void, and we may perhaps judge, by a Speci-

Specimen or two of his Work, whether the Publick is like to desire a Continuation of it.

Our Authors Work, which he calls a *Sea*, is divided into two *Arms* or *Branches*. The first contains seventeen little Histories or Tales, and the second twelve; a Number not very consistent with the *Title* of the Work; but that our Author has probably calculated with a View to the great Augmentations he hopes to make, and which will be no great Expence of Labour to him, since, as he tells us, he has his MOULD ready.

The first seventeen little Histories or Tales, are: The *Magical Looking-Glass*; the *Metamorphosis*; the *Innocent Robber*; the *Shepherd's Certificate*; the *Siringes*; the *Counterfeit Poison*; the *Lover disguised*; the *Unhappy Lover*; the *Vapours*; the *Dupe*; the *False Rivals*; the *Strange Effects of Jealousy*; the *Secret Discloſed*; the *Lover, the Nurse*; *Folly*; the *False Sorceress*; and the *Loſt Sister found*.

The other twelve, which compose the seeond Part of this Work, are; *Virtue rewarded*; an Instance of the most *Cruel Jealousy*; the Adventures of *Aleran* of *Saxony*; and and *Adelasia*; a new Kind of *Punishment*, which Count *de Meden* invented to punish his Lady, whom he surprized in the *Act of Adultery*. The *Tragical Death of Two Lovers*; an Instance of *Cruelty*; *Zelinde*, an *Eastern* Tale; *Fictitious Death*; *Green Peace*; the *Marriage by Chance*; the *Adventure of a Wit*, and *Don Alvar de Sol*, a *Neapolitan* History.

These Titles might perhaps suffice to give our Readers an Idea, what the Histories themselves are, and we might, therefore, be dispensed from extracting any of them; but as all our Readers are not of the same Taste, and some might charge us with being guilty of an Omission, we shall abridge a couple of the shortest Stories.

THE COUNTERFEIT POISON; They who will not give Credit to the surprizing Instances which are said to be produced by the *Force of Imagination*, may be convinced of the Truth thereof, by a late Event: "A Person of Distinction who was smitten with the Beauty of a young "Lady profess'd a blind Submission to her Will; and "carried his Protestations of Sincerity so far, as to swear "he would swallow Poison, if she gave him her Commands so to do: She pretended to take him at his "Word, she told him that she had some *Arsenick* in her "Closet

" Cloſet, which ſhe would fetch him, and giving him a " white Powder wrapp'd up in a Paper, aſſured him it " was *Arſenick*; tho' in Reality, it was nothing more " than a little *Hair-Powder*; the Lover immediately ſeiz- " ed and ſwallowed it." Perhaps (*obſerves our Author*) he was perſuaded the Lady would have held his Hand, or that what ſhe gave him was not real Poiſon; what confirms this (*continues our Author*) is, that " tho' the *Cava-* " *lier* was at firſt very brisk and gay, upon the Ladies " putting on an affected Air of Concern, and telling him " he had been guilty of a *raſh Action* in ſwalling the Pow- " der ſo haſtily, that he put it out of her Power to pre- " vent him as ſhe deſigned to have done, and pretending " at the ſame Time, to go in Queſt of an Antidote, he " immediately changed Colour, and a cold Sweat, with " violent Vomitings ſeized him. The young Lady per- " ceiving ſhe had carried the Jeſt too far, and that the " *harmleſs Powder* by the *Force of Imagination* had the " ſame Effect upon him, as if ſhe had really given him " *Arſenick*, thought the ſure Remedy for this Evil would " be to diſcover the Truth; But it was now to little Pur- " poſe to tell her Lover that what he had ſwallowed was " only Meal or Starch; to convince him, ſhe took ſome " of it herſelf, in his Preſence; yet all would not do: " His Vomitings continued for three whole Days, and " the Frolick had like to have coſt him his Life."

THE ADVENTURE OF A WIT: " A Wit being one " Day at the Houſe of his Friend, drunk ſo plentifully, " that the Fumes of the Wine had quite clouded his Un- " derſtanding, inſomuch that his Friend finding he ſhould " not be able to get him Home, any other Way, order- " ed his Coach, to carry him Home. The Coachman " when he came to the Wits Lodgings made a Stop ſome " Time thinking the Gentleman would have got out; " but hearing no Body move, he came down from his " Coach-box; and ſeeing no Body in the Coach, he drove " back to his Maſter's Houſe, put the Horſes into the " Stable, the Coach into the Coach-Houſe, and taking " out the Glaſſes and putting Wicker-Frames in the " Room of them as uſual, went to Bed. The next " Morning, an uncommon Noiſe was heard in the Coach; " the Coachman thinking he had heedleſsly ſhut up a Cat " in it, went to ſet her at Liberty; but, to his infinite " Surprize, he found the Gentleman he thought he had

" carried

" carried Home the Night before. The Wit was queſti-
" oned how and when he came thither; but he knew
" leſs how he got into the Coach than they who put
" him into it. It appeared at Length, that he had not
" been at his Lodging all Night: And conſequently that
" being aſleep while he was driving Home, he fell into
" the Bottom of the Coach, where the Coachman over-
" looked him; and our Wit ſlept out his drunken Fit in
" that uneaſy Situation.

We fear our Readers will be at a Loſs to find out either the *Wit* or *Humour* of this and the former Tale; but ſuch are many of the frothy Compoſitions of which a neighbouring Nation is fond.

LEIPZIG.

Mr. *Hoffman* has lately publiſhed, in this Univerſity, the ſecond Volume of his *Nova Scriptorum ac Monumentorum, partim rariſſimorum, partim ineditorum, Collectio. Opus ad illuſtrandam Hiſtoriam Civilem, Eccleſiaſticum, Literariam, nec non Juriſprudentiam publicam & privatam, cum maximè comparatum.* Of which he publiſhed the firſt Volume, in 1731. This Second Volume contains, among other curious Pieces, relating to the Ceremonies of the Church; *Liber Diurnes Romanorum Pontificum*, and Auguſtini *Patricii Piclomienſi Epiſcopi Pientini, Liber ſacrarum Ceremoniarum, quibus Romani Pontifices uti conſeverunt*, &c. 4to.

MILAN.

The two following Pieces have been lately publiſhed in this City.

I. D. Joannis Andreæ de Aſteſatis, Briziani, Benedictino-Caſſimenſis *Epiſtola in quâ Annus decimus ſeptimus ſupra octingentiſſimum* Bernardi, Italiæ *Regis, emortualis oſtenditur; & aliæ* Lotharii, *Imperatoris, ac* Ludovici junioris, *ejus Filii à vulgatis noviter obſervatæ epochæ exhibentur.* In 4to.

II. Joſephi Antonii Saxii, *Collegii & Bibliothecæ Ambroſianæ Præfecti, Diſſertatio Hiſtorica ad vindicandam antiquam Ambroſianæ Eccleſiæ Diſciplinam contra* Nicalum Sormanum, *Collegii Ambroſianiæ Doctorem; cujus Apologia ſubnectitur*, in 4to.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

DESCRIPTION of a clear and calm MORNING.

By the Author of the Epistle on *Rural Felicity.*

THE Sun arises like a King in State;
And at his Levee Nature seems to wait,
Compos'd and calm —— behold, both far and near,
Her Race (a various Equipage) appear
Attending! ——— while his animating Beams,
Are hail'd by all the Birds, and purling Streams!
These intermixing, with melodious Voice
Speak his Approach, and all the Fields rejoice:
How still the Air! not even the gentlest Breeze
Skims o'er the Glade, or rustles thro' the Trees:
All Heav'n serene, like Minds secure from Blame,
No Speck appears in the cerulian Frame:
Th' awaking Swain, like Heav'n and Nature smiles,
And views with Joy, the Day's appointed Toils.

The ALPHABET To The Tune of the Times.

BEGIN with Great A, *if you are not a* Drone,
For A *stands for* Army, *which* stands *and* stands *on:*
B *stands for a* Blunder *in or out of the* State,
And C *stands for* Council *which oft comes too* late:
To stand for the Devil *the* D *makes Pretension,*
And the E *for* Excise——*the* Devil's *Invention;*
F *stands for a* Fiddlestick——Fleet,——*and a* Fart,
And G *stands for* Going——*whene'er they depart:*
H *stands for a* HORACE, *for his* Wit, *whom we love,*
And J *stands for* Judgment *which a* Wit *is* above:
K stands *for a* KNAVE, *and in that noble Station*
Has the Honour to stand *for best Part of the Nation:*
L *may* stand *for* Legal *on an* Election *List,*
But M *the* Majority *none can resist;*

Let

Let N ſtand *for* Nothing, *which nothing ſhall be,*
Sage Grandmother Osborne, *an* Emblem *of* Thee;
O ſtands *for a* Cypher, *and as ſuch repreſents*
The Yea *and* Nay *Speakers in ſome* P——r l——ts;
P ſtands *for a* P—l t—y, *a* Plot *and a* Pope,
Q *for a* Quandary, *for them who're* paſt Hope,
And R *for a* Robin, *a* Ribband, *a* Rope:
S *repreſents* Somebody, *for which ſomebody,* T
Is the firſt Type *of* Tyburn *that fam'd* Tripple Tree,
V *ſtands for a* Vote, *(and a Moral to ſhow)*
W *for ſome* Wiſdom *that* Vote *to beſtow;*
For as X *ſtands for* Ten,—*ten Pounds let it be,*
It oft buys *a* Vote——*not as* Bribe, *but as* Fee:
Y *ſtands for the Man whoſe* ſweet flowing *Tongue*
Is as noted as any the Senate among:
Z *ſtands for*—Zouns—*a damn'd Letter of no Worth,*
And And per ſe And, *juſt to end it,* —*and*—ſo forth.

On theſe poor LETTERS *let no Cenſure fall,*
They're Knights *of th'* Shire, *and* repreſent you *all.*

JUSTICE *à la Mode*

A TALE.

WHoever has a Cauſe dependant,
(Let him be Plantiff *or* Defendant)
Muſt (tho' it is a curſed Hardſhip)
Bribe, who wou'd think it? e'en his Lordſhip.
For Juſtice *ſeldom can prevail,*
A Purſe of Guineas turns the Scale.
In vain his Right the Plaintiff pleads,
In vain produces Title-Deeds,
If the Defendant *will diſburſe,*
And ſlily tip my Lord a Purſe,
He learn'd in Quibbles of the Law,
In Plaintiff's *Title finds a Flaw:*
Right, Title, Equity *muſt fall,*
The weighty Purſe *o'errules them all.*
But leſt you think I've got the Trick
Of ſcattering Dirt where none will ſtick,
That I Lampoons and Libels make,
And ſcandalize for Scandal' Sake:

You who ſuppoſe the reverend Tribe
Of Judges *ſcorn to take a Bribe,*
Pray liſten, and a Story hear,
Which makes what I've aſſerted clear.
Two neighb'ring Gentlemen of late,
Fell out about a ſmall Eſtate;
As it appears, the Roll upon
One's Name was Jones, *the other* John.
Each claim'd a Right againſt the other;
Jones *by the Father,* John *the Mother:*
'Tis true it was by moſt confeſt,
That Jones *his Title was the beſt;*
But John *had got the Staff in Hand,*
And took Poſſeſſion *of the Land;*
Poſſeſſion wiſely he foreſaw,
Would make eleven Points in Law.
The Controverſy ſoon grew high,
In vain a few good Neighbours try
That Arbitrators may decide it,
Or that the Eſtate ſhould be divided.
Each, like two Maſtiffs for a Bone,
Inſiſted upon all *or* none.
Thus Terms of Arbitration failing,
The Parſon *likewiſe not prevailing,*
Law muſt decide who's right, who's wrong;
And ſo to Law, they go ding-dong.
Jones *to a Lawyer put his Caſe,*
And tells him how the Matter was.
The Lawyer (as all Lawyers do,
When they have got a Cauſe *in view)*
Tells him he's right; bids him go on,
And get Ejectment ſerv'd on John.
If ſo, ſays Jones, *why then with Speed,*
I authorize you to proceed,
Don't hang me up too long, I pray,
So took his Leave, and went away.
The Lawyer having full Inſtruction,
With uſual Fee, *the Introduction,*
To every Cauſe, (be it good or bad,
The Fee, *Sir, always muſt be had)*
Wrote to his Agent up in Town,
To ſend him an Ejectment down.
The Ejectment comes, is ſerved on John,
And all things properly went on.

To

To tell, I hold it needless, Sir,
How oft Defendant did demur,
How many Tricks and Quirks he play'd;
(His Lawyer, tho' I shou'd have said)
For then my Tale wou'd quickly be
Long as a Bill in Chancery,
And make the Reader cry, I wish you
Would bring your Tale *and* Cause *to* Issue.
Well—to the Point, (without Digression,
And all Rhetorical Expression.)
We'll now suppose the Assizes come;
Judge usher'd in with Beat of Drum,
By Sheriffs-Officers surrounded,
Before his Coach the Trumpets sounded;
Whilst every where the servile Rout
Roar in an universal Shout.
So when of old from foreign War,
Some Roman *Chief, in splendid Car,*
Return'd victorious, all around
The expanded Roar of Mob wou'd sound.
To make my Simile more fit,
(For Similes shou'd always hit)
Such were the Shouts that fill'd the Air,
When the poor Fidler and the Bear
Cudgell'd, and beaten much, alas!
Were forc'd to yield to Hudibras.
Pray with your Similes have done,
Say you, and with your Tale go on.
The Raree-Show being past, the Riot
Made by the Mob was hush'd and quiet,
The Judge took Lodging, where d'ye think!
Why where he best could Eat *or* Drink;
It seems the Cause Jones contra John
Stood first in Paper *to come on;*
When Jones *the Case considering nicely,*
Came to a Resolution wisely,
A Present to my Lord to make;
(Which Judges seldom fail to take)
For tho', by Right, *the Estate was his,*
A Present cou'd not be amiss.
Thus fix'd, he to his Lordship goes;
And after many Scrapes and Bows,
Thus he begins: "*My Lord, you see*
"*Your humblest Servant here in me;*

"*I have*

" *I have an humble Suit to move,*
" *And hope you will indulgent prove;*
" *Obſerving as through Town you paſt,*
" *Your* Coach, *my Lord, was not the beſt,*
" *Seem'd to be old, and want Repair,*
" *Iv'e one will fit you to a Hair,*
" *As good a one as Hands can make it,*
" *I hope you'll be ſo kind to take it.*"
Be ſeated, Sir, the Judge replies,
A very honeſt Fellow this.
Speak on —— " *Why then,* (ſays *Jones*) *my Lord*
" *I have a Cauſe that muſt be heard*
" *By you in Court to morrow.*" —— " *What,*
" *Replies the Judge,*" *wou'd you be at?*
" *What!* bribe *a* Judge! *to me a* Bribe?
" *No!* Juſtice *only is my Guide.*
Says Jones, " *My Lord, you quite miſtake it,*
" *I as a* Preſent *only make it.*"
Oh! quoth my Lord, if ſo you give it,
I as a Preſent *may receive it;*
All Judges look on Bribes *as mean,*
And, Heaven be prais'd, my Hands are clean;
Yet, for your Kindneſs, *honeſt Man,*
I'll do you all the Good *I can.*
Your Cauſe is right, *I do believe,*
And I'll for you a Verdict give.
Jones, *well contented at the Heart, Sir,*
Makes a low Bow, and then departs, Sir.
No ſooner was the Plaintiff *gone,*
But in comes the Defendant *John.*
" *My Lord* — *As thro' the Town you rode,*
" *I thought your Horſes were not good,*
" *I've ſix fine* Flanders *Mares at home,*
" *Not better, are in* Chriſtendom;
" *For you, my Lord, this Year I've kept 'em,*
" *And humbly beg you'd now accept 'em;*
" *But when in Court, my Lord, you ſee*
" *Your loweſt Slave, remember me.*"
Ay! quoth the Judge, why ſince you proffer
Thus kindly, I accept your Offer,
Go home, and ſleep content to Night,
The Cauſe *is* yours, *your* Cauſe *is right.*

The Trial came next Morning on,
My Lord a Verdict gives for John-
Jones, (*and good Reason two be had*)
His Cause thus lost was dev'lish mad.
He straitway to his Lordship goes,
And enters now without his Bows.
" *My Lord*, says he, *you've serv'd me vilely,*
" *Who wou'd depend on Judge so wily?*
" *When* Right *was on my* Coach *attendant,*
" *What! give a* Verdict *for* Defendant?"
Hold! hold your Breath! his Lordship cries,
And thus in manner sage replies!
" *'Twas not my Fault, as God shall save me,*
" *Th' unruly Mares,* Defendant *gave me.*
(*In vain your Coach and Justice cry'd, Sir*)
" *Drew* Coach *and* Justice *both aside, Sir.*
Thus Jones (*to* L A W *a great Reproach!*)
Was stript of both Estate *and* Coach.

V A U X - H A L L.

——— O quis me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi
Sistat! & ingenti Ramorum protegat umbrâ!

WAFT me some soft and cooling Breeze,
To Vaux-hall's *shady, dear Retreat,*
Where kind, consenting Damsels please,
And cool my raging, lovesick Heat;

Where blooming Yates, *(deluding Fair;)*
Adorn'd with Art and Nature, goes,
Whose balmy Lips perfume the Air,
And fragrant Sweets around disclose;

Here beauteous Careless *us'd to rove,*
And o'er the Walks delighted stray'd;
Her smiling Face entic'd to Love,
Her Bosom thousand Charms display'd.

So

So fine her Shape, so gay her Mien,
Her auburn Locks so decent fell,
Where'er her Angel-Form was seen,
The Gods of Bliss and Love did dwell.

Oh! let once more thy naked Arms
Desirous, press me to a Kiss,
Whilst I, enraptur'd in thy Charms,
Dying with thee, dissolve in Bliss.

Lay me on some soft downy Bed,
When ev'ry busy Thought's at rest,
When tender Wishes fill my Head,
And LOVE *alone usurps my Breast.*

Let gentle Stuart *too be there,*
In azure Mantle loosely dress'd,
As young, as wanton, and as fair,
As when her tender Limbs I press'd.

Now Bacchus! *haste away, and bring*
The Grape *the constant Friend to* Love;
The Grape shall make me *sweeter* sing,
And Stuart *more divinely* move.

Note. *The* Proceedings of Parliament *will be continued in our next* BEE.

THE BEE REVIVED:

OR, THE

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES,

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXVI. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *August* 3. to *Saturday*, *August* 10.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home*, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

Nº LXXVI. From *Saturday August* 3. to *Saturday August* 10.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Session of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the most *remarkable Motions*.

II. The Speeches of Mr. P---m, Sir Wm. W-----m, Sir Wm. Y———e, Sir R---t W———e, Ld. C----gh, Mr. Sa----s, Mr. P———y, and others upon several *remarkable Motions*.

III. Mr. *Osborne* proved to be an *Old Woman*.

IV. Some *severe Remarks* on the Conduct of the B---ps and dignified Cl---gy.

V. Extract of a Letter from St. *Christopher's*.

VI. Observations on the *Affairs* in *Scotland*.

VII. A Review of the Craftsman's *Scheme* for altering the Constitution.

VIII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

IX. Domestick Occurrences and the Drone's Collection.

X. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, opposite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The last BEE

NUMBER LXXV.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A wise and just Regulation of *Oliver Cromwell's*.
II. A *Letter* from *Timothy Scrubb* in Defence of a *certain great Man*.
III. A Remarkable Letter upon the late Troubles at *Geneva*.
IV. The *Sense of the People* considered, and the *Craftsman's Manner* of answering his Adversaries.
V. A Noble *Scotch* Earl vindicated.
VI. The Character of Duke *Lauderdale*, to whom a certain *Scotch* Earl was lately compared.
VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
X. *M. Fontenelle's* Character, and Account of Sir *Isaac Newton*.
XI. Two *Stories* from a *French* Book lately printed.
XII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
XIII. A Political Alphabet to the Tune of the Times.
XIV. Justice a la Mode, A *Tale*.
XV. *Vaux-hall*.

THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXVI. VOL. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Motions.

WE *concluded our* BEE, N° LXXIV. *with Mr.* Pul———y's *Speech, in Favour of the Motion made by Lord* Mo———th, *for* ſecuring our Conſtitution by preventing Officers being deprived of their Commiſſions at the Pleaſure of the Crown. *When Mr.* Pul——ey *had done ſpeaking, the Hon.* H———y Pe———m *Eſq; roſe up and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

" I HAVE attended, Sir, as cloſe-
" ly as I could, to what has been *Mr.* P----m's
" ſaid both for and againſt the Propoſi- *Speech.*
" tion now before us, and I think the
" Debate is now reduced to this ſingle Point, Whether,

" by what is now propoſed, our Conſtitution may be " mended and made better; or whether it may not ra- " ther tend to hurt and injure our Conſtitution: The " latter, Sir, is my Opinion, and I am convinced it ap- " pears in the ſame Light to every one of the Gentle- " men, who before me have ſpoken againſt the Motion. " I do not approve of hard Names, or any Names that " are indecent, to this, or any other Propoſition made in " this Houſe; but as thoſe Liberties have often been ta- " ken, by the Gentlemen who now find Fault with what " has been ſaid, it may be ſuppoſed, that other Gentle- " men think they have the ſame Liberty, and may retort " thoſe Names, when they think the Propoſition deſerves " them; however, upon all ſuch Occaſions, at leaſt upon " the preſent Occaſion, I am ſure there is nothing meant, " perſonally, againſt any of the Gentlemen who have ſpo- " ken in Favour of the Propoſition.

" Gentlemen have been pleaſed to ſay, that the Prero- " gative is a growing Part of our Conſtitution; for my " own Part, Sir, I cannot really ſee, wherein the Prero- " gative of the Crown is greater now, than it has been at " any Time ſince the Revolution; nor can I ſee what " ſhould give this Alarm, or what ſhould make it neceſ- " ſary how to clip and pare the Prerogative of the Crown, " unleſs Gentlemen have ſome Scheme for greatly, or " perhaps totally altering our Conſtitution; and if they " have, I am ſure they can ſhew us no Manner of Reaſon " for our attempting at preſent to make any ſuch dange- " rous Experiment. Suppoſe his Majeſty has thought fit " to remove one or two Gentlemen from their Employ- " ments in the Army, can that be looked on, as a ſuffi- " cient Reaſon for taking from his Majeſty that Power, " which he and his Predeceſſors have always enjoyed? " The very attempting ſuch a Thing really looks as if " Gentlemen thought, that ſome very wrong, and wick- " ed Uſe had been lately made of that Part of the Prero- " gative, which, in the preſent Caſe, they have not the " leaſt Ground for; the Worth and Honour of the two " noble Perſons, who have been removed, muſt be ac- " knowledged by all; but, worthy as they are, it muſt " certainly be granted, that they have been ſucceeded by " two Gentlemen of equal Worth; and ſurely this can- " not be called garbling, or modelling the Army; for " the Army can never be ſaid to be garbled or modelled,

" but

" but when the moſt worthy and honourable are diſmiſ-
" ſed, and Creatures of mean Birth, or of no Worth, put
" into their Places.

" It is true, Sir, there were a great many Officers re-
" moved, about the Time that the Duke of *Marlborough*
" was removed; and without the Power of removing the
" inferior Officers, they had not perhaps ventured to have
" removed that great General from his Command in the
" Army. Such a Law, as what is now propoſed, might
" have been perhaps of ſome Service at that Time, but
" it would have been of bad Conſequence ſoon after. We
" know what were thought to be the Views and Deſigns,
" when the Duke of *Marlborough* was removed; we
" know, that he was ſucceeded by a Perſon, whom I did
" indeed eſteem for his perſonal Qualifications, but his
" political Views had, at that Time, very near ruined
" our Conſtitution, and have ſince, upon ſome Occaſions,
" greatly endangered it; and if none of the Officers of
" the Army, who were upon that Occaſion put in, or
" continued in Commiſſion, could have been removed, but
" by the Sentence of a Court-martial, I doubt much, if
" this Houſe had been now ſitting to give their Opinion
" upon this, or any other Queſtion.

" An honourable Gentleman on the Floor, who ſpoke
" ſome Time ago, happened to drop ſome Expreſſions,
" which I am ſure were owing to his Warmth; he ſpoke
" of foreign Officers, and inſinuated, as if they might
" happen to be put into the Places of thoſe, who may
" hereafter be removed. Every Gentleman, Sir, ſurely
" knows, that would be directly contrary to Law; and
" no Man can ſay, that there has been any Thing done,
" or attempted, that can give the leaſt Ground for ap-
" prehending any ſuch Thing in Time to come: It was
" indeed an indecent, and an ugly Inſinuation; I wiſh
" the Gentleman had ſpared it; but as I am convinced,
" that it was entirely owing to Warmth, I ſhall take no
" further Notice of it.

" I did not, really, Sir, think it neceſſary to have gi-
" ven you any Trouble in this Debate, ſince other Gen-
" tlemen before me have given very ſufficient Reaſons for
" not agreeing to this Motion, and have anſwered every
" Thing that has been ſaſe in Favour of it; but the ho-
" nourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſeemed ſo mighty
" deſirous, that Gentlemen would ſpeak againſt, what he

" and his Friends ſeem to be for, that I roſe up rather to " gratify him, than that I thought any Thing neceſſary " to be added to what had before been ſaid againſt this " Propoſition, and therefore I ſhall take up no more of " your Time, but leave the Propoſition to ſtand or fall " by its own Merits.

Sir W———m W----m's *Speech.*

Sir *W----m W----m.* " The Gentlemen, who have been pleaſed to " ſpeak againſt this Propoſition, have " all of them aſſerted, I find, Sir, that, " ſhould it take Place, it would alter the very Being of " our Conſtitution; from whence we muſt conclude, " that theſe Gentlemen think, that the very Being of our " Conſtitution conſiſts, not only in having a Standing-" Army; but in having that Army abſolutely and entirely " dependent on the Crown; which is an Opinion ſo di-" rectly contrary to that which every Man ought to have " about our Conſtitution, that I am ſorry to hear of its " being entertained by any Gentleman, who has the Ho-" nour of being a Member of this Houſe. I wiſh thoſe " Gentlemen would conſider a little better the Nature, " or the Being of our Conſtitution, and the many Altera-" tions that have, from Time to Time, crept into it; if " they do, they will find no greater Novelty, nor can " they find one more dangerous, than that of a Standing-" Army. It is not as yet, I hope, a Part of our Conſti-" tution, and therefore, what is now propoſed cannot be " an Alteration of our Conſtitution; it is indeed ſo far " otherwiſe, that the very Deſign of it is, to prevent our " Conſtitution's being altered, by a Standing-Army's be-" ing hereafter made a Part of it; or at leaſt to make " that Army leſs dangerous, in caſe it ſhould become ab-" ſolutely neceſſary for us always to keep up a Standing-" Army.

" We have likewiſe been told, Sir, that the Preroga-" tive of the Crown is a Part of our Conſtitution, and " the leſſening the Power of the Crown, or robbing the " Crown of its Prerogative, (as Gentlemen have been " pleaſed to call it) is an Alteration of our Conſtitution. " For my own Part, Sir, I have no Notion of any legal " Power or Prerogative, but what is for the Benefit of " the Community; nor do I think, that any Power can " be legal, but what is originally derived from the Com-" munity: and it is certain, that all the Power that is, " or can be given by the People, muſt be given for their

" own

" own Protection and Defence: Therefore, if the People " ſhould afterwards find, that they have given too much; " if they ſhould begin to foreſee, that the Power they " have given may come to be of dangerous Conſequence " to themſelves; have not they Reaſon, have not they a " Right, to take back what Part of it they think neceſ- " ſary for their own Safety? This, Sir, is the proper " Footing, upon which the preſent Debate ought to be " put; and taking it upon this Footing, ſuppoſe, that " this Power of removing the Officers of the Army were " a Part of the antient Prerogative of the Crown; if the " Parliament ſhould foreſee, that this Power might be " made a bad Uſe of; that it might eaſily be turned to- " wards enſlaving the People, would not the People have " a Right to take it from the Crown; would it not be " their Duty to do ſo; nay, ought not the Crown will- " ingly and freely to give it up.

" Gentlemen have next endeavoured to frighten us with " the Effects of this Propoſition, ſhould it be paſſed into " a Law; they ſay we would ſoon ſee what ſuch an In- " dependence in the Army would turn to; but, for God's " Sake, Sir, is not the Army to be ſtill as much depen- " dent upon King and Parliament, as ever they were " before? If it ſhould be but ſuſpected, that any Officer, " or any Number of Officers, were going to attempt any " Thing againſt King and Parliament, could not the King " immediately ſuſpend them, or even put them under " Arreſt; and could not the Parliament, as ſoon as they " met, addreſs his Majeſty to remove them? Upon this " Occaſion, I ſhall beg Leave, Sir, to ſtate the Difference " of the two Caſes: In the one Caſe, an Army entirely " dependent on the Crown, ſo much at the Mercy of the " Crown, that, let the Merit of thoſe Gentlemen in their " military Capacity be never ſo great; let their Fidelity to " their King and Country be never ſo conſpicuous; let their " paſt Services be never ſo meritorious; yet if they " do not implicitly obey all the Orders they ſhall receive " from the Crown, or rather from the favourite Miniſter " of the Crown; if they do not ſubmit to propagate the " moſt ſlaviſh Schemes of a projecting Miniſter, they may " probably be turned out of their Employments in the " Army; and thus, after having wore out their Youth " and Vigour in the Service of their Country, they may " at laſt, and in their old Age, be turned adrift, and re- " duced to a ſtarving Condition. In the other Caſe, an

" Army

" Army under no ſuch ſervile Dependence, having no " Reaſon to doubt of Preferment according to their Me- " rit, and certain they could not be turned out of the " Places they have purchaſed by their long Services, " without being guilty of ſome Crime, or of ſome diſho- " nourable Behaviour; and having the Conſtitution, and " the Laws of their Country, as a Security for their en- " joying all thoſe Advantages as long as they live; is it " not, Sir, an eaſy Matter to determine, in which of " theſe Caſes an Army may be of moſt Danger, or of " moſt Service, to the Conſtitution of this Country?

" I will allow all that has been ſaid about the Virtue " of thoſe, who are at preſent the Officers of our Army; " about their being *Engliſhmen*, and every Thing elſe, " that has been ſaid, or can be ſaid, in Favour of the Cha- " racters of thoſe Gentlemen; but ſtill they are Men, and " every Body knows, that thoſe who have a Dependence, " perhaps for the whole they have in the World, muſt be " ſomething more than Men, if they act with the ſame " Freedom, that they would do if they were under no " ſuch Influence or Dependence: It is certain; I hope " the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Queſtion, even " thoſe Gentlemen who now ſtand up ſo zealouſly for " the Prerogative, will grant, that ours is a limited Mo- " narchy: Our Conſtitution depends upon its not being in " the Power of the Crown to break thro' thoſe Limits " which are preſcribed by Law, or to manage ſo, as to " render them quite ineffectual; for when either of theſe " comes to be the Caſe, our Conſtitution will be at an " End; the Monarchy can no longer be ſaid to be limi- " ted, any more than a Man can be ſaid to be under any " Reſtraint, who, tho' locked up in a Room, has the " Keys in his Pocket, and may open the Doors when he " pleaſes; or has proper Materials at Hand, and may " break the Doors open, and walk out whenever he has " a Mind. We are therefore never to give a Power to " the Crown; we ought not to leave the Crown in the " Poſſeſſion of a Power, which may enable any future " King to ſhake off all thoſe Limitations, which the " Royal Power ought by our Conſtitution to be ſubject " to: And in this View I leave it to every Gentleman to " conſider, whether a Standing-Army, under the pre- " ſent Circumſtances, or under the Regulations now pro- " poſed, does portend moſt Danger to our Conſtitution?

" For

" For my own Part, I think the Case so plain, I think " the Dangers pretended, from what is now propoſed, ſo " chimerical, that I am ſurpriſed to hear the Motion op- " poſed by any Gentleman, who pretends to have the " Liberties, or the Happineſs of his Country truly at " Heart.

" But in particular, Sir, I muſt at preſent obſerve, that " if no Notice ſhould be taken of what has lately happened; " if no ſuch Proviſion, as is intended by the Bill now mo- " ved for, ſhould be made, and we ſhould enter into a " War, as is now likely we may be obliged to do, what " Encouragement can young Gentlemen of noble and an- " tient Families have to go into the Army; when they " conſider, that after having often ventured their Lives in the " Service of their Country, after having honourably acquired " ſome Preferment in the Army, and afterwards, by a " natural and Family Intereſt, are come to have Seats in " Parliament, they muſt then be obliged to forfeit all thoſe " Preferments, they have ſo honourably acquired, or other- " wiſe to make themſelves Proſtitutes to an infamous and " wicked Adminiſtration. After this melancholly Conſi- " deration, Sir, can it be preſumed, that any Gentleman " of Honour will engage with that Alacrity in the Ar- " my, as he would do, if he were aſſured of preſerving " and enjoying whatever Poſts he may have in the Army, " with the ſame Honour and Integrety, with which he " acquired them? This, Sir, makes it more particulary ne- " ceſſary at preſent to agree to the Propoſition now made " to us; and as I think it makes no Encroachment upon our " Conſtitution, but is, upon the contrary, a very neceſſary " Amendment; as I think it for the Honour of Parlia- " ment, and no ways inconſiſtent with the Honour or Safe- " ty of the Crown, I ſhall therefore moſt heartily agree " to it.

Sir W———m Y———ge's Speech.

Sir *W*———*m Y*------ge. " Sir, it is " ſaid, I remember, in a printed Paper " which I read lately, that the Revoluti- " on had not brought our Conſtitution " to that Perfection which it ought to " have done; but that ſome Amendments were ſtill " wanting, and ſeemed to be abſolutely neceſſary. I was " indeed at ſome Loſs to think what the Amendments " were, which thoſe reforming Geniuſes pointed at, but " now

" now the Secret is in ſome part out; for the Propoſition " now in Debate I verily believe to be one of thoſe neceſ- " ſary Amendments they thought of; but the Gentlemen, " who have ſpoke before me, have ſufficiently proved, that " this Amendment would be ſo far from improving our Con- " ſtitution, or rendering it more ſecure, that it would in a " great Meaſure entirely deſtroy it: And if the other A- " mendments, their Wiſdoms have projected, be of the " ſame Nature with this, I am afraid the People of *Eng-* " *land* will not think themſelves much obliged to them, " for the Trouble they have taken in projecting ſuch A- " mendments.

" We know, Sir, that the People of this Nation have gene- " rally been divided into two Parties, and that Party, which " I have always been proud to reckon myſelf one of, has " generally, tho' very wrongfully, been called the Republican " Party; but if I, or any other Gentlemen in this Houſe, " who has had the Honour of being reputed a Whigg, ſhould " come into this Propoſition, we ſhould juſtly deſerve that " Name, which thoſe of another Party have always given " us by way of Reproach; for it is certain, that, if this " Propoſition ſhould take Place, our chief Magiſtrate could " not properly be called a King; he would not have ſo " much Power left him, as the Stadtholder of the Repub- " lick of *Holland* has always enjoyed.

" The hon. Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, inſiſted much " upon the Danger of an Army's depending upon the Crown, " and talked of turning Officers adriſt, and reducing them to " a ſtarving Condition; but let us, Sir, conſult our own " Hiſtories, and ſee, whether an Army depending upon " the Crown, or an Army depending upon the Parliament, " has done moſt harm to our Conſtitution: We ſhall there " ſee that an Army of the latter kind was ſo far from im- " proving, or doing Good to our Conſtitution, that they " very quickly overturned it; they ſoon brought the King " from the Throne to the Scaffold; they turned both Lords " and Commons out of Doors, and then ſet up a moſt ar- " bitrary Government of their own: Whereas an Army of " the firſt Kind has often preſerved the Conſtitution; an " Army much more dependent upon the Crown, than our " Army is at preſent, was, we know, ſo far from ſupport- " ing the Crown in Attempts againſt the Liberties of the

" People,

" People, that moſt of the Army joined with the People in " vindicating their Liberties, even againſt a King, upon " whom they had a moſt abſolute Dependence; and while " our Army conſiſts only of our own Countrymen, and " is commanded by Gentlemen of good Families and For- " tunes in the Kingdom, we may always expect from them " the ſame honourable Behaviour.

" As for turning Officers adrift, and reducing them to " a ſtarving Condition, it is certain that no ſuch Thing can " ever happen to any Officer, that is a Member of this " Houſe, let him vote, or behave in this Houſe in what- " ever Manner he will; for his very Qualification, the " Eſtate he muſt have in his own Right and Poſſeſſion, " in order to qualify him for having a Seat in Parliament, " will always be ſufficient to afford him a comfortable Sub- " ſiſtence; ſo that if he has any Honour, or Regard to " his Country, the Fear of being turned out of his Poſt " in the Army can never prevail upon him to give a Vote " in this Houſe contrary to what he thinks right. And if " we can ſuppoſe that any Officer, who is now, or ever " may be in this Houſe, has neither Honour, nor Regard " to his Country, with ſuch a Man the Hopes of Preſer- " ment will work as effectually, as the Fears of extreme " Neceſſity can be ſuppoſed to work with any Man of " common Honour; but as no ſuch Thing can, in my O- " pinion, be ſuppoſed, we have no Occaſion to give our " ſelves any Trouble, much leſs to run our ſelves into evi- " dent Dangers, in order to provide againſt it.

" In ſhort, Sir, I can ſee no Neceſſity for our making " ſuch an Alteration in our Conſtitution; I can ſee no Cauſe " for our making ſuch an Attack upon the Prerogative " of the Crown; it may be productive of great Miſchiefs, " but cannot, I am ſure, produce any Good. And as for " uſing the Officers ill, the Gentlemen of the Army, who " are now in the Houſe, are themſelves the beſt Judges, " by which Side of the Queſtion they are worſt uſed; " and their Way of voting upon this Queſtion will be " the beſt Proof of their Judgment in that Particular: " As for my own Part, I really think the Propoſition ſo " unreaſonable, and ſo inconſiſtent with the Principles, e- " ven of thoſe Gentlemen who ſupport it, that I did " not at firſt believe it could have bore ſo long a De- " bate.

Other Speakers. Sir *T*——*s S*——*n* ſpoke next in Favour of the Propoſition; *L*——*d G*——*eby* againſt it; Sir *J*——*n B*——*d* for it; *C*——*l M*——*nt* and *D*——*n F*——*s* Eſq; againſt it; and then

Sir R——*t W*——*le's Speech.* *Mr. C*——*r* of the *E*——*r* ſtood up and ſpoke to the following Effect, *viz.* "When I firſt heard, Sir, that ſuch a Motion, as what is "now before us was to be made to this Houſe, I con- "ſidered with myſelf what it was that had given Occa- "ſion for Gentlemen's thinking of making ſuch an Inno- "vation in our Conſtitution, what View or Deſign they "had, and what Form of Government they aimed at: As "to all which Particulars I found myſelf entirely at a Loſs. "We have heard, Sir, of Monarchies, Ariſtocracies, De- "mocracies, of Oligarchies and Anarchies, but ſhould this "Propoſition take Place, I am perſuaded, the Govern- "ment of this Country would ſoon become what may be "called a Stratocracy, an Army-Government, which is "a Sort of Government was never yet, I believe, eſta- "bliſh'd in any Country, and ſuch a Government as, I be- "lieve, no Man in this Nation would be fond of: I ſhall "not run out in Compliments to the Gentlemen of the "Army, but, I hope, thoſe Gentlemen will not take it "amiſs, if I ſay, that I do not deſire to give up our pre- "ſent Form of Government, in order to come under their "Government.

"As for Tryals, Sir, by martial Law, I believe no "Gentleman will diſpute, but that they have hitherto been "very juſt and impartial; but if the Officers ſhould be "once made independent of all other Power, we do not "know what thoſe Tryals might turn to: I neither can, "nor ſhall ſay any Thing to reflect upon the Gentlemen "who are Judges in ſuch Tryals, but we muſt all allow, "that the Nature of Mankind is ſuch, that every one "has an Attachment to, and a Byaſs in Favour of thoſe "he looks on to be of the ſame Body with himſelf, Mer- "chants, Lawyers, even the meaneſt Sort of Tradeſ- "men ſhew a Partiality in Favour of one another; and "why we ſhould look upon the Officers of the Army to "be leſs liable to thoſe natural Partialities, than any o- "ther Set of Men, I cannot really ſee any Reaſon for; "therefore I am apt to believe, that if this Propoſition

"ſhould

" ſhould be once paſt into a Law, it would not be poſ-
" ſible to remove any Officer from his Commiſſion by
" the Sentence of a Court-Martial, as long as he pre-
" ſerved a Character and an Intereſt in the Army, which
" of Courſe would encourage them in the boldeſt At-
" tempts againſt the Conſtitution and the Government of
" their Country.

" Gentlemen have told us, Sir, that Generals are ſtill
" to be removeable by the King at Pleaſure, and that all
" other Officers are ſtill to be removeable by his Majeſty
" and the Parliament; but I believe it will be granted,
" that tho' the King ſhould moſt evidently ſee a very
" juſt Cauſe for removing a general Officer, he might not
" find it ſafe to do ſo without removing at the ſame
" Time a great Number of inferiour Officers, whom he
" knew to be Dependers upon that General, and perhaps
" aſſociated with him in the ſame wicked Deſigns: And
" if Officers were made ſecure of their Commiſſions for
" Life, it would add ſo much Weight to their Intereſt
" through the whole Kingdom, that they might ſoon get
" ſuch an Influence in both Houſes of Parliament, as
" would make it impoſſible to procure an Addreſs from
" either Houſe, for the Removal of any of them; be-
" ſides the very calling of the Parliament together, which
" cannot be done ſuddenly, would give the Alarm to
" thoſe Officers who might be engaged in a Conſpiracy
" for the ſeizing the Government into their own Hands,
" whereby they would have an Opportnnity of carrying
" their Deſigns into Execut..n, before the Government
" could by any Means prevent them.

" Thus, Sir, we would be in continual Danger of
" falling entirely under the Government of our Army,
" and I am ſure there is nothing has of late happened,
" that can give Occaſion for our running ourſelves into
" any ſuch Danger. What tho' his Majeſty has lately
" thought fit to remove two Gentlemen from their Com-
" mands in the Army; Can the removing of two Gen-
" tlemen only, in a Courſe of ſo many Years be called
" modelling or garbling the Army? Can it be ſaid, that
" the Gentlemen who have ſucceeded them are not Men
" of as good Families, of as great Eſtates, and of as un-
" tainted Characters as any Gentlemen in the Kingdom?
" Surely, Sir, this cannot be call'd garbling, which, as
" has been already ſaid, muſt imply the Removal of the

" moſt Worthy, and the putting of the moſt Unworthy
" into their Places; and this, I am convinced, the an-
" gryeſt Man in this Houſe will not pretend to be the
" Caſe at preſent.

" It is certain, there never were any Removals made,
" but what occaſioned various Speculations, when the
" Reaſons why they were made were not publickly
" known: In ſuch Caſes, every Man who is ignorant of
" the true Reaſon; is apt to aſſign ſome Reaſon of his
" own Invention; but of all the Removals that I have
" ever heard of, whatever Talk they might occaſion
" without Doors, there never was any of them that oc-
" caſioned any Propoſition or Motion in this Houſe; no
" Pretence was ever taken from any ſuch to rob the
" Crown of its Prerogative, or to alter our Conſtitution
" in any Part. Even when the great Duke of *Marlbo-*
" *rough* was removed, there was no ſuch Propoſition as
" this ever thought on: The Removal of that great Man
" I remember well; and I remember to the Arts that
" were uſed by his Enemies firſt to procure, and then
" to juſtify his Removal. What Gentlemen would do by
" the Bill now propoſed, was the very Crime pretended,
" to be laid to his Charge: It was pretended, that he was
" contriving how to get himſelf made General for Life:
" That he was become too great for his Miſtreſs; and
" had thrown off all Dependence upon the Crown: That
" he aimed at being made perpetual Dictator; and to
" give ſome Sort of Colour for the ſpreading of this
" Calummy, I remember, that a certain zealous Gentle-
" man of thoſe Days, ſent a large Preſent to Mr. *Booth*,
" and told him, it was for the Part he acted in the Tra-
" gedy of *Cato*, againſt the perpetual Dictator. This
" ſhews, Sir, that it was then look'd on as a great
" Crime for an Officer to endeavour to be independent
" of the Crown; and why it ſhould now appear in a
" Light ſo different, as to make the People think it ne-
" ceſſary to make a Law for that very Purpoſe, I cannot
" imagine.

" We know, Sir, that great Endeavours have been of
" late uſed to make it be believed abroad, that this is a
" divided Nation, that the People are diſaffected: Hi-
" therto all ſuch Endeavours have had but very little Ef-
" fect; but if this Propoſition ſhould paſs into a Law,
" will not Foreigners have Reaſon to believe what they

" have

" have heard? They cannot imagine, that the removing " of two Colonels of Regiments, could have produced " such a Law, but will naturally say, what we have " heard we see now to be true, the Parliament has no " Confidence in the King, and therefore they have taken " from him that Power which all his Predecessors enjoy- " ed. Is this, Sir, an Opinion which we ought at any " Time to encourage or promote among our Neighbours " abroad, but especially at present, when a just Opinion " of the Unanimity and Strength of this Nation may be " so necessary for preserving a just Ballance of Power in " *Europe*, and consequently, the very Being of this Na- " tion.

" In short, Sir, the Regulation now proposed can " produce no Good, it may produce a Multitude of " Mischiefs, and therefore I think we should all say, " upon this Occasion, *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare.*"

L——d C——gh's Speech.

L——d *C*——*gh.* " I can- " not but say, Sir, that the Officers " of the Army are very much ob- " liged to the Gentlemen who are for " agreeing to the Proposition now before you; but I " look upon it as a certain Maxim, that no Man can be " a proper Judge in his own Cause, and as I have the " Honour to be in the Army, I look upon myself as a " Party concerned, and therefore, I think, I can neither " in Honour nor Conscience offer to give my Vote upon " the Question."

After which his L——*p withdrew, and then the Question was put, and carried in the Negative, without any Division.*

Motion relating to the D. of Bolton *and Lord Viscount* Cobham.

After this Affair was over, *S——l* S——*ys* Esq; got up, and spoke to the Effect as follow, *viz.* " Sir, what " gave Rise to the Proposition last be- " fore you, I believe most Gentle- " men in this House may easily guess: " It was often mentioned in the Last Debate, and as " in the Course of that Debate, no Gentleman pretend- " ed to justify what has lately happened, I have a Ques- " tion in my Hand which I hope will meet with no Op- " position, and therefore, Sir, I shall take the Liberty

" to

" to move, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his " Majeſty, humbly to deſire his Majeſty, that he will be " graciouſly pleaſed to inform this Houſe, by whoſe Ad- " vice it was that his Majeſty was pleaſed to diſcharge " his Grace, *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*, and the Right " Hon. *Richard*, Lord Viſcount *Cobham*, from the Re- " giments lately under their ſeveral Commands, and " what Crimes were alledged againſt them, which were " the Occaſion thereof."

Mr. P——*y's Speech.*

W——*m P*——*y* Eſq; " I " ſtand up, Sir, to ſecond the Mo- " tion made by my worthy Friend, " which, I hope, will meet with " much better Succeſs than the laſt Motion we had be- " fore us: The laſt, indeed, was called, by ſome Gen- " tlemen, an Attack upon the Prerogative, an Affront " to the Crown, and a great many other hard Names, " which I thought it very little deſerved, but I am ſure " there cannot be the leaſt Colour of Reaſon for making " ſuch Objections, or for giving ſuch Names to the Mo- " tion now made to you: On the contrary, it is ſhewing " a great Tenderneſs and a moſt dutiful Reſpect to his " Majeſty: The Removal of thoſe two noble Lords " from their Commands in the Army, was what no Gen- " tleman in the late Debate ſo much as endeavoured to " excuſe, moſt ſeemed rather to condemn, and all the " World without-doors had, we know, before condem- " ned it. Since then the Removal of thoſe two noble " Lords is look'd on to be a wrong Step, and ſince his " Majeſty cannot by Law be ſuppoſed to do any Wrong, " we ought therefore, in Duty to the Crown, to pre- " ſent ſuch an Addreſs as is now propoſed to us, that " his Majeſty may be freed from the Suſpicion of doing " any thing that is wrong, that the wicked Perſon who " adviſed it may be pointed out to the World, and " that the Reproach of ſuch a Meaſure may fall where " it ought.

" If ever it ſhould happen, Sir, to be the Caſe of this " Nation, that a Miniſter grown inſolent in Power, " ſhould dare to tell his Maſter, If you do not diſmiſs " ſuch a Man, or ſuch another, I muſt abandon You, " I can no longer ſupport your Government; and by " ſuch Language ſhould prevail on him to diſmiſs ſome " of his moſt faithful Servants, only becauſe they had

" honou-

" honourably oppoſed ſome wicked Attempt upon the " Liberties of their Country: I ſay, Sir, if ever any " one Miniſter, who ſolely engroſſed the Ear of his Ma- " ſter, ſhould arrive at ſuch an Inſolence in Power, the " King would no longer be the firſt Man, he would be " but the firſt Slave in the Nation; and in ſuch a Caſe " would it not be the Duty of Parliament, would not " they be bound in Duty both to their Country and King, " to deſire to know who it was that adviſed ſuch Mea- " ſures, and what were the Reaſons for taking ſuch. This, " Sir, is not, I hope, the Caſe at preſent, but as the " Removing of thoſe two noble Lords has been condemn- " ed by the whole Nation, it is ſufficient for juſtifying us " in the Application now propoſed: Let us know who " gave the Advice; it was a wicked one, and the Wick- " edneſs of it will be ſtill more apparent, if it ſhall ap- " pear, that thoſe who gave it dare not avow their Rea- " ſons for giving it.

After ſome Time paſſing without any Gentleman's riſing to ſpeak, but only a Call for the Queſtion,

Sir *W——m W————m* ſtood up, and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows, *viz.* " Whether or no there are any Gentle- " men in the Houſe againſt the Queſti- " on, cannot, as yet be determined, but if there are, I was " in Hopes, Sir, they would have ſtood up, and have " given the Houſe ſome Satisfaction as to their Reaſons " for being againſt a Queſtion which ſeems to be highly " approved of by ſeveral Gentlemen in this Houſe. What " the Cauſe of their Silence may be, I ſhall not pretend " to gueſs, but it ſeems we are to have no other Satisfac- " tion from them, but only a Call for the Queſtion.

Sir W——m's *Speech.*

" In my Opinion, Sir, the Affair now before us de- " ſerves a much more decent Treatment, if it were for " no other Reaſon, but becauſe the Names of two noble " Lords are mentioned in the Queſtion, both of whom " have done great Services to their Country, but one in " particular. As I do not mean, Sir, to compliment the " one, neither will I depretiate the Services of the other, " and therefore I ſay they have both done great Services, " though in different Capacities; but whoever remembers " the late War, which was carried on ſo much to the

" Honour

" Honour of this Nation, muſt remember how often ho-
" nourable Mention was then made, in our Gazettes, of
" Sir *Richard Temple*: In moſt of the Accounts tranſ-
" mitted to us from *Flanders*, either of Battles or Sieges,
" his Name generally ſtood among the foremoſt in the
" Liſt of thoſe gallant Officers, who bravely ventured
" their Lives in the Service of their Country. And if we
" look upon his Behaviour in the Senate, it is as much to
" his Honour as his Service in the Field: In the laſt he
" has always acted as a good Officer and a brave Soldier,
" in the Defence of his Country; in the firſt he has al-
" ways behaved as a faithful Subject and a good Coun-
" ſellor to his King; and that ſuch a Man ſhould be one
" of the firſt to fall a Sacrifice to miniſterial Reſent-
" ment, is what muſt give a juſt Alarm to all the honeſt
" Part of Mankind: It is what principally gave Riſe to
" this Day's Debate, and, in particular, to the Motion
" now before you, which I very much approve of, and
" if no Gentleman thinks fit to ſay any Thing againſt it,
" I can hardly doubt of its being unanimouſly agreed
" to.

No other Gentleman offering to ſpeak, the Queſtion was put, and, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Negative *by a conſiderable Majority.*

[*To be continued.*]

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers's *laſt Paper is an Attempt to prove, that the Writer of the* London Journal *is actually an* Old Woman. *Mr.* D'Anvers *affirms, that this is the* only Queſtion *which in* Reality *there ever was between them, and therefore begs Leave to offer a few Obſervations ſingly upon this Point.*

I am ſenſible (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) that this may be thought unneceſſary, the Publick having long ſince determined the Queſtion againſt Mrs. *Osborne*; and even ſhe her ſelf having given up the Point, by concluding her very laſt Letter in the following moſt *remarkable* Words, *viz. So propheſies Old Mother Osborne:** Nevertheleſs as Mrs.

* See our laſt BEE p. 406.

Osborne

Osborne ſeems to part with her Pretences to *Virility* in a ſneering Manner, and hath employed ſome of her Agents to contradict it in private Whiſpers about Town (which is certainly very much unlike a *Gentle*MAN) I think it neceſſary to detect ſo arrant an *Impoſtor*, and expoſe Her fully to the World.

That I may execute this Deſign with all poſſible Brevity and Perſpicuity, I ſhall point out ſome Marks of *Anility*, which may be eaſily found in her Works; and as they will evince the Fairneſs of the Queſtion, ſo they will enable us to conclude from her *publick* what are her *private Parts*.

In the firſt Place, ſhe hath long been famous for telling the ſame diſmal Story every *Saturday*, with great Heavineſs of Heart, and without any Variation; which hath the ſame Effect upon her Readers as an *old Nurſe's* Lullaby, and rocks them as regularly aſleep. I have ſeen, a whole Coffee-houſe yawning over one of her Papers, and taking a comfortable Morning Nap together.

As ſhe hath not Diſcernment enough to percieve that ſhe is treated with *Contempt*, your Condeſcenſion in detecting her *Abſurdities* inhances her Pride, and whilſt you only intend a gentle *Rebuke*, ſhe eſteems it a Proof of her *Merit*; upon which ſhe raiſes her Language to a moſt pathetical Bombaſt, and talks of her *Importance*, meerly becauſe you had been at the Pains to ſhew that ſhe was really of *none*.

She knows little of the World, and leſs of her *Maſter's* Deſigns; yet hath work'd Herſelf up to ſuch an enthuſiaſtick Opinion of his Virtues and Abilities, that ſhe not only aſſerts all his Meaſures to be *right*, but undertakes to prove it impoſſible for him to do any thing *wrong*.

Notwithſtanding her *Credulity*, ſhe is very fond of what ſhe calls *Reaſoning*: That is a Sort of *argumentative Cant*, or Effuſion of Words without any Meaning, which is applicable to the Publick or the State of the Caſe.

She is very poſitive, peeviſh, vindictive, and ſupplies the Barreneſs of her Invention with much *Garrulity*, which increaſes with her *Errors*, and Thoſe multiply upon Her by *Oppoſition*.

All her Admonitions, of which ſhe is very liberal, are of a Kind peculiar to Thoſe, whoſe *Ignorance* is brought to Maturity by *Age*; which ſhe eſteems an undeniable Ti-

tle to *inſtruct*, and in her Apprehenſion lays the Publick under the ſame obligation to *regard*, as it does Herſelf to *preach* her Lectures.

She tells the *People* (whoſe Frowardneſs gives Her much Affliction) what dreadful Conſequences muſt follow their continuing in a State of Diſobedience to their *Political Father*; warns them to fly from the *Wrath to come*; exhorts Them to be *good*; and aſſures Them it ſhall be better for Them, if They will but believe in Him, as ſhe does; *for my Devotions*, ſays ſhe, *are dedicated ſolely to* their Uſe; *I love the People of* England, *though they are ſo ungrateful as to hate my* honoured Maſter.

Like moſt *antiquated Goſſips*, ſhe is exceſſively fond of *Praiſe*, which always ſets her Clack a-going with freſh Vigour, like oiling an *old Jack*; and whenever it hath been ſlightly acknowledged that, in her *tatling Career*, ſhe hath ſometimes happened to hit upon *Truth*, ſhe hath ſo little Diſcretion as to attribute it to *Deſign*, and in pure Strains of *Folly* talks Herſelf quite out of Breath, and the Publick of Patience, in ſupport of her *Wiſdom*.

But if her Underſtanding is diſputed, and her *Age* is not admitted to put it out of Queſtion, ſhe is commonly very outrageous, lifts up her Hands, and wonders at the Obſtinacy of *young People*.

In one Particular, I muſt confeſs, ſhe is ſomewhat unlike moſt Perſons in her Years, by preferring the preſent *Times* to the *paſt*, and maintaining that no Age was ever bleſs'd with ſo much *publick Virtue* as that, in which we have the Happineſs to live.——— But this evidently proceeds from the Violence of her Paſſion for her dear *Maſter*, which puts her out of Humour with every Thing, that does not come immeadiately from *Him*, and often throws her into very indecent Emotions. This is natural to People in her Condition, who are apt to diſcover the Fulneſs of their Hearts by a Rhapſody of ſilly fond Things, without any determinate Meaning, or Coherence, according to the celebrated Obſervation of the Poet;

And Nonſenſe *ſhall be Eloquence in Love.*

Theſe Inſtances, to which I could add ſeveral others of the like Nature, ſufficient to my preſent Purpoſe, being the peculiar Characterſticks of *feminine Dotage*; but the *Productions*, from whence I have extracted *theſe Criterions*, rea

are ſo little read, or known, that it may be expected from me to ſupport each of them by a *particular Reference*. This Objection I foreſaw, and endeavour'd to remove it, by ſearching very diligently for a Collection of Mrs. *Osborne*'s Writings; but not having the Honour to be acquainted with any *Poſtmaſter*, or *Exciſeman*, my Labour proved in vain; for very few *Coffeehouſes* take them in, and where they are obliged to do it, I was informed they are conſtantly torn off the Book, upon all preſſing Occaſions, and apply'd to a *private Uſe*, ſo that I hope to be exempted from the inſuperable Difficulty of converting them, as I propoſed, to a *publick Benefit*.

Having always profeſs'd a very great Regard for the *Ladies*, even in grey Hairs, I hope nobody will be ſo diſingenuous as to charge me with offering an Indignity to the *whole Sex*, through the weak Sides of Mrs. *Osborne*; for I can lay my Hand upon my Heart, and declare with the greateſt Truth that *ſuch a Deſign* is as far removed from my Thoughts, as *ſhe* would have been upon any Occaſion, except the preſent. The foregoing Deſcription muſt therefore be confin'd to thoſe *old Women* only, the conſtituent Parts of whoſe Characters are made up of *Folly* and *Affectation*. Now, if *one of this Caſt* ſhould take it into her Head, either through *Dotage*, or *Love of Money*, to extend her natural Privilege of preaching *Domeſtick Lectures* to *publick Affairs*, ſhe would certainly do it ſo much in the ſame Strain with *our Authoreſs*, that from thence alone her *Character*, as well as her *Sex* and *Age*, might be juſtly determined.

I remember a *female Rhetorician* of this Kind, ſome Years ago, who held forth every *Sunday* Evening at *Dick's* Coffee-houſe, and always drew a numerons Audience round Her by her *abſtracted Reaſoning*, and *Sublimity of Diction*. You will immediately percieve, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that I mean the learned Mrs. *Byfield*, commonly called Doctor *Byfield*, who had a good deal more *Spirit* and *volatile Salt* in her Conſtitution than Mrs. *Osborne*, but reſembled Her ſo nearly in every other Reſpect, that I could not paſs Her by without ſome Notice, in a Diſſertation upon this Subject,

Thus have we proved Mrs. Osborne's *Anility* by ſeveral Marks, which are peculiarly applicable to an *old Woman* only; but I have not yet done with Her; for I am ſo well aware of her cavilling Temper, that I am reſolved

to put an End to this Diſpute, if poſſible, before I conclude; and being aware of ſome Evidences, which ſhe deſigns to produce of her *Virility*, I ſhall conſider them in Form, and doubt not to make it appear that they will all turn ſtrongly againſt Her, when impartially examined.

In the firſt Place, a *Barber* is ready to make Oath, as I am informed, that He hath ſhaved Her for ſeveral Years. —— But He is ſuch a lying, impudent Fellow, that his Teſtimony ought not to be taken in a Point of ſuch Importance. Beſides, ſuppoſing the Fact to be true, it is no Proof of the Point in Queſtion; for I have ſeen many an *old Woman* with a Beard; and every Body knows that it is the Faſhion in *Italy* as well as ſeveral other Parts of the World, for the *Ladies to ſhave*.

It may be farther urged in her Defence that ſhe *wears Breeches*, not in a figurative Senſe, like ſeveral notable Dames about Town, but according to the ſtrict and literal Meaning of thoſe Words. I grant This likewiſe; and ſo did that famous Amazon, Mrs. SARAH ROSS, who ſerved her Country with great Gallantry for ſeveral Years, as a Dragoon, and now enjoys a Penſion from the Government upon that Account. But *ſhe* had the Modeſty to retreat into *Petticoats*, as ſoon as her Sex was diſcovered by an unlucky Shot, and at preſent makes no Scruple to own herſelf an *old Woman* ---- How different from this is the Caſe of Mrs. *Osborne*, who having diſguis'd herſelf in *Man's Attire*, and cully'd her *Patron* out of an Employment, which ſhe knew to be untenable by one of *her Sex*, obtained Leave to ſell it, and yet hath the Confidence to appear in the ſame Habit even at Noonday? This is a Point directly in Proof againſt Her, and from which ſhe can never get off.

There was juſt ſuch another *female Impoſtor*, about ſeven or eight Years ago, who having truſs'd Herſelf up in Breeches, was admitted as a Drawer in a noted Tavern near *Temple-Bar*, and continued in that Station for a conſiderable Time. Nay, ſhe had the Impudence to perſiſt in her *Manhood*, after the whole Neighbourhood was convinc'd of the contrary, and would never give it up, till ſhe was brought to Bed of a thumping Girl; but then *ſhe* too threw off the Diſguiſe, and hath ſince follow'd the proper Occupation of a *Waſherwoman*. Beſides, ſhe was a *bold, young Huſſy*, and might probably be tempted by the Force of ſome Amour to transform Herſelf in this Manner, which

which I am told was the Caſe of Mrs. *Roſs*; but what was ſomewhat excuſable in *young Wenches* is quite abominable in ſuch an old Creature as *Mother Osborne*, and deſerves the ſevereſt Reſentment of the *whole fair Sex.*

Since I have mention'd this *pert*, *young Baggage*, who perſonated a *Man*, and was ſoon after delivered of a *Daughter*; I muſt do Mrs. *Osborne* the Juſtice to acknowledge that I never heard her charg'd with having had any other Iſſue than Thoſe of her *Head*; nor, indeed, is This any Thing to the Purpoſe: for if ſhe could produce a whole Race of Children in real Fleſh and Blood, the main Queſtion would ſtill be, whether ſhe was the *Father*, or the *Mother* of them. ——— But to proceed.

Some of Mrs. *Osborne*'s Friends, finding it impoſſible to maintain her Claim of *Virility*, have Recourſe to another Method, and confeſſing that ſhe was originally a *Woman*, pretend that ſhe underwent a Transformation of Sexes in the memorable Year 1722, by the Conjunction of * *Jupiter*, *Mars*, and *Saturn*, which alarmed the whole Kingdom, in a moſt extraordinary Manner; but this is a meer Fallacy; for though I am ready to allow that ſhe never appeared in Town as a *Man* before that Time, it hath been already proved, that ſhe hath committed ſeveral Overtacts of *Muliebrity* ſince.

Others again, more ſagacious than the reſt, endeavour to prove her a Creature of the *Epicene Gender*, like *Homo* in *Latin*, which ſignifies both a *Man* and a *Woman*, or what We call an *Hermaphrodite.* I confeſs this is a very nice Diſtinction, and cannot be fully decided without an *Inſpection*, or what the *Civilians* call a *Congreſs*; but, for my Part, I am very clear in the Caſe; for though her *female Parts* are viſible enough, I will defy *theſe Gentlemen* to ſhew me any Thing *manly* in her Compoſition, or that diſcovers the leaſt Mark of a *maſculine Spirit.* However as This is infinitely the beſt Plea in her Defence, I would adviſe Her to ſtick by it, and not pretend to jump at once into *Manhood*, like *Montaigne*'s *Girl*, but take her Degrees regularly and with great Caution; for ſhe knows very well that Nature cannot exert itſelf ſo ſtrongly in *old Age*, as in the Vigour of *Youth.*

---

* *See* Pope *and* Swift's *Miſcellanies*, *Vol.* 3. *p.* 85.

In

In the mean Time, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that ſhe ſhould ſpell her Chriſtian Name *Frances*, as ſhe received it at her Baptiſm, inſtead of *Francis*, and not endeavour to impoſe *one Name* upon us for the *other*, becauſe there happens to be but a *ſingle Letter* different between them.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's laſt Journal contains ſome very ſevere Remarks upon the Conduct *of too many* Clergymen. *We ſhall lay before our Readers a* ſhort Abſtract *of what he ſays upon this Subject.*

When the Clergy (ſays Mr. *Fog*) who are ſuppoſed to have made Religion their Study, are ſeen to neglect the Duties of it, and mind nothing but the Affairs of worldly Intereſt, many of the common People will be apt to conclude from thence, that Religion itſelf is a Jeſt, and ſo by Degrees become Infidels, ——— others, who do not give their Thoughts ſo great a Looſe will begin to have a bad Opinion of that Church, which has a profligate Clergy at its Head, and perhaps, will join in Communion with ſome other Church, where better Example is given, by thoſe, who are ſet apart for its Miniſtry.

Nothing raiſes the Indignation of the World ſo juſtly againſt Clergymen as *Ambition* and *Avarice*. How odd muſt it be to ſee, that a Man no ſooner has a paſtoral Cure committed to him, which is ſufficient to take up all his Thoughts, but he thinks no more of it, and employs all his Induſtry in order to enrich himſelf, by Time-ſerving, ——— by Party, Faction, and Politicks, at the laſt of which they are generally moſt wretched Dablers.

I have ſeen a Treatiſe written in the Time of King *Charles* the Firſt, entitled, *The pernicious Conſequence of the Clergy's intermeddling with Affairs of State, with Reaſons humbly offered for paſſing a Bill to incapacitate them from the like Practice for the future.*

I believe every Man will agree, that it had been better for the Church, the King, and the Nation, that ſuch a Bill had taken Effect, before ſome of the Biſhops had turned the Hearts of the People againſt their whole Order, by their ſervile Compliances for Preferment.

Mr.

Mr. Fog *in this Part of his Journal gives us a* Quotation *out of the* remarkable *Treatise before mentioned; and because we believe few of our Readers ever saw the Book it self, we shall lay before them some Part of Mr.* Fog's Quotation from it.

" Whilst the Clergy kept themselves within their due " Bounds, and were not bloated with *Ambition* beyond " their just Dimensions; before *Avarice* had corrupted " their Simplicity, and *Priestcraft* was put upon the Rack " to maintain their Pride —— till the preaching of the " Gospel was laid aside for *Politicks*, and the Cure of " Souls was forced to give Way to *Intrigues of State*, be- " fore the Order of Things became thus inverted, we " find few Instances of Dissention amongst the People, or " those violent Commotions which have since hurried the " Christian World into those unnatural Convulsions, that " shock the very Foundation of Government, and make " the *Basis thereof tremble.*

" But no sooner did these Men, who profess to con- " verse with *Heaven*, begin to mind nothing but *earthly* " *Things*; no sooner did those who ought to be crucified " to the World, begin to grow cold towards Heaven, " and to court those transient and momentary, those vain " and worthless Trifles (as they call them in their Pul- " pits) no sooner were they enamoured with these mor- " tal Beauties —— *The Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the* " *Eye, and the Pride of Life* (which *last* is too much the " Inamorata of the Tribe of *Levi*) but the Purity of the " Gospel began to be corrupted —— the Spirituality " of Religion to vanish, and Hypocrisy, Sensuality, and " Dissimulation to act their Parts in the World, so that at " length Godliness was nothing but an empty Name, Sin- " cerity an utter Stranger, and *Interest* became the great " *Diana*, to which too many *ad instar Cleri* paid their " Devotions.

" Neither the *Pagan* World, nor the *Jewish* Nation " want Examples of the destructive Consequence this " Practice has produced, our own Histories abound with " them; and latter Years have given us convincing Evi- " dences of this melancholly Truth —— but what is most " surprizing, notwithstanding our Disease is known, no " Remedy has been applied; and till the Clergy are re- " strained in this particular, we cannot hope a Cure.

" Imme-

" Immemorial Cuſtom in this, as in many other things, " ſeems to plead Preſcription, and nothing but the laſt " Reſort to Parliamentary Authority, is ſufficient to ſtop " the Progreſs of this growing Evil, the Conſequences of " which appear every Day more fatal —— what Miſchief " has it not compaſſed? —— to what Streights has it not " reduced us? ——— It is to this, that in a great Mea- " ſure we owe the Encroachments of ſome preceding " Kings —— to this, we are beholden for ſeveral bloody " Inſurrections ——— to this, we are indebted for thoſe " Violences and Outrages, with which we are inflamed, " and by which we are divided into Factions and Parties, " ——— To this we muſt aſſign the Revival of paſt Miſ- " carriages, and widening of our Breaches, ——— It " is this that tears off the Plaiſter from our Wounds, and " makes them bleed afreſh; till therefore this Stone of " Stumbling be removed, little Hopes remain of cement- " ing the People in Unity and Concord.

" But as Generals look with an individuous Face, and " Particulars carry the plaineſt Demonſtration, that I may " remove all Grounds of Cavil, I ſhall in the firſt Place " enumerate ſome of the pernicious Conſequences, and " then lay down Reaſons for reſtraining the Practice for " the future, by an Act of Parliament.

" To begin with the Conſequences which inevitably " attend the Practice of the Clergy's intermeddling with " Affairs of State, the firſt I ſhall name is this:

" *That by applying themſelves to ſecular, eſpecially State* " *Affairs, the Clergy become groſly negligent of the Mini-* " *ſterial Function.*

" Our Saviour tells us, *no Man can ſerve two Maſters;* " *for either he will hate the one, and love the other, or* " *elſe he will hold to the one, and deſpiſe the other* ——— " *ye cannot ſerve God and Mammon* ——— common " Experience would be ſufficient to prove this Truth, " tho' the Scriptures had been altogether ſilent ——— " The Things themſelves are incompatible, and the Af- " fairs of both are too arduous to be managed by the ſame " Perſons ——— If the State be applied to, with that " Diligence that is requiſite and abſolutely neceſſary, where " ſhall there be Time found for the due Application of " the Miniſterial Office? —— How many of the Dignified " amongſt them ſcarce ever enter into the Pulpit, unleſs " upon ſome State Holiday, where they can have an Op-

" portunity

" portunity of flattering the Powers in Being, and of ma-
" king their Court this Way for better Preferment! ——
" but if they shou'd preach every Lord's Day, is that
" sufficient? —— Is there nothing more to be done,
" or is there no Care to be taken of the inferior Clergy
" committed to their Charge? —— Lord, what an
" Account can such Men give of their Stewardship ano-
" ther Day! —— Can this be called giving themselves
" up *wholly* to Prayer, and the Ministry of the Gospel?
" Or how does this accord with St. *Paul*'s Charge to *Ti-*
" *mothy*, to be *instant in Season and out of Season?* Can
" any Time be too much to be bestowed, or any Pains
" too great for the good of Souls? Or did our Saviour
" thus remisly mind his Father's Business? —— Has
" God given them any Indulgence, or will he accept of
" any Equivalent?

" Every one whom God has called to labour in his Vi-
" neyard, is to follow that Work, which his Lord and
" Master hath in his Providence set him about: And as
" the Clergy think it an Encroachment upon their Fun-
" ction, if Laymen take upon them to be Teachers, so
" *vice versa*, Laymen by the same Rule look upon it as
" an Encroachment upon them, when the Clergy meddle
" with Affairs of State —— As to those of them,
" who do their Business by Proxy, as to Pray, Preach,
" &c. it is to be feared they will go to Heaven by Proxy
" too: Besides, if they appoint a worse, or one less ca-
" pable than themselves, the Blood of every Sinner,
" whose Soul is lost by this Default, is chargeable to their
" Account, as it is plain from *Ezek.* iii. from 17 to 21
" inclusive. —— But suppose the Person employed by these
" negligent Divines, be of Qualities equal or superior to
" themselves, what are they but felonious Robbers of
" their Brethren?

" Certainly these Men, who can thus neglect their
" Charge, and make so small Account of Souls, are little
" sensible, what a Value *Christ* set upon them, when he
" laid down his Life for them, or of the Duty that is in-
" cumbent upon them, or of that severe Account they
" must one Day give of those, that are committed to
" their Charge. —— Such Ministers correspond to those
" described by the Prophet *Isaiah* —— *His Watch-*
" *men are blind, they are ignorant, they are all dumb*
" *Dogs, they cannot bark* —— *Sleeping, lying down, loving*

" *to Slumber, yea, they are greedy Dogs which can never* " *have enough, and they are Shepherds that cannot under-* " *ſtand, they all look to their own Way ---- every one to* " *his Gain from his Quarter ---- Come ye, ſay they, I will* " *fetch Wine, and we will fill our ſelves with ſtrong* " *Drink, and To-morrow ſhall be as this Day, and much* " *more abundant.*

" Another Conſequence is, that Kings have by ſuch " Men been ſoothed and flattered in their arbitrary and " illegal Practices, till at laſt it hath been their Ruin.

" What an Encouragement muſt it be to an ambitious " Prince, when he is told, that he is accountable to none " but God, and that the Scripture gives him a divine " Right, and that according to the Law of God, he is " not anſwerable to, or bound by any Laws of Man ----. " Hiſtory affords us many Inſtances of the Truth of this " Doctrine being preached by Churchmen, and a late " Caſe within our own Knowledge, makes it undeniable. " ---- I ſhall therefore proceed to another pernicious " Conſequence.

" *Hereby the* AVARICE *and* AMBITION *of the* " *Clergy is encreaſed, and rendered more conſpicuous and* " *intolerable.*

" It is found by Experience, that *Grace* is no more in- " herent to their Function, than to any other; and the " Miniſtry is generally entered upon (the greater is the " Shame) as a *Trade* or *Calling*, and made uſe of, as o- " ther Employments are, only for a *Maintenance*; and " generally theſe Men having no Fortunes at all, or at " leaſt very ſmall, bred up in an idle Way, unfit for La- " bour, if *Grace* be wanting, lay hold on every Opportu- " nity to enrich and advance themſelves, ſo that theſe " *two Vices* ſeem to be their appropriated Sins, if not their " inſeparable Attributes.

Articles of News Extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

Extract of a Letter received by the Wiltſhire *from* St. Chriſtopher's, June 9.

THE Spaniards continue ſtill to take our Ships, *even in Sight* of this Iſland; they have taken, ſince I have been here, three Sail, and carried them down to Porto Rico, *where they are all made Prizes.*

We

We hear that his Majesty's Fleet under the Command of Sir John Norris, is ordered from their *Expedition* in the Downs, upon a *new Expedition* to Spithead.

We hear also that one of the *ingenious Gentlemen* and *noted Patriots*, who have entertained the Publick with so many *Quaint Orations* in the *Courant*, in Favour of the *late Excise Scheme*, in Favour of *Passive Obedience* to the *Administration*, and in Favour of *Bribery* and *Corruption*, has been appointed to be Surveyor of Houses in the County of Cambridge, in the Room of Mr. Shute deceased; so that no Man can say that in this Country *Merit* remains *unrewarded*, nor can our Friend *Mr. Timothy Scrubb* complain, that *any of his Family* stand long *unprovided* after they *make* themselves *known*.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Observations on the AFFAIRS *of* SCOTLAND *occasion'd by a late* CRAFTSMAN

THERE is so remarkable a Paragraph (says Mr. *Osborne*) in the *Craftsman* about the Affairs of *Scotland*, that 'twould be unpardonable in a Publick Writer, who hath the least Value for a *Free Government*, not to make proper Animadversions upon it.

The Paragraph is This:

"I cannot conclude without observing, That *wicked* "*Ministers* have generally been most *bold* and *undisguised* "in *oppressing Scotland*, as the weakest Part of the Island, "well knowing, that a *total Reduction of England* would "soon follow. But by the Antient *Spirit* and *Resolution* "of that brave People, they have often proved our *Deli-* "*verers*, instead of being made the *Instruments of our Sla-* "*very*. This was the Case in the Reign of K. *Charles* the "First; and in that of his Son K. *Charles* the Second, "the *profess'd Design* of the Court was to procure the *absolute* "*Submission of Scotland* to the Royal Power; so that *England* "might be the more easily managed: For this purpose, "the *whole Power* of *Scotland* was put into the Hands of "*Lauderdale*, who, from being a *rigid Presbyterian* and a "*zealous Covenanter*, became one of the most abject *Tools* "*of arbitrary Power*, and a *violent Prosecutor of his Party*

"We are told, that he had a general Knowledge of *Lan-*
"*guages* and the *Law*, but neither *true Wiſdom*, nor a Grain
"of *Common Honeſty*; for he even promoted a Rebellion in
"that Kingdom to juſtify the Violences of his Adminiſtra-
"tion. The Duke of *Buckingham* call'd him a *Man of a*
"*blundering Underſtanding*; and as to his Integrity we have
"the Teſtimony of K. *Charles* himſelf, who being asked
"what he thought of *Lauderdale*, after ſome Complaints
"againſt him had been heard in Privy-Council, anſwer'd,
"*That they had objected many damn'd Things which he had*
"*done againſt the* COUNTRY, *but none againſt his* SER-
"VICE.

This Paragraph is big with the *vileſt Inſinuations* and moſt *traiterous Deſigns* that ever entred the Heart of Man. In this Paragraph it is inſinuated, and ſo underſtood by every Reader, that *Scotland* is *intolerably oppreſſed*, and that 'tis oppreſſed by *wicked Miniſters*, with a Deſign that a *total Reduction of England* to Arbitrary Power ſhall ſoon follow. The *Scots* are put in mind, that they are brave *Men*, and have been our Deliverers; and then they are invited to come into *England* with an Army to ſave themſelves and us: After which the Duke of *Lauderdale*'s *Character* is drawn. and a *Parallel intended* between that moſt wicked of all Miniſters and a certain Noble Peer of *Scotland* now in Power, whoſe Character is the very Reverſe of *Lauderdale*'s.

Let us make a few Reflections on the conſummate Iniquity of theſe *pretended Patriots*; who under the *ſpecious Appearances* of Liberty and publick Virtue, are labouring to deſtroy a Government which hath been the great Support of both. Next to *good Conduct* in private Life, a *good Government* is the greateſt means of human Happineſs. To endeavour therefore to ſubvert or weaken ſuch a Government, is ſtriking at the Root of Publick Virtue, and ſubverting the very Foundation of our Happineſs. It is a far greater Crime to *overturn a good Government*, than to *continue a bad one*; for the Latter is only continuing a Calamity Men have been long uſed to, but the Former is *actually depriving us* of the higheſt Enjoyments, and reducing us to the moſt deplorable and abject State of Inſelicity: And yet This (terrible as it looks) is the direct and natural Tendency of the Papers publiſhed in the *Craftſman*; whoſe Authors, grown deſperate with Diſappointments, take up the Weapons

pons which the *virtuous Whiggs* heretofore employed againſt the *Deſtroyers of our Conſtitution*, and thruſt them into the Hearts of thoſe who are the *Preſervers of our Conſtitution*.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

A REVIEW *of the* CRAFTSMAN's *Scheme for* altering *the* Conſtitution.

MR. *D'Anvers* pretends to gueſs at the *Inſtructions* given for *Courants*, he cannot take it amiſs, that in my Turn, I offer a Conjecture as to the *Scheme* at preſent on the Carpet at *Dawley*, which I conceive to be the trying by ſuch *Craftſmen* as theſe the *Temper* of the *People*, before the *Faction* openly declare againſt the *preſent Parliament*, and for the introducing a *Poliſh* or a *Venetian* Government in *Britain*.

With me it is taken for granted, that the *Publick* does not imagine the Author of that laboured Piece rumaged the *Records* of *Oliver's Protectorate*, and troubled himſelf with long and difficult *Calculations* meerly to divert the Town on a *Satarday*, and offer a new Scheme againſt the next *Revolution*. No, certainly ſomewhat more was deſigned; and as this Eſſay has a near Affinity with ſome that have gone before it, I will endeavour to diſcuſs its Contents, by ſhewing, firſt, what ſort of *Government Oliver's* was, and next how incongruous the Scheme propoſed, is with the *Condition* and *Intereſts* of *Britain*, and indeed with the *Condition* and *Intereſts* of any *State* whatever. For the Project is fit for nothing but a *Utopian Settlement*, and might ſerve well enough for a *Colony* under a St. *J*———*n*, or a *P*———, if they ſhould ever be inclined to give their *Country* Reſt, by withdrawing themſelves and their *Adherents* out of it.

Cromwell was a Perſon of indifferent *Family* and ſmall *Fortune*. He engaged warmly for the *Parliament* againſt the *King*, run through various Commands in their *Army*, and by the meaneſt and moſt infamous *Vices*, ſuch as *Lying*, *Perjury* and *Diſſimulation* at laſt, gained Power enough to out, and to deſtroy his Maſters. *Cunning* and an abſolute *want of Principles* were the *Characteriſticks* of his *Genius*, and joined with a boiſterous *Capacity* of *doing* any *Thing*, if he had but *Power* to do it, made him all he

was.

was. When the violence of the *Army*, and the Wickedneſs of ſome in the *Parliament* had ſhed the *Blood* of that *King*, and overturned that *Conſtitution*, which they had over and over *Sworn* to *protect* and *defend*; the *Nation* fell into a ſad State, the Honeſt were ruined for doing their *Duty*, *Men* of *no Principles* agrandized themſelves, nor was it at all to be wondered, that this long Parliament loſt by Degrees, both the *Love* and the *Reſpect* of the *People*; and ſo became contemptable in the Eyes of the *Lord General* and his *Officers*, who were deſirous of uniting the *Civil* and *Military Power*, from *fighting* for *Pay* to take on them the *Government* of *thoſe* who *paid* them, *Behold the firſt Fruits of an independent Army!*

A ſhort Time after this, *Oliver* iſſues under his Hand and Seal a ſort of Letter or Summons to *One Hundred and Twenty Perſons*, to come and take upon them the *Supreme Authority* of the *Nation*; accordingly they aſſembled, and ſtanding round a large Table, *Cromwell* and his Officers devolved on them the *Sovereignty*, which had, it ſeems, reſided *pro interim* in theſe Military Chiefs. Theſe *Hundred* and twenty now become a *Parliament*, thro' the Authority of a *Uſurper*, who had not yet taken his *Seat*, met frequently in the Houſe, had a Speaker, a Serjeant at Arms, and other *Pageantries*, 'till 'twas time for the *grand Deſign*, they were appointed to bring about, to appear, and then on a ſudden, as they had their *Authority* from the *Lord General* they gave it up to *Him* again, with an *Inſtrument*, bearing this Title, *The* GOVERNMENT *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, *and* IRELAND; the very *Inſtrument* of *A. D.* 1653 recommended ſo ſtrenuouſly in the laſt *Craftſman*.

As this *Mimick of Parliament* made by *Oliver*, made him PROTECTOR; ſo afterwards, when other *Schemes* were to be perfected, he had Recourſe to the ſame Expedient. Another *Phantom* of a Parliament in 1657, who framed the *Humble Petition and Advice*, and the *Explanatory Petition and Advice*, mentioned alſo in the *Craftſman*, to which his Highneſs *Oliver* moſt graciouſly Aſſented, and had for thus *ſuffering his illegal Power to be limited by wiſe and good Reſtraints*: 1. A prodigious *Revenue* aſſigned him. 2. A Power given him of creating an entire *Houſe of Lords*. 3. A Right of naming his *Succeſſor* was veſted in him, and the People of *Britain*, as far as theſe *Mongral Slaves* could bind them, were to be

Hewers

Hewers of Wood and *Drawers* of *Water* to *Protectors* and *Major Generals* for Ever. Such are the *Precedents* quoted by the *Craftſmen*; and ſuch, doubtleſs, are the *Days* they *Wiſh* to ſee!

But however tyrannical and unjuſt theſe Proceedings were, the *Scheme* in the *Country Journal* is much more ſo. For according to the Inſtrument of 1653, ſome *Burgeſſes* were to be *choſen* in every *County*; but by the *New Regulation*, every *Tradeſman* in *Britain* is to be deprived of his Birth-Right, and a *Merchant* worth an *Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, muſt truckle to a *Freeholder* of *Forty Shillings a Year*. So ſay at preſent their *High Mightineſſes* at *Dawley*.

I would be glad to know, by what *Authority* this is to be done. To diſfranchize all the *Boroughs* in *Britain* for not obeying a *P——y*, *W———*, *St. J—S---S--*, &c. Why this is an Undertaking with a Witneſs; and openly to print a *Scheme* for deſtroying the *Conſtitution*——What are we to expect next? Had any corrupt *Courtier*, any hireling *Penſioner* ventured on ſuch a Thing, how *loud*, how *juſt* an *Outcry* would there have been? But had it come from a *Superior Hand*, had the *Miniſtry* attempted, nay, but intimated the *Expediency* of a much ſmaller *Mutation*, would it not have been followed by *Impeachments*, *Convictions* and *Executions*? Who then are your *W----*, your *P--*, your *St,---*, that they ſhall dare to do theſe *Things*, to propoſe the *Deſtruction* of all that is *Dear* to us, and to talk of *Changing* a free and legal *Repreſentative* of the *People*, and *Forces* raiſed by *Parliament*, for a new-modelled *Houſe* of *Commons*, and an *Independant Army*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

WHEN the King of *France* heard of the Queen his Conſort's being brought to Bed of a Princeſs, he is reported to have ſaid; *I am glad of it, and ſince ſhe is born in a Time of Triumph, her Name ſhall be* Victoria.

The whole Diſcourſe at Court is now of a Journey the King is about to take to viſit his Army in *Germany*; and it is ſaid, that the beſt Part of the Troops of his Houſhold are to begin their March in a few Days, his Majeſty

ſty being reſolved to ſee his Troops in the Field: But this is not the firſt Time we have had this Report. A Promotion of General Officers for the Army on the *Rhine* is expected daily.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

NOtwithſtanding the *Oſtend East-India* Company, has been ſo long ſaid to be diſſolved, and that Trade entirely laid aſide; yet a Ship called the *Concord*, commanded by one Captain *Larmes*, arrived there, the fourth Inſtant, from *Bengal*, richly laden.

The Project of a Congreſs to be held at the *Hague*, for a General Pacification, whether real or ideal, is of conſiderable Advantage to that Place. Strangers pour in there in Abundance, and the Prices of Lodgings are greatly raiſed, in that View.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

IT is confirmed that fourteen *French* Men of War lie in the Bay of *Cadiz*, ready to ſail; but we cannot yet penetrate into their Deſign.

The *Indulto* for the Delivery of the Treaſure and Effects, ſaved out of the laſt *Flota*, to the Proprietors, is now ſaid to be regulated to eighteen and half *per Cent.* incluſive of all Charges and Preſents.

The *Spaniards* have finiſhed the new Fortifications, which they have been for ſome Time raiſing againſt *Gibraltar* Town and Bay, and placed heavy Cannon upon them: On the other Hand, the *Engliſh* are building ſome new Fortifications, at an old Caſtle ſituate on the Top of the Mountain, which they intend to plant with thirty Pieces of Braſs-Cannon.

ROME *and* ITALY.

The Duke of *Modena*, when he received Advice that the *Confederates* had taken *Reggio*, and *Rubiera*, and were about to take Poſſeſſion of his Capital, thought fit to retire, and take up his Reſidence at *Bologna*, in the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, with the young Prince and Princeſſes.

Miran-

Mirandola, which the *Confederates* threatned with a Siege, seems now to be covered by the *Imperial* Troops, and in Security, unless the Confederates should dislodge them, by renewing the Scene of *Parma*. The two Armies are now encamped so near, that nothing but the *Secchia* parts them. The Confederates are superior to the *Germans*, in Infantry; but in Cavalry, which would be of great Use in the Plain, where they are now encamped, the *Germans* seem to be best provided.

The King of *Naples* is preparing to go himself to the Siege of *Gaeta*, or, as other Advices say, to receive the Capitulation only: And it is expected, that the eldest Son of the *Chevalier de St. George*, and the Prince of *Morocco*, who lately embraced the *Christian* Religion at *Rome*, will be there likewise.

The *Germans* had formed a Project of seizing the King of *Sardinia*, in his Quarters, but it having taken Wind, was timely prevented.

The Senate of *Genoa* are under great Apprehensions of losing both *Final* and *Corsica*; they have ordered the *Signori Ansaldo*, *Grimaldi* and *Doria* to go to the former, to try first what Lenitives will do; but, if they should not take Effect, to threaten them with a Siege; and new Levies are ordered to be made, to reinforce their Troops in *Corsica*.

His *Imperial* Majesty has desired of the Senate of *Venice* a Passage of 7000 Men, thro' their Territories; but it is believed that Politick Body will hardly deviate so far from their Profession of a strict Neutrality, to grant his Desire, by which they would inevitably bring the Confederates upon their Backs.

GERMANY.

THE *Imperial* Army, when it broke up from *Bruchsal*, marched first towards *Heidelberg*, where it was thought they would encamp, to observe the Motions of the *French*; but upon the Marshal *d'Asfeldts* drawing his Troops towards *Worms* and *Mentz*, Prince *Eugene* likewise altered his Measures, and marched towards *Frankfort*, within two or three Miles of which Place the Imperial Army lay, at the coming away of our last Letters. We are not yet able to judge, by the several Motions of the *French* Army, what their real Design is. It is gene-

rally believed to be upon *Mentz*; and tho' it is ſaid, Prince *Eugene* has let the Elector of that Name know, that he need be under no Apprehenſion for his Capital, we cannot ſee how he is more able to protect or relieve that City, than he was that of *Rhinfelsburgh*; eſpecially as he had made ſeveral Detachments, and particularly eight Battalions to reinforce the Garriſons of *Friburg* and *Briſac*.

A large Body of the *French* Army is entrenching at *Nieder-Ulm*, a little Town, not above two *German* Miles from *Mentz*, (the Caſtle of which they took by Surprize) which confirms the Opinion of the Siege of that Place, and looks as if their Entrenchments there were in Order to cover that Siege.

The *German* Princes ſeem very averſe to admitting any *Ruſſian* Troops into the Empire; and indeed the Example of the Sufferings of a neighbouring Nation may juſtly deter them from calling in foreign Troops, if the univerſal Obſervation of the Conſequences of employing Auxiliaries were not ſufficient.

The fine Vineyards, in the *Rhingau*, and particularly about *Mentz* and *Worms*, are like to ſuffer very much by two ſuch large Armies being encamped, as it were, in the Midſt of them; and it is more than probable, if very ſtrict Diſcipline be not held, that the Armies may be great Sufferers by the immoderate Uſe of all Sorts of Fruit, which thoſe Countries afford, in an almoſt incredible Abundance.

We mentioned in one of our former, that Prince *Ragotski* was ſaid to be on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, with an Army, in order to raiſe a Commotion in that Kingdom; we have ſince no certain Account whether this Report had any Grounds; but we are informed, from *Vienna* that young Prince *Francis Ragotski*, who has reſided in that City *incognito*, with the Title of Marquis of *San Carlo*, has of late diſappeared without its being known what Route he has taken.

The King of *Pruſſia*, who is yet in the *Imperial* Army, has diſpatched Orders to his Privy Council and Generals to have a Body of ten Thouſand Men in a compleat Readineſs to march, at an Hour's Warning, and it is believed they are deſigned for the *Rhine*.

POLAND

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE *French* Troops which were embarked before *Dantzick*, on Board of *Russian* Ships, in order to be transported to some Port of the *Baltick*, are arrived at *Cronstadt*; but it is believed they will soon be sent to *Copenhagen*, to be exchanged there for the *Russians*, which were taken by the *French*, in a Frigat of theirs, off of *Bornholm*.

When King *Augustus* received the *Russian* and *Saxon* Troops, he made a Present of a Sword richly set with Diamonds, valued at 30,000 Crowns to Count *Munich*; besides several other handsome Presents to the other *Russian* Generals and Officers, as well of the Land as Sea Service.

At a Council held the four and twentieth past at the Convent of *Oliva* near *Dantzick*, King *Augustus* gave Orders, that all the *Polish* Lords, which were under Confinement should be set at Liberty. This being done, they were brought to *Oliva*, the six and twentieth, where a Form of Oath, which it was expected they should take, was read to them, in the Presence of Count *Munich*, Count *Lewold*, the *Russian* Minister, and Count *Wratislaw*, the *Imperial* Minister. They, at first, excepted against it, as being conceived in too rigid Terms: But being told there was no other Means to obtain their Liberty, and the King's Favour, notwithstanding they alledged it contained Matters contrary to their Honour, Consciences and Privileges, they all, excepting the Staroists *Mersehki* and *Rosalinski*, both of the Family of *Sapieha*, resolved to comply. The Palatine of *Russia* was not present, on Account of his Illness; nor M. *Russiewski*, who acted as Marshal at the Election of King *Stanislaus*, and having before refused to acknowledge that Election irregular, and to deliver up the *Diploma*, was sent to *Elbing*, under a Guard of *Russians*. After this, several Confederacies were enter'd into, in Favour of King *Augustus*; and the Diadem, and other *Regalia*, which had been brought from *Cracow* to *Dantzick*, being demanded of M. *Osalinski*, the High Treasurer, though he desired to be excused from the Delivery of them, yet he engaged, they should be carried back to *Cracow*, and deposited in the Place from whence they were taken. All these Things being regulated, towards five in

the Evening the King ſate down at Table, and allowed all the *Popiſh Grandees* to dine with him.

The Deputies of *Dantzick* had Audience of the King the Day before, and were graciouſly received; and the ſeven and twentieth his Majeſty notified to the Magiſtracy, as a particular Favour, that ye yielded up to the City the guarding of the Outer-Gate of *Oliva*, but, in Return, he let them know, that, for particular Reaſons, he thought fit to keep Poſſeſſion of Fort *Wechſelmund*, till a general Pacification was concluded.

The thirteenth, King *Auguſtus* departed from *Dantzick* to return to *Dreſden*, without making his Publick Entry into *Dantzick* as was expected. Before his Departure he held a Council of the *Poliſh* Nobility, in which it was reſolved, to call a General Diet of Pacification, to meet in ſix Weeks, in which thoſe of King *Staniſlaus*'s Party who did not ſubſcribe, will be declared Rebels, their Eſtates ſeized, and their Perſons proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Rigour. The two *Poliſh* Lords who were put under Arreſt, were ſet at Liberty before the King's Departure.

His Majeſty's returning to *Dreſden* without ever entering into *Dantzick*, and his not receiving the Homage of that City in Perſon, has given Riſe to many Speculations. There are different Reaſons aſſigned for his Majeſty's Conduct on this Occaſion. We ſhall not preſume to aſſert what determined him to act in the Manner he has done; but it is poſſible he might not expect a very hearty Welcome from the *Dantzickers*, after he had taken a Reſolution not to truſt them with the keeping of Fort *Wechſelmunde*. By their Articles with the *Ruſſian* and *Saxon* Generals, this Fort was to be delivered up to them, and yet it is now whiſpered that King *Auguſtus* is reſolved not to part with it at the Inſtances of the *Czarina*; and that it is to be garriſoned by *Ruſſians*. It commands the Trade and Port of *Dantzick*: The *Dantzickers* therefore muſt doubtleſs be not a little uneaſy at their being kept out of the Poſſeſſion of it; and how far other Nations, who trade to the *Baltick*, will be pleaſed to ſee the *Muſcovites* growing ſo powerful there, a little Time will probably determine.

TURKY,

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

LEtters from *Constantinople*, by the Way of *Venice*, of the eighteenth of *June*, are pretty positive in contradicting the News we mentioned in our last, from *Ispahan*, of a Peace concluded between the *Persians* and *Turks*, and seem to insinuate as if there never was less roſpect of it. Letters by the Way of *Vienna* say the same Thing; but as both these Powers are concerned to have these two Eastern Monarchs at Variance, News from those Channels must be read with some Allowance.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Use of such* inquisitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, August 5. ONE of the Indians, who was Attendant to King Tomo Cachi, died on Friday Night of the Small-pox.

And Yesterday the King, Senauki his Wife, and the rest of the Indians, were carried to Mr. Ogethorp's Seat near Godalmin in Surry, to pass some Time there.

When the Indians had their Audience on Thursday last, they presented to his Majesty several Eagle Feathers, which are the Trophies of their Country, and the most respectful Gift they could offer. The Speech which Tomo Cachi, the Indian Micho or King, made to his Majesty, is as follows.

THIS Day I see the Majesty of your Face, the Greatness of your House, and the Number of your People. I am come for the Good of the whole Nation called Creeks, *to renew the Peace which long ago they had with the* English. *I am come over in my old Days, tho' I cannot live to see any Advantage to my self; I am come for the Good of the Children of all the Nations of the Upper and the Lower* Creeks,

Creeks, *that they may be inſtructed in the Knowledge of the* Engliſh.

Theſe are the Feathers of the Eagle, which is the ſwifteſt of Birds, and who flieth all round our Nations. Theſe Feathers are a Sign of Peace in our Land, and have been carried from Town to Town there; and we have brought them over to leave with you, O Great King, as a Sign of everlaſting Peace.

O Great King, whatſoever Words you ſhall ſay unto me, I will tell them faithfully to all the Kings of the Creek *Nations.*

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed graciouſly to anſwer.

I AM glad of this Opportunity of aſſuring you of my Regard for the People from whom you come, and am extreamly well pleaſed with the Aſſurances you have brought me from them, and accept very gratefully this Preſent, as an Indication of their good Diſpoſition to me and my People. I ſhall always be ready to cultivate a good Correſpondence between them and my own Subjects, and ſhall be glad of any Occaſion to ſhew you a Mark of my particular Friendſhip and Eſteem.

Tomo Cachi afterwards made the following Speech to her Majeſty.

I Am glad to ſee this Day, and to have the Opportunity of ſeeing the Mother of his great People.

As our People are joined with your Majeſty's, we do humbly hope to find you the common Mother and Protectreſs of us and all our Children.

And her Majeſty was pleaſed to return a moſt gracious Anſwer.

Auguſt 7. Laſt Monday died, at his Father's Houſe at Kenſington, the Hon. Mr. Forbes, Eldeſt Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Forbes.

The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, Prelate of the Garter, and Clerk of the Cloſet to the King, lay laſt Night dangerouſly ill.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington gave a grand Entertainment to ſeveral of the Miniſters of State, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, at his Seat at Peterſham in Surry.

Mr.

Mr. Miller, a Merchant of this City, is made Purveyor to the Horſe-Guards, in the room of Mr. Charles Brent.

They write from York, that three Men were committed Priſoners laſt Week to the Caſtle of that City, for inliſting Men into Foreign Service.

On Monday Morning about 9 o'Clock, a ſingle Highwayman well mounted on a Bay Mare, with a Piece of Black Crape ty'd over his Face, robb'd two Coaches a little on this ſide Uxbridge, and took from the Paſſengers about 12l. in Money, and three Watches.

Auguſt 8. Yeſterday their Majeſties, and the Reſt of the Royal Family, took the Diverſion of Hunting the Stag in Richmond-Park, which after a Chace of an Hour and a half, took to a Pond; the Day being very hot, his Majeſty ordered his Life to be ſpar'd, and about 2 o'Clock returned to Kenſington

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

An ODE on the late Marriage of the Duke of PORTLAND, and Lady MARGARET HARLEY.

1

LEADER of the Nuptial Band,
Hither, HYMEN, *quickly move;*
In thy Porch the Lovers ſtand,
Full of Wiſhes, full of Love.
HYMEN, HYMEN, haſt away,
Join their Hands, nor let 'em ſtay.

2

HARLEY *fair by* PORTLAND *led,*
She ſole Child of Learning's *Friend,*
He in School of Honour *bred,*
Panting at thy Gates attend:
HYMEN, HYMEN, haſt away,
Joyn their Hands, nor let 'em ſtay.

3

Lo the Portals open wide,
To receive the welcome Gueſt,
Happy Bridegroom, happy Bride!
Bleſſing, in each other bleſs'd!
Guard them, HYMEN, and ſecure
Pleaſures which may long endure.

Never

4

Never, never may they riſe,
But to meet a cheerful Day;
May the Minutes to their Eyes,
Seem to fly too faſt away.
Guard them, HYMEN, and ſecure
Pleaſures which may long endure.

5

Ever Strangers to their Bed,
Be Reproach and wakeful Care;
When the Veil of Night is ſpread,
Let Content be poſted there.
Guard them, HYMEN, and ſecure
Pleaſures which may long endure.

6

Fair and many be their Days,
Many be their Joys and free;
Such as may not ſoil their Praiſe;
Nor may Virtue bluſh to ſee.
Guard them, HYMEN, and ſecure
Pleaſures which may long endure.

7

On a brave and lovely Race
May the tender Parent ſmile;
Where we may their Lineage trace,
Ornaments of Britain's *Iſle.*
Guard them, HYMEN, and ſecure
Pleaſures which may long endure.

8

May (*the Heigth of all Deſire!*)
When this Scene of Life is o'er,
Both without a Pain retire,
Where the virtuous went before.
HYMEN, HYMEN, yeild the Pair
To the Pow'r that made em Fair.

THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deſigned for the Uſe of all Private FAMILIES.

CONTAINING

ſomething to hit Every Perſon's *Taſte* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Buſineſs*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXXVII. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *Auguſt* 10. to *Saturday*, *Auguſt* 17

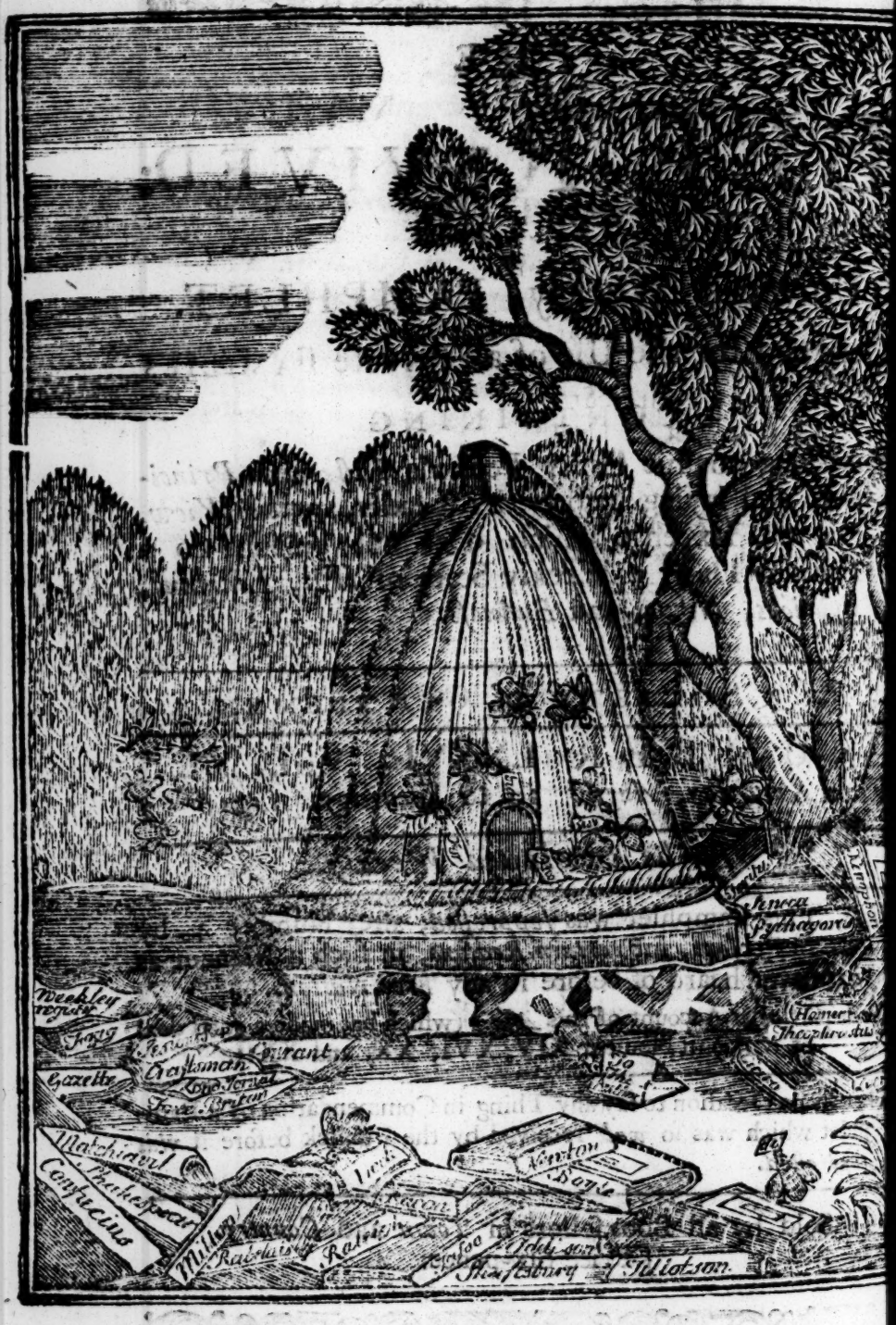
To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *ſuppreſſed*, after Number X, by *certain Perſons*, for *certain Reaſons*, in ſuch a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noiſe*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occaſion to ſay any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was ſo *well* received by the Publick before it was *ſuppreſſed*.

Sold by all Bookſellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.



Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. Vi

The B E E:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home*, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXXVII. From *Saturday Aug.* 10. to *Saturday Aug.* 17.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. An Account of the *Debate* in the H---se of L---ds in the last Session of Par--t upon the Bill brought in by his G---ce the D----ke of Mar----gh for *Securing the Constitution and Regulating the Army.*

II. The *Speeches* of the E----l of Ch---d, Ld Ha----y, the D----ke of New---le and others upon this *remarkable Occasion.*

III. Mr. *Osborne* and Mr. *Walsingham* compared to two Ladies in *Covent-Garden Market.*

IV. An *Original Speech* made in the H--- se of C----ns in behalf of the *Sufferers* in the *Charitable Corporation.*

V. Observations on the Affairs of *Scotland.*

VI. Some Thoughts on the Present Situation of our Affairs, and the Behaviour of our Patriots.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences and the Drone's Collection.

IX. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

X. A New Ballad occasioned by a young Lady's lately shewing her B---t----ks at his Royal H———s's Palace at *Kew.*

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, opposite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXXVI.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. A Continuation of the *Proceedings* and *Debates* in the late Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *remarkable Occaſions.*

II. The Speeches of Mr. P——m, Sir Wm. W---m, Sir. W——m Y——ge, Sir R——t W——e, Ld. C——gh, Mr. Sa——s, Mr. P——y, and others upon ſeveral *remarkable Motions.*

III. Mr. *Osborne* proved to be an *Old Woman.*

IV. Some *ſevere Remarks* on the Conduct of the B——ps and dignified Cl——gy.

V. Extract of a Letter from St. *Chriſtophers.*

VI. Obſervations on the *Affairs* of *Scotland.*

VII. A Review of the Craftman's *Scheme* for altering the Conſtitution.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

IX. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*



THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXVII. Vol. VI.

An Account of the Debate *in the H----se of L---ds in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, upon the Bill brought in by his G---ce the D—ke of* Ma———gh, *for* ſecuring the Conſtitution, and regulating the Army.

IN two preceding BEES *we have given our Readers an Account of the* Debates *in the H---ſe of C——ns, occaſioned by the Motion made by L---d* M——th, *to* prevent Officers from being deprived of their Commiſſions at the Pleaſure of the Crown. *We likewiſe gave our Readers the Speeches occaſioned by Mr.* S----ys's *Motion, that* An Humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, to deſire to know of him by whoſe Advice he had diſcharged the Duke of *Bolton*, and the Lord *Cobham*, from the ſeveral Regiments lately under their Commands, and what Crimes were alledged againſt them which occaſioned their being diſcharged.

Upon the very ſame Day on which the two Motions above-mentioned were made in the H——ſe of C———ns, theſe Points were debated in the H——ſe of L---ds.

BY the Methods of Proceeding obſerved in the H--ſe of C———ns, no Bill can be brought into that H--ſe, till ſome Member riſes up in his Place, and moves for Leave to bring in ſuch a Bill, and if the Majority of the H——ſe agrees to the Motion, then they name a Committee for drawing up ſuch a Bill as was moved for, and after the Committee have drawn it up, they then preſent it to the H——ſe. This is the Method of introducing Bills into the H——ſe of C———ns; but in the H——ſe of L—ds it is otherwiſe: Every Lord has the Privilege of preſenting to that H—ſe any Bill he pleaſes to draw up; which Bill is always read a firſt Time; then the Lord that preſented it, or ſome other, moves for a ſecond Reading, upon which Motion a Debate *enſues, if any Lords in the H--ſe are againſt bringing in or paſſing any ſuch Bill.*

Bill for regulating the Army preſented to the H----ſe of L—-ds.

Upon the Day that the Debate upon the Motion made for regulating the Army happened in the H--ſe of C——ns, his G----ce the D--ke of M———gh *preſented to the H--ſe of L---ds, a Bill, entitled,* An Act for the better ſecuring the Conſtitution, by preventing the Officers, &c. *His G--ce introduced the Bill with a very handſome Speech, explaining the Nature of the Bill, and the Neceſſity that there was for making ſome ſuch Regulations, in a Country which gloried in the Name of* Liberty, *and where the People were ſo happy as to preſerve that Freedom, after moſt of their Neighbours had loſt theirs by the* very Means, *which he propoſed to obviate by the Bill he then preſented to that Houſe. Upon the Queſtion's being put for a ſecond Reading of this Bill, there aroſe a* Debate, *of which we ſhall give our Readers an Abſtract.*

For ſome Time after the Motion for a ſecond Reading, no Lord ſtood up to ſpeak either for or againſt it, only ſome called for the Queſtion, but when the Queſtion was juſt going to be put, The E---l of Ch———ld *ſtood up, and ſpoke to this Effect.*

" My

" My Lords, as there ſeems to be
" ſome of your Lordſhips againſt the *E---l* of Ch---ld's
" ſecond Reading of this Bill, I am *Speech.*
" ſurprized to h ar the Queſtion ſo
" much inſiſted on, before any Lord who ſeems to
" be againſt a ſecond Reading has ſtood up to give
" any one Reaſon for his being ſo. If any Motion is
" made, if any Bill is preſented, to this Houſe, were it
" an Affair of no Conſequence, yet it is a Reſpect due to
" the noble Lord who makes the Motion, or preſents the
" Bill, not to put a Negative upon it without giving ſome
" Reaſons for ſo doing; but in the preſent Caſe it cannot
" be pretended, but that the Bill now preſented to us is an
" Affair of the utmoſt Conſequence; the Bill offered to
" us is, in my Opinion, not only a good, but a neceſſary
" Bill, and the noble Duke has given us ſo ſtrong Rea-
" ſons for its paſſing, that I hope your Lordſhips will not
" ſo much as endeavour to put a Negative upon it, with-
" out firſt giving ſome Sort of a Reaſon for what you
" are about to do.

" Such a Method of Proceeding, my Lords, is beneath
" the Dignity of this Houſe, it will really look as if
" ſomething elſe than Reaſon and Argument prevailed in
" this Houſe; and if a ſecond Reading of a Bill of ſuch
" Conſequence be in ſuch a Manner refuſed, I am ſure
" the World will conclude, that no good Reaſon could
" be given for ſo doing, which, of Courſe, muſt bring
" this Houſe into the utmoſt Contempt, in the Opinion
" of the Generality of the Nation: This is a Conſequence
" that, I am convinced every one of your Lordſhips muſt
" think yourſelves concerned in, and therefore I hope
" that ſome of thoſe Lords who are to give their Nega-
" tive to the ſecond Reading of this Bill, will ſtand up
" and give us their Reaſons for being of that Opinion:
" At preſent my Opinion happens to be different from
" theirs, but I now declare to them, that if ſufficient An-
" ſwers are not made to every Objection they ſhall ſtart
" againſt the ſecond Reading, I ſhall moſt readily quit the
" Opinion I am now of, and join with them in putting a
" Negative upon the Bill.

L——d *H*——y. " I am, my
" Lords, one of thoſe, and I believe *L---d H---y's*
" there are a great many more, who *Speech.*
" are againſt the ſecond Reading of this

" Bill. I did not, 'tis true, riſe up immediately after " the Motion was made, to give my Reaſons for be- " ing againſt a ſecond Reading, becauſe I thought the " Bill was of a Nature ſo very extraordinary, and the " Objections to it ſo ſtrong and ſo evident, that I thought " it unneceſſary for me or any other Lord in this Houſe, " to give himſelf or the Houſe the Trouble of explaining " them: but ſince the noble Lord, who ſpoke laſt, inſiſts " ſo much upon it, in order to ſatisfy him, I ſhall give " ſome of thoſe Reaſons which prevail with me to be a- " gainſt a ſecond Reading of the Bill now before us; and " if either that noble Lord, or any other, can give ſuffi- " cient Anſwers to thoſe Reaſons, I ſhall moſt readily give " up my preſent Opinion, and join with thoſe noble Lords " who are for reading this Bill a ſecond time.

" with me, my Lords, one of the Principal Objections " againſt the Bill is, that I look upon it as an open and a " direct Attack upon the Prerogative of the Crown. It " is an Attack upon a Prerogative which his Majeſty and " his Anceſtors have enjoyed ever ſince our Monarchy " had a being; and we all know how nearly connected the " Privileges of this Houſe are with the Prerogatives of " the Crown; we know, my Lords, that the laſt open " and direct Attack that was made upon the Prerogatives " of the Crown, ended in the total Subverſion of our " Monarchy, and an entire Diſſolution of this Houſe; " and therefore I cannot but be ſurprized to ſee a Bill of " this Nature brought firſt into this Houſe: If ſuch a " Bill had paſſed the other Houſe, and had been ſent up " to us from thence, I do not doubt but that every one " of your Lordſhips would have eaſily ſeen through the " Deſign; you would have ſeen the Snare that was laid " againſt the monarchical Eſtabliſhment of our Govern- " ment, upon which the Privileges of every Lord in the " Nation abſolutely depend; this would have given your " Lordſhips a juſt Alarm; and this, I doubt not, would " have made you receive ſuch a Bill in the Manner it de- " ſerved.

" I have often heard, my Lords, of a Compact be- " tween the King and the People, a Compact upon which, " it is ſaid, our Conſtitution and Government depend; if " there be any ſuch, the Nature of it muſt certainly be " mutual, upon one Part our Kings are obliged not to " uſurp or encroach upon the Liberties and Privileges of

" the

"the People; but ſurely there muſt be a Counter-part, "and by that there muſt be an Obligation upon the Peo- "ple not to uſurp or incroach upon the Powers and "Prerogatives of the Crown; for it would be a very unjuſt "Compact, if on the one Hand, the King were moſt "ſtrictly tied down, and on the other Hand, the People "left at full Liberty to incroach as often, and as far, as "they pleaſed upon the Prerogatives of the Crown. This "cannot be the Caſe; the Compact muſt be mutual; and "as his preſent Majeſty has never once attempted, nor "deſires, in the leaſt to incroach upon the Liberties or "the Privileges of the People, it would be very unjuſt "and unfair in us to make any Incroachment upon him: "Nay, it would be moſt unwiſe, and might be attend- "ed with the moſt fatal Conſequences; for a Breach of "Covenant upon one Side would diſſolve all the Cove- "nants upon the other, which would at once unhinge the "Whole of our Conſtitution.

"It has been always thought neceſſary, my Lords, to "give our Kings the ſole Power of naming, preferring, "and removing, at Pleaſure, the Officers of our Armies, "in order to give our Kings that Power and Influence "over our Armies, which is abſolutely neceſſary for ſup- "porting and promoting a proper military Diſcipline a- "mong them, without which they would be of no Uſe "againſt a Foreign Enemy, and might ſoon become moſt "oppreſſive to the People, for whoſe Safety they were "raiſed and maintained. This Power was thought ſo ne- "ceſſary at the Time of the Revolution, and it was "then thought to be of ſo little Danger to the Freedom "of our Conſtitution, that at that Time, when the Li- "berties of the People were fully conſidered, when eve- "ry Thing was removed that could be of dangerous "Conſequence to them, there was not the leaſt Mention "made of taking this Power from the Crown, or even "of laying it under any Reſtraints, and I do not know "any Thing that has ſince happened, which can give "us the leaſt Ground for being of an Opinion different "from that which was the Opinion of our Anceſtors at "that Time.

"The Happineſs of our Conſtitution, my Lords, de- "pends upon that equal Diviſion of Power, which is eſta- "bliſhed among the three Branches of our Legiſlature: "The executive Power, and the defending of the Peo-

ple

" ple againſt their Enemies is now, and always has been,
" entruſted ſolely with our King; and as long as the
" Execution of the Laws, or the Defence of the People
" againſt their Enemies, Foreign or Domeſtick, is in-
" truſted with the King, it muſt always be abſolutely ne-
" ceſſary to give our Kings proper Powers for thoſe Pur-
" poſes; the ſupreme and ultimate Determination of all
" Diſputes about Property is lodged ſolely in this Houſe;
" and the raiſing of Money for the publick Uſe, or laying
" Taxes upon the People, is what now ſeems to be prin-
" cipally the Province of the other Houſe. Thus the
" three Branches of our Legiſlature are a Check up-
" on one another, which prevents its being in the Power
" of any one of them to oppreſs the People, or to deſtroy
" the other two. Under this Eſtabliſhment we have been
" happy for many Ages, under this the Nation has
" grown up to a very high Pitch of Riches and Power,
" and while this Eſtabliſhment continues, it is more than
" probable, we ſhall always be happy.

" But, my Lords, by the Bill now before us, we are
" to eſtabliſh a fourth Power, a new Sort of Power,
" which, I am perſwaded, would ſoon become indepen-
" dent of the other three. This is making a moſt conſi-
" derable Alteration in our Conſtitution; an Alteration
" that may be attended with ſuch fatal Conſequences,
" that it makes me tremble to think of it: To eſtabliſh
" a General for Life at the Head of a well-diſciplined
" Army, commanded by Officers who could not be re-
" moved, but by the Conſent of one another, would ſoon
" put it in the Power of that General, to make himſelf
" Maſter both of King and Parliament: The Tranſition
" from *Dux* to *Rex* would ſoon become eaſy for him;
" by this the Conſtitution might be entirely overthrown,
" and the Nation might be involved in a Multitude of
" Calamities.

" 'Tis true, my Lords, that by what is propoſed in the
" Bill now before us, an Officer may be removed from
" his Command in the Army, upon an Addreſs from ei-
" ther Houſe of Parliament; but as the Parliament can-
" not be kept always ſitting, this Addreſs could not often
" be ſpeedily obtained; and if an Officer ſhould be diſco-
" vered to be conſpiring the Overthrow of the Govern-
" ment, and ſhould, notwithſtanding, be continued in his
" Commiſſion, and in the Poſſeſſion of that Power in the

" Army

" Army which he had, by Virtue of his Commiſſion, 'till " the next Seſſion of Parliament; both Houſes might, per- " haps, addreſs for turning him out, but his Power in " the Army might by that Time be ſo well eſtabliſhed, " that it would be out of the Power of both King and " Parliament to diveſt him of his Command; and as for " a Tryal by a Court-martial, I believe, it would not " be ſo much as pretended, that a Scentence could be got " againſt ſuch an Officer, or indeed againſt any Officer, " who had a great Influence in the Army: It is not to be " preſumed, that Officers would be ready to condemn one " another, unleſs it was for a Crime which they themſelves " could no way approve of, eſpecially when they knew " that they could not be removed by any other Autho- " rity.

" Since then, my Lords, I can ſee no manner of Occa- " ſion for the Regulation now propoſed, ſince I am " of Opinion, that it would be a great Injury done to " his Majeſty, that it would tend to deſtroy all military " Diſcipline in the Army, and would greatly endanger, " if not totally ſubvert our happy Conſtitution, I cannot " therefore agree to the giving it a ſecond Reading.

The E———l of Or———y *ſpoke next for the Queſti-on, the E———l of* Ch———y *ſpoke againſt it, the M———s of* T———le *for it, and then the D———k of* N———ſtle *ſtood up, and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows*, viz. *D--ke of* N--le's *Speech*

" My Lords, as I ſhall certainly give my Vote againſt the ſecond reading of " this Bill, I muſt beg leave to give ſome of my Reaſons " for ſo doing. I muſt be of Opinion, my Lords, that it " will always be proper to leave in his Majeſty a Power " of removing the Officers of the Army at Pleaſure, in " order to preſerve that Reſpect and Obedience which is " due from them to their King; but I am the more firm- " ly of this Opinion, when I conſider, that there is at pre- " ſent a Pretender to the Crown of theſe Realms; for while " there is ſuch a Misfortune hanging over us, we may " conclude, that there always will be Plots aud Contri- " vances in this Kingdom againſt the Perſon in Poſſeſſion " of the Throne; and while there is a Pretender, " he may have, without all doubt, his Agents in the " Army, as well as he has every where elſe: Under ſuch " Circumſtances it is not to be doubted, but that ſome of

" the

" the Officers may, at ſome Time or other, be drawn " away from their Duty to their King and Country, ſome " of them may happen to be miſled, and drawn into En- " gagements againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Govern- " ment; and while his Majeſty is in ſuch Danger, ſhall we " put it out of his Power to remove thoſe Officers from " their Commands in the Army, tho' he has certain In- " formation of their being in a Plot to overthrow his Go- " vernment, perhaps even to take away his Life:

" This, my Lords, his Majeſty may have moſt cer- " tain Information of, the Officers concerned in ſuch En- " gagements may be made known to him, beyond all " Doubt or Contradiction, and yet the Proofs may be ſuch " as would not prevail upon a Court-martial to condemn " their Brother Officer to Death or even to be broke; or " they may be ſuch as could not properly, at leaſt, at " that Time, be laid before a Court-martial; becauſe if " if they were laid before any ſuch Court, the Informers, " and all the other Methods by which the Plot was at firſt " diſcovered, and the whole Progreſs of it traced, muſt " then become publickly known, by which all further Diſ- " covery would be effectually prevented; and if the Bill " now preſented ſhould paſs into a Law, his Majeſty " would be under a Neceſſity of laying all theſe Proofs " immediately before a Court-martial, or of allowing ſuch " treacherous Officers, perhaps, even one of his Chief- " Generals, to continue in Command, by which they " might probably be enabled to render their Conſpiracies " ſucceſsful; for which Reaſon I hope, that none of your " Lordſhips will approve of this Bill, when you conſider " how dangerous it may prove to be for our preſent hap- " py Eſtabliſhment, and how much it may weaken the " Hands of the Government againſt any Attempts that " may hereafter be made in Favour of the Preten- " der.

" Beſides this, my Lords, there are many other Caſes " which might be mentioned, wherein his Majeſty might " have very good Reaſon to remove an Officer, though " it would not be at all proper to make that Reaſon ſo " publick as to lay it before a Court-martial; there are " likewiſe many little Crimes which an Officer may be " guilty of, and for which he might highly deſerve to be " removed, and yet theſe Crimes may be ſuch as could " not well come under the Cognizance of a Court-martial;

" at

" at leaſt it would not be poſſible to obtain a Sentence of " a Court-martial for the removing of ſuch an Officer; " for when Gentlemen ſit in Judgement upon a Brother " Officer, in order to determine whether he ought to be " broke or not, it is to be ſuppoſed, that they will not " paſs Judgement againſt him, unleſs ſome very enormous Crimes be fully proved before them; which would " make it impoſſible to keep up that ſtrict Diſcipline, " and regular Subordination, that muſt be obſerved in all " regular Armies, or indeed in any Army fit for Service, " or that may be depended on for the Defence of a Country.

" I muſt, indeed, ſay, my Lords, that if any Attempts " had ever been made towards modelling the Army, and " making it fit for any bad Purpoſe, there might then " have been ſome Occaſion for propoſing ſuch a Bill as " this now before us; but as no ſuch Attempts have ever " been made, as no ſuch Attempts can be ſo much as apprehended from his preſent Majeſty, I am therefore " ſurprized to hear ſuch a Bill ſo much as propoſed in " this Houſe, at preſent. I am ſure the paſſing of ſuch " a Bill, at preſent, would be ſubjecting the Nation to " many great and certain Dangers and Inconveniencies, " for the Sake of avoiding an Inconvenience that has never been felt by any but in Imagination, and for this " Reaſon I muſt be againſt giving the Bill a ſecond reading.

E——l of *Ch*——*ld.* " I have my Lords, before declared, that my Opinion was for reading this Bill a ſecond time; I likewiſe ſaid, I would alter my Opinion, if any Lord could give me a ſufficient Reaſon for ſo doing; but, from what has fell from the Noble Lords who have ſpoke againſt the ſecond reading, I am ſo far from altering my Opinion, that I now think a ſecond reading of the Bill is abſolutely neceſſary, even before we can enter into any Debate upon the Merits of it; for all the Arguments that have been made uſe of againſt a ſecond reading, all the Objections hitherto made to the Bill are founded on Suppoſitions which are directly contrary to the Contents of the Bill.

E——l of Ch——ld's Speech.

" It has been ſaid, that the Bill is a direct Attack upon the Prerogative of the Crown, and that it is deſign-

" ed for deſtroying, or at leaſt diminiſhing the Power of " the Crown; but, my Lords, if what is propoſed in the " Bill be duly conſidered, it will appear to be neither an " Attack upon the Prerogative, nor ſo much as a Dimi- " nution of the Power of the Crown, there is no Pow- " er to be taken from the Crown, but that Power " which the Crown ought never to make uſe of: It is " certain, that the Crown ought never to take an Officer's " Commiſſion from him, but for ſome very ſufficient Rea- " ſon, and upon a full Proof of the Facts alledged againſt " him; and therefore all that is propoſed by this Bill, is " only a Method, by which the Crown may get ſuch an " Information as to the Facts alledged, as may be depen- " ded on; whereby the Crown may be ſecured againſt Im- " poſitions, and the Officers againſt private Miſrepreſen- " tations, and falſe Accuſations: It is, my Lords, to pre- " vent the King's being maliciouſly led into the doing a " Piece of the higheſt Injuſtice to a faithful Soldier, and to " prevent a good and a brave Officer from being whiſper'd " out of his Commiſſion, and reduced to a ſtarving Condition " for no Crime, perhaps for a Piece of Behaviour for " which he ought to be highly rewarded. Can this, my " Lords, be called a Diminution of the Power of the " Crown? Is it not plainly and directly grounded upon " that fundamental Maxim of our Conſtitution, which " ſays, that the King of *England* ſhall have it in his " Power to do as much Good as he pleaſes, but ſhall not " have it in his Power to do Wrong?

" The Objection as to general Officers, is likewiſe my " Lords, founded upon a Miſtake; for if the noble Lords " had attended to the firſt Reading of the Bill, they " muſt have known, that with Reſpect to general Offi- " cers, the Power of the Crown is to remain in the very " ſame State it was in before; the Regulation propoſed " by the Bill, is to extend no higher than Colonels of Re- " giments; and ſurely the continuing of the moſt deſign- " ing and the moſt daring Man, in the Command of a " ſingle Regiment, for two or three Months, after a " Diſcovery of his wicked Deſigns, can be of no dange- " rous Conſequence; even though the continuing him for " that Time were, by this Bill, to be made abſolutely " neceſſary; but that is not the Caſe, which leads me " to conſider another Miſtake, from which an Argument " hath been drawn, and much inſiſted on by ſome of

the

" the noble Lords who have ſpoke againſt the Queſti-
" on.

" The Pretender, my Lords, I find is to be lugg'd into
" this Queſtion, as he has been into ſome others, in which
" he had very little to do, and the Danger the Nation
" lies expoſed to from him is to be made an Argument
" for our not taking that Care of our Liberties and Con-
" ſtitution which we ought. I hope I am as little ſuſpected
" of favouring any Deſigns from that Quarter, as any
" Lord in this Houſe; if there were the leaſt Ground for
" that Argument, it would be a moſt prevailing Argument
" with me for being not only againſt the ſecond reading
" of this Bill, but for rejecting it with the utmoſt Diſdain:
" But thoſe Lords who make uſe of this Argument, ſeem
" not to take Notice, that the King is ſtill to retain the
" Power of ſuſpending putting under an Arreſt any Of-
" ficer, or any number of Officers, he pleaſes, and at what-
" ever Time or Times he may think proper; and if the
" leaſt Diſcovery ſhould be made, that any Officer, or
" Number of Officers, were drawn into a Plot, in Favour
" of the Pretender, or into any other Plot againſt his
" Majeſty's Perſon and Government, could not his Ma-
" jeſty immediately ſuſpend all ſuch Officers from their
" Commands in the Army? Could not he immediately
" lay them all under an Arreſt? Nay, could not he im-
" mediately throw them all into a common Priſon, or at
" leaſt into the Hands of Meſſengers, and detain them
" there, 'till it ſhould be found convenient to bring them
" to a Tryal before a Court-martial, or otherwiſe; or
" at leaſt till the Parliament ſhould be called, in order
" to have an Addreſs from this or the other Houſe for
" breaking ſuch of them, againſt whom a legal and full Proof
" could not be obtained? is it to be doubted, that either
" this Houſe or the other, or, indeed, both, would refuſe
" to redreſs his Majeſty upon ſuch an Occaſion? and would
" not this effectually diſappoint all their Plots and Con-
" trivances, as if his Majeſty had immediately broke every
" one of thoſe Officers who were at firſt repreſented to
" him as being concerned in that Plot.

" This Bill has been likewiſe been repreſented to us as
" if it would deſtroy that Influence which his Majeſty
" ought always to have in the Army, and annihilate that
" Reſpect and Dependence which the Officers ought al-
" ways to have upon the Crown: But this, my Lords,
" ſeems likewiſe to be founded upon a Miſtake, or at

" leaſt upon an Overſight; for, notwithſtanding any Pro-
" viſion in the Bill now before us, the Power of na-
" ing and preferring Officers of the Army is to remain
" abſolute in the Crown; and beſides there will be many
" other ways left, by which the Crown may ſecure the
" Reſpect and Dependence of all the Officers in the Ar-
" my; ſo that there is nothing in this Bill, nor any thing
" deſigned by the Bill, that can poſſibly diminiſh that juſt
" and due Influence which the Crown ought to have in
" the Army. The Hopes of Preferment alone are ſuffi-
" cient for influencing every Officer to do his Duty, and
" to ſhew that Reſpect which is due both to the Crown,
" and to his ſuperior Officers: they may not, indeed, be
" ſufficient for influencing an Officer to act contrary to his
" Duty, both as to his King and Country, by obeying
" the private Commands of a wicked Miniſter; but this,
" my Lords, and this only, is what is by this Bill pro-
" poſed to be guarded againſt. All that is propoſed is,
" only that no Miniſter of State ſhall hereafter have it
" in his Power to tell an Officer of the Army, in a Caſe
" that perhaps no way regards military Diſcipline, Sir,
" ——— you ſhall do ſo or ſo, —— or ſtarve!

" Thus, my Lords, I think I have ſhewn, that all the
" material Objections againſt the ſecond reading of this
" Bill are founded upon Miſtakes, as to the Nature of it,
" which, in my Opinion, is a moſt convincing Argument
" for giving it at leaſt a ſecond reading. There has in-
" deed one or two other Arguments been made uſe of,
" which I am greatly ſurprized at. It has been ſaid,
" that there are ſeveral Crimes an Officer may be guilty
" of, which cannot properly be brought before a Court-
" martial; or at leaſt where Juſtice upon the Offender
" could not well be expected from a Court-martial: Here
" indeed I am quite at a Loſs, for I know of no military
" Crimes but what may properly be brought before a
" Court-martial, and unleſs it be ſuch Crimes as are pro-
" per for the Cognizance of our ſpiritual Courts, I do
" not know any other, but where the moſt ſevere and
" impartial Juſtice has always been given by, and may
" always be expected from Courts-martial: I am ſure,
" that if any Officer be guilty of Cowardice, of Neglect
" of Duty, or of any Crime, or Action, that is in the
" leaſt diſhonourable, the moſt ſtrict Juſtice may always
" be expected from a Court-martial; nay, ſo ſevere have
" the Officers of our Army always been, in ſuch Caſes,

" upon

" upon one another, that for ſome Failings, which the " Crown has overlooked, which the Generals have ſo far " overlooked, as not to bring them before a Court-mar- " tial, yet the Officers themſelves have taken Notice of " them, and have refuſed to roll or to ſerve with the " Man who has been guilty of them; and therefore to " pretend, that Martial Diſcipline could not be kept up " in the Army, if Officers could not be broke or remo- " ved but by a Court-martial, is an Argument founded " upon a Suppoſition, which is directly contrary to Ex- " perience.

" The other Argument, which ſurprizes me, is an Ar- " gument founded upon a new ſort of Doctrine; a Do- " ctrine by which we are taught, that the Prerogative is " never to be touched in the leaſt; you are never to " make any Law for regulating the Prerogative in any " Branch; the Compact between King and People muſt " be mutual; the People muſt be as much obliged " not to incroach upon the King's Prerogative, as he is " obliged not to incroach upon their Privileges. As to " the Compact's being mutual, and the Parties equally " bound, I ſhall, my Lords, eaſily grant; yet that can " be no Bar to our making as many Acts of Parliament " as we pleaſe for regulating, or even reſtraining the Pre- " rogative, becauſe to every ſuch Act the King gives his " Conſent; and ſurely all the Perſons concerned in a " Compact may, by their mutual Conſent, make what " Alterations in it they pleaſe: And ſo the Caſe is, we " have, by Acts of Parliament, made many Alterations " with Regard to the Prerogative; and I believe every " one of your Lordſhips will grant, that it is to theſe " Alterations that we owe the Liberty we now enjoy. " The Prerogative has been often reſtrained and limited, " or at leaſt brought back to its primitive Inſtitution. " Was not the *Habeas Corpus* Act a moſt noted, and a " moſt uſeful Limitation of that Prerogative which our " Kings then pretended to? Did not our Kings formerly " pretend to a Power and Prerogative of removing the " Judges at Pleaſure? But this Prerogative was found to " be inconſiſtent with the Liberties of the People, " and therefore, by the Claim of Right, an Alteration " was made as to that Part of the Prerogative. " And as to that Part of the Prerogative now inſiſted " on, it is well known, that it has grown up of late

" Ages,

" Ages, for by our primitive Inſtitution, the King could " not remove the Officers of the Army: The Nobility " and the Barons of the Kingdom were the proper Offi- " cers, and each of them led out to War, and command- " ed his own military Tenants, ſo that their Commands " in the Army depended upon their Tenures, from nei- " ther of which the King could remove them, without " their being legally found guilty of a Crime; and from " the Writings of the learned Judge *Coke*, who, I be- " lieve, will be allowed to have underſtood our ancient " Conſtitution, we may learn, that of ancient Times the " Freeholders of each County choſe their Leader in War, " as well as they did the Sheriffs and other Officers for " Times of Peace. * And therefore what is now propo- " ſed muſt appear to be ſo far from being an Attack up- " on, or a Diminution of, the ancient Prerogative of the " Crown, that it does not near bring the Prerogative back " to its primitive Inſtitution.

" It has been ſaid, that at the Revolution no ſuch Pro- " viſion was made as is now propoſed: Very true, my " Lords; but the Reaſon was, becauſe before that Time " we never had ſuch a Thing as a legal ſtanding Army; " we had, indeed, a few regular Troops, but they ne- " ver, I believe, amounted to 4000 Men, which could not " properly be called an Army; ſo that it was impoſſible " we could think of making any Regulation about a Thing " which was not then in Being: And moreover, it cannot " be ſaid, that at the very Time of the Revolution, the " Liberties of the People were, or, indeed, could be, " fully conſidered; it cannot be pretended, that every " Thing was then removed that might be of dangerous " Conſequence to them, for do we not know, that even " ſince that Time ſome Regulations have been made, " with Reſpect to the Prerogative? Even that remarka- " ble Regulation of Triennial, or, as we have them now, " Septennial Parliaments, was not made till ſome Time " after the Revolution, and yet it muſt be granted, that " this was not only a great, but a neceſſary Diminution of " the Prerogative, in order to ſecure the Liberties of the " People: It is not in the Power of Man, my Lords, to " foreſee all the Evils, and all the Inconveniences that

* *Coke*, Part II. on the Satute of *Weſtminſter*. 1ſt Chap. 10.

" may

" may afterwards ariſe, and therefore it is impoſſible for
" Men to provide proper Remedies againſt them all; we
" can provide againſt them only by Degrees, and as they
" happen to come under our Obſervation.

" The Evil which is propoſed to be remedied, or at leaſt
" prevented, by the Bill now before us, is what has been
" long under the Obſervation of moſt Gentlemen in the
" Kingdom, and therefore, my Lords, I am extreamly
" ſurprized to hear it ſaid, that no Examples have hap-
" pened which could give Occaſion for ſuch a Bill as the
" preſent. Is it not well known, that we have had ſeve-
" ral Examples of Officers turned out of their Commiſſi-
" ons only for not being ſubmiſſive to the Miniſters for
" the Time being? Do not we all know, that in the End
" of the late Queen's Reign, there were Numbers of
" Gentlemen turned out of their Commiſſions, without
" any Reaſon, without any Crime ſo much as alledged
" againſt them? Do not we know, that, even in the
" late King's Reign, there were a great many brave Of-
" ficers removed, without being guilty of any Crime, at
" leaſt, I am ſure, they were not guilty of any military
" Crime, no not ſo much as of a Neglect of Duty, they
" could not even be accuſed of any want of Reſpect to
" the Crown; the Whole, I believe, of what could poſ-
" ſibly be laid to their Charge was, that they were not,
" perhaps, ſo ſubmiſſive to the prime Miniſter, as he
" thought he had Reaſon to expect. Theſe Removes
" were, at that Time, my Lords, ſo much taken No-
" tice of, that it occaſioned a very great Debate upon
" the Mutiny-Bill, both in this and the other Houſe of
" Parliament: I was then, my Lords, in the ether Houſe,
" and I well remember, that it was there ſtrongly inſi-
" ſted on, as an Objection againſt that Clauſe of the Bill,
" by which Officers are made Judges in Caſes of Life and
" Death, that it was very improper they ſhould be Judges
" in any ſuch Caſe, as long as their Commiſſions entirely
" depended upon the Crown, and might be taken from
" them whenever a Miniſter had a Mind.

" And, my Lords, though his preſent Majeſty's Ju-
" ſtice and Prudence be known to the whole World, yet
" we find, that even he has been prevailed on, by what
" Means I do not know, to remove two Officers, both
" Members of this Houſe, neither of whom, in ſo far as
" I can hear, has ever yet been accuſed of any Crime, or

" of

" of any want of Reſpect to the Crown; no, not ſo " much as of a Neglect of Duty. What I am now on is, " I know, my Lords, a tender Point, I am ſorry I am " obliged to mention it; and I would avoid it, if I did not " know my Heart to be ſo warmly affected to his Majeſty, " that I am ſure it will not allow my Tongue to ſay any " Thing unbecoming of him. If there is any Fault, I " am ſure his Majeſty is not to blame: If the two noble " Lords were removed without a ſufficient Cauſe it could " not proceed from any Thing that was wrong in his Ma- " jeſty: It muſt have proceeded from ſome Miſrepreſen- " tations, or ſome private and malicious Accuſations, " which his Majeſty has not yet diſcovered to be falſe; " but when he does, we may depend on it, he will do " Juſtice to the two noble Lords, who have been inju- " red, and will ſeverely puniſh thoſe who have been " guilty of giving him a falſe and a malicious Informati- " on: This, my Lords, we may moſt certainly expect " from his Majeſty; but this ſhews, that even out of that " Regard which we ought to have for the Crown, we " ought to agree to the Bill now before us; becauſe " it will for the future, put it out of the Power of any " Perſon to impoſe upon the Crown, by any falſe Sur- " miſes, or malicious Miſrepreſentations.

" I think, my Lords, I have now left no Argument a- " gainſt the Bill unanſwered, but that moſt extraordina- " ry one, of its being Time enough to guard againſt the " Evil of modelling an Army for any bad Purpoſe, af- " ter it has once happened: I hope it will be granted me, " that the modelling an Army for the private and par- " ticular Purpoſes of a Miniſter, or Miniſtry, is as bad a " Purpoſe as any that can be imagined; and I think I " have ſhewn, that ſuch a Modelling was actually ſet on " Foot in the End of the late Queen's Reign, and ſome " thing like it happened even in his late Majeſty's Time; " and therefore it muſt be granted, that it is now high " Time to think of guarding againſt it; but if it be " meant, that nothing like it has happened in his pre- " ſent Majeſty's Time, the Argument will be ſtill more " extraordinary, for does not every one know, that be- " fore ſuch a Bill can paſs into a Law, the King, at that " Time upon the Throne, muſt give his Conſent to it, " and if any King, by the Advice of an evil Miniſter, " ſhould once actually begin to model his Army, would

" it

" it not be ridiculous to expect the Conſent of that King
" to a Law for putting a Stop to what he had actually
" begun; ſo that his Majeſty's never having attempted
" any ſuch Thing, is one of the ſtrongeſt Arguments for
" our paſſing the Bill now before us; becauſe it is only
" from ſuch a juſt and ſuch a gracious King as the pre-
" ſent, that the Royal Aſſent to ſuch a Bill can never be
" expected.

" I hope, my Lords, I have now fully ſhewn the
" Weakneſs of all the Objections that have been made to
" the Bill: But as to the Arguments for it, they are
" ſtrong, they are convincing: I ſhall only touch upon
" that one, which I think has the greateſt Connexion with
" the Nature of our Conſtitution. It is well known, my
" Lords, that there are many Officers of the Army who
" have nothing, or, at leaſt, very little, to ſubſiſt on,
" but their Commiſſions; and it is likewiſe well known,
" that there are many Gentlemen of the Army now in
" both Houſes of Parliament: There are now, my Lords,
" more Officers of the Army in each Houſe of Parlia-
" ment than there were when we had on Foot an Army
" of above ſixty thouſand Men: Theſe are Facts which
" will not, I believe, be controverted. It is, I do not
" know how, become, of late Years, a prevailing Opini-
" on, that the only beſt Way of getting Preferment in
" the Army, is to have a Seat in this or in the other
" Houſe of Parliament: This, 'tis true, my Lords, muſt
" be an erroneous Opinion: It is impoſſible that any Man
" can juſtly and honourably acquire any Preferment in
" the Army by his Behaviour in either Houſe of Parlia-
" ment, and therefore this muſt be an Opinion for which
" I hope there never was any Ground; I am ſure there
" can be no Ground for it under his preſent Majeſty;
" but erroneous as it is, it is become a general Opinion,
" and we know that Mankind always were, and always
" will be governed and influenced by general Opinions
" and Prejudices; and according as the Prevalence of
" this Opinion increaſes, we may expect an Increaſe of
" the Number of Officers in both Houſes of Parlia-
" ment.

" We may expect, my Lords, that, in future Times,
" as ſoon as any Gentleman has once got a Commiſſion in
" the Army, he will next employ all his Money and Cre-
" dit, and all his Friends, to procure himſelf a Seat in

" Parliament; he will, perhaps, pawn the laſt Shilling's-
" worth he has in the World, beſides his Commiſſion, in
" order to procure himſelf a Seat in the other Houſe of Par-
" liament, and how dangerous it may be to our Conſtitu-
" tion, to have ſuch a Man depending for the Continuance
" of that Commiſſion, upon ſome future enterprizing Mi-
" niſter, I leave to your Lordſhips to judge. No Man has
" a better Opinion than I have of the Gentlemen who are
" at preſent the Officers of our Army; but I muſt ſay,
" that I think it too hard a Tryal, even for their Virtue,
" eſpecially in this degenerate Age, to leave it in the Power
" of a deſperate Miniſter, to tell them, upon Occaſion of
" an important Queſtion in Parliament, If you do not
" vote, Sir, as I direct you, you ſhall ſtarve!

" Your Lordſhips are, I am ſure, all convinced, that
" the Happineſs, the Eſſence of our Conſtitution does not
" depend upon outward Forms, but upon Realities. Our
" Conſtitution does not depend upon our having always a
" Parliament; but upon that Parliament's being indepen-
" dent of the Adminiſtration; upon its being in the Power
" of Parliament to examine ſeverely, and judge impartially
" the Conduct and the Meaſures of thoſe employed in the
" Adminiſtration; to repreſent the Grievances, and watch
" over the Liberties, and the Properties, of the People of
" this Nation; and to take away evil Counſellors from be-
" fore the King: But if ever a Majority of both Houſes of
" Parliament ſhould come to be compoſed of Gentlemen
" whoſe daily Bread, or at leaſt, their chief Support, de-
" pended entirely upon the Favourites of the Crown, can
" it be imagined, that it would then be in the Power of
" Parliament to examine freely, or judge impartially, the
" Conduct of thoſe Favourites; to relieve the People from
" the Oppreſſions brought upon them by ſuch Favourites;
" or to tell their Sovereign any ungrateful Truths about
" thoſe whom he had thought fit to employ as his Mi-
" niſters? Would not an arbitrary Negative be then put
" upon all ſuch Queſtions in Parliament? Would not the
" baſeſt Deſigns of the unconquered and independent Few be
" baffled by a corrupt and a ſlaviſh Majority? And ſhall
" any Queſtion which tends towards the preventing of ſuch
" a Misfortune, have now the ill Fate to be rejected by your
" Lordſhips?

" The Bill now before us is ſo far from being an Attack

" upon the Prerogative, that it is in the very ſame Terms " with a Bill drawn up in the very laſt Reign, by as able " and as honeſt a Miniſter as ever ſerved the Crown: He " was indeed an honeſt and diſintereſted Miniſter; for he " had the Happineſs of his Country ſo much at Heart, " that he neglected his own, and has left little elſe to his " Son, but the Honour of having a Seat amongſt your " Lordſhips: The Bill, I ſay, my Lords, was not only " drawn up, but even his late Majeſty, who never " could be accuſed of allowing of any unjuſt Encroach- " ments upon the Crown, had, by the Advice of that Mini- " ſter, agreed to its being brought into Parliament: And if " it had been brought in at that Time, which was, I do not " know how, prevented, not only the Miniſters of the " Crown were ready to have ſupported it, but the King " himſelf was ready to have given the Royal Aſſent, as " ſoon as preſented to him for that Purpoſe. This, my " Lords, I know to be true, and therefore I am the more " ſurpriſed to hear the Offering of ſuch a Bill now repre- " ſented as an Attack upon the Prerogative, an Affront to " the King.

" We all know, my Lords, that there is nothing pro- " poſed to be done by this Bill, but what has been done in " every Country, where there are any Remains of Liberty " left. In *Holland*, no Officer was, I believe, ever re- " moved but by a Court-martial; I do not remember that " ever any was, nor do I know any other Way, by which " an Officer can be broke or removed in that Country. In " *Sweden*, as ſoon as they recovered their Liberty, by the " Death of their late heroick King, they eſtabliſhed this " Rule among them, that no Officer ſhould be removed " or broke, by a Court-martial, or by the King with the " Conſent of the Senate. And in *Poland*, their late King " having made ſtrong and repeated Remonſtrances to the " States of that Kingdom, to have a Body of regular " Troops raiſed, and kept up, the States at laſt conſented to " it; But how did they conſent? They agreed indeed to " the raiſing of the Troops asked for, but with this Regula- " tion, that all the Officers ſhould have their Commiſſions " for Life, which was a wiſe and neceſſary Regulation; " but whatever Deſigns or Views the Court of *Poland* had " in asking for thoſe Troops, they found, that the raiſing

" of

" of them, and keeping them up under that Regulation, " would ſo little anſwer the Ends they thereby had propoſed " to themſelves, that they never put the Ordinance, which " they had ſo ſtrongly ſollicited, in Execution, nor was " there a Man raiſed upon that Foot. In ſhort, my " Lords, the Regulation intended by this Bill, is a Regula- " tion that has been thought neceſſary in all free Countries; " in this I think it is abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſerva- " tion of our Conſtitution; I can ſee no reaſonable Ob- " jection that can be made to it, and therefore I ſhall ſtill " be for a ſecond Reading.

After his Lordſhip the L——d W——hby, and the Earl of Ab——n, ſpoke both in Favour of the Bill, and then the Queſtion was put, which, upon a Diviſion, was carried in the Negative: There were of Lords preſent 49 Contents, to 78 Not Contents, and of Proxies, there were 13 Contents, and 22 Not Contents; in all 62 Contents, and 100 Not Contents; ſo that it was carried againſt the ſecond Reading by a Majority of 38, the ſpiritual Lords included:

(To be contin ud.)

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

THE laſt Craftſman *contains ſeveral* Extracts *from Dr.* D'Avenant's *Writings, which Mr.* D'Anvers *judges to be very* ſeaſonable *at this Time; and the following Letter to himſelf, from one of his humorous Correſpondents:*

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Eſq;*

SIR,

WHEN the whole *miniſterial Flock* open upon you at once, and gabble all together, They hope either to dumfound you in the Confuſion of Sounds, or to engage your Pen in a ſenſeleſs Altercation, and provoke you to throw back ſome of the Dirt, which They diſpenſe ſo plentifully.

They are ſenſible likewiſe, that, during ſuch a Debate, the Poverty of their Arguments will be concealed; for This is the conſtant Refuge of *bad Writers*, who, when They

They cannot reaſon, always rail; as They tell us the *Scuttle-fiſh*, when he is cloſely purſued, covers himſelf with a black Subſtance, like Ink, and under this Obſcurity eſcapes the Purſuit of his Adverſary.

When that righteous old Lady, Dame *Osborne*, is hard pinched in an Argument, ſhe diſdains not to have Recourſe to this Stratagem. She ſcolds and calls Names moſt ſtrenuouſly. But this our *antient Oratrix* does with a political View, and only in Order to gain Time, recover her Breath, and take off the Attention of the Publick from ſome Aſſertions, out of which ſhe has been ſhamefully beaten.

She puts me in Mind of an eminent old Pleader now alive, and very well known in *Covent-Garden Market*, by the Name of *The Old Serjeant*. She hath been famous for her Pleadings there many Years. Her Lungs are, at this Hour, very good. She has a Gravity, and a ſort of Ratiocination in her very Countenance; being bleſſed with an inflexible Set of Muſcles, and never deſcending to the leaſt Humour, or Pleaſantry, on any Occaſion. The Curious, indeed, have obſerved a Sort of Wildneſs in the Caſt of her Eye, which looked as if there was ſomewhere or other a little Crack. The arterial Veſicles round her Mouth are broken, as it is ſuppoſed, in the Heat of ſome of her youthful Altercations, and have left two black Semicircles there, the honourable *Inſignia* of an antient Tongue-warriour.

This *veteran Heroine* has often been reduced, in her Age, to make Uſe of Art, and when ſhe finds herſelf warmly puſhed, and her Breath failing her, ſhe always faces about, turns her Rear to the Enemy, and in great Contempt beats a March there with both her Hands, till ſhe recovers the Uſe of her Lungs, and then returns with freſh Vigour to the Charge. This is what may be literally called *Argumentum à* Poſteriori.

There is another *Lady* in the ſame Market, ſome twenty Years younger than the *Championeſs* I have juſt now mentioned, who is known by the Name of the *Young Serjeant*. *This Gentlewoman* is greatly admired for a moſt prodigious Fluency in her Pleadings. She pours forth ſuch a Torrent of Words, ſhe rolls along ſuch a Volubility of Syllables, and rails ſo inceſſantly, that ſhe is generally eſteemed a perfect Miſtreſs in the Art of Vociferation, and what ſhe utters is certainly very good *Market Eloquence.*

Eloquence. Yet I have heard this *young Serjeant*, notwithstanding the Copiousness of her Language, and the Picquancy of her Satire, reduced to a Stratagem, not much unlike that of her *antient Sister*. It was This. When she found her *Opponent* much superior, and that it was impossible for Her to have any other Retreat, she always threw these unanswerable Words at her Head; *God bless his Majesty and all the royal Family. What have you to say to that now, you B——h?* —— This always closed the Debate, if the Passion of the *Gentlewoman*, who pleaded on the other Side, did not happen to be much superior to her Loyalty.

I hope the most ingenious 'Squire *Walsingham* will forgive me; but I protest to you, Mr. *D'Anvers*, I never heard the *young Serjeant* plead, without putting me in Mind of his Style and Manner of Opposition. When He has thrown out his fluent and incoherent Ideas, without any Success, He is enraged; He loses all Temper, and positively declares, that you are an Enemy to the Constitution, and calls upon the civil Power to make his Argument goood. With how much more Modesty, than this *loquacious 'Squire*, does the *young Serjeant* shelter Herself under these Wotds only; *God bless his Majesty and all the royal Family.*

Now, Mr. *D'Anvers*, tho' I am utterly against your employing too much of your Time against *these Writers*, yet I think you are obliged in Gratitude to take some Notice of Them; since it is very much owing to Them, that you make so considerable a Figure in your old Age. Besides, these *low Creatures* should be sometimes made ridiculous; and therefore give me Leave to tell you a Story, and to introduce it with the following courtly Air from the *Beggar's Opera*, which I heartily recommend to the Consideration of good Mrs. *Osborne*.

Why, how now, Madam Flirt?
Since you needs must chatter,
And are for flinging Dirt,
Let's try who best can spatter,
Madam Flirt.

A Mer-

A Merchant of my Acquaintance, who reſided ſome Time at *Bencolen*, bought a tame Elephant there, whom he ſuffered to go at large. This Animal uſed to walk about the Streets in as civil and familliar a Manner as any of the Inhabitants, and wonderfully delighted Himſelf in viſiting the Shops; particularly Thoſe, which ſold Herbs and Fruit, where He was always well received, excepting only by a Couple of brutal Coblers, who dwelt in that Quarter. Theſe Fellows, without any Reaſon, took Offence at the generous Creature, and had once or twice attempted to wound his *Proboſcis* with their Awls. The noble Animal, who knew it was beneath him to cruſh them, did not diſdain to chaſtiſe them. He filled his large muſcular Trunk with a conſiderable Quantity of Water, not the cleaneſt, and advancing to Them, as uſual, covered Them at once with a dirty Flood. The Fools were laughed at, and the Vengeance applauded.

I am, &c.

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog *in the begining of his laſt Paper obſerves, that the late Sufferers in the* Charitable Corporation *are at laſt come to a Reſolution to apply to the* Court of Chancery *for ſome Relief againſt thoſe who have defrauded them of no leſs a Sum than* five hundred thouſand Pounds.

It ſeems (ſays Mr. *Fog*) this Motion met with Oppoſition, and the Reaſon given for oppoſing it was, that the great Expences of a Chancery Suit, wou'd be more than the Company was able to bear.

It gives us a terrible Idea of the Practice of our Courts of Law, when even in that, which is called a Court of *Conſcience and Equity*, the Expences ſhou'd be ſo prodigious, as to frighten People from ſolliciting for *Juſtice*, where the moſt palpable Fraud and Injuſtice has been commited,——but of this, we may take ſome farther Notice upon another Occaſion.

Let us only obſerve at preſent, that the Sufferers in this Corporation applied to Parliament for Relief, and the Reaſons why that was thought a proper place to apply, were, becauſe thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be guilty of the Fraud (*viz.* the Directors) acted under the Charter from the Crown, and next, becauſe, ſome of them were Members

of

of that *Honourable Houſe*, however plauſible theſe Reaſons might be, a *certain great Man* was of another Opinion, and oppoſed the Criminals being brought to *Juſtice* in a Parliamentary Way, ſo that after the Sollicitation of two Seſſions, all that was obtained was, that ſome Perſons were guilty of indirect and fraudulent Practices, and two who were Members expelled without being obliged to refund one Shilling, which they did not much value, for when Men commit actions of this Nature, it is not the Love of *Fame* that prompts them to it.

When I ſay *nothing* was obtained for the Sufferers, I mean nothing from thoſe, who defrauded them, for as to the Lottery which was made for their Relief, that was at the Expence of the *Adventurers*, that is to ſay the *Publick*.

——As nothing is more mortifying, than to be inſulted by thoſe, who wrong'd us, in our *Property*, I conceive, that the numerous Sufferers in this Corporation may look upon it as a Kind of an Inſult upon their Miſeries, to ſee the People, who have embezzeled their whole Fortunes riding about every Day in ſumptuous Equipages while ſome of them want Shoes, and therefore it is no Wonder, that they ſhou'd apply to *Chancery* when they failed in their Application to Parliament.

But to let the World ſee, that all the Members of the *Houſe of Commons* were not of the ſame Opinion, with the *great Man*, whom we mentioned above, we ſhall deliver a Speech ſpoken upon this Occaſion, by one who thought it reaſonable, that the Sufferers ſhou'd have been relieved by Parliament.

A Speech for Relieving the Unhappy Sufferers in the Charitable Corporation: As it was ſpoken in the Houſe of Commons, May 8, 1732.

" THE Houſe is extremely obliged to the *Hon. Gentlemen of the Committee*, for the great Pains they " have taken, and for the great Skill they have ſhewn, " in detecting *a dark and execrable Scene of Villainy*. And " ſurely we ought not to entertain *any Propoſition* which " comes from them (in conſequence of *their Enquiry*, " and of our *own Proceedings*) with *Jealouſy* and *Diſtruſt*.

" I can therefore by no Means agree with thoſe Gentle- " men, who ſuſpect that there is ſome *latent and diſguiſed Meaning*

" *Meaning in the Question before us*, and who are for " leaving out *the latter Part* of it. Becauſe I think no " Queſtion was ever framed with more *Candour*, or con- " ceived in more *clear or intelligible Terms*, than this is; " and the *latter Part* is ſo far from being exceptionable, " or ſuperfluous, that it is the neceſſary, the natural *Con-* " *cluſion* from the *Premiſes*, contained in the *firſt Part*: " For ſince the Perſons named have been lately voted guil- " ty of *the Crimes*, with which they ſtand charged in *the* " *Report of our Committee*; what is the next Step we are " to take, but to vote ſome Puniſhment, and what " Puniſhment ſo *mild* with regard to the *Offenders*, " or ſo juſt with regard to the *Sufferers*, as *Reſtituti-* " *on*.

" Let us take the whole Queſtion together, and we ſhall " judge beſt of the Propriety and Coherence of its ſeveral " Clauſes. It runs thus, *viz. That* ******* *having* " *been guilty of many notorious Breaches of Truſt, and many* " *indirect and fraudulent Practices, in the direction and* " *Management of the Affairs of the Charitable Corporati-* " *on for Relief of induſtrious Poor, by aſſiſting them with* " *ſmall Sums upon Pledges at legal Intereſt; and having* " *thereby occaſioned great Loſſes to many of his Majeſty's* " *Subjects, ought to make a juſt Satisfaction for the ſame.*

" Now, as I have already ſaid, no Queſtion was ever " conceived in more *clear and intelligible* Terms, than this " is, and I am at a loſs to comprehend, why Gentlemen " ſhould diſlike *any Expreſſions* in it, eſpecially why *the in-* " *genious Lord*, and the *worthy Perſon his Second* ſhould " object to the Words *Juſt Satisfaction*. For certainly " they cannot imagine, that theſe *Words* will be declared " *unintelligible* in this Houſe, where the Nature and " Meaning of *Juſtice* is ſuppoſed to be perfectly well un- " derſtood, as it is, or ought to be *the Rule and Meaſure* " *of all our Determinations*; and they muſt forgive me, if " I think no *Dutch Commentators* ever miſtook the Senſe " of *an Author*, more groſly, than they have miſtaken the " Senſe of *this Queſtion*.

" But what is moſt remarkable in this Debate, is *the* " *Impatience* ſome Gentlemen expreſs to know, whether " the *Advocates for the Queſtion* intend to proceed againſt " *the Offenders* by *Impeachment*, or by *Bill*; and they ſeem to demand that we ſhould immediately come to a Reſolution.

" Whence can *this Impatience* arise? If it arises from " *Compassion*, why were *these very Gentlemen*, who now " interpose, silent? Why did they suffer *the Objects of* " *their Compassion* to be unanimously censured, when they " had made but an insufficient Defence for themselves, and " wanted the Aid of their Eloquence? If it arises from " *Curiosity*, I think it ought rather to be kept in Sus- " pence, than gratified, because it is *unseasonable* and *ir-* " *regular*. If it arises from the *Fears and Apprehensions* " *of particular Persons*, why should others, who are un- " der no *such Anxiety*, be obliged to remember *those Fears* " *and Apprehensions*, especially, when it is impossible for " them to know how well they may be grounded.

" Since then no good Reason appears to justify *this ex-* " *traordinary Demand*; since *this Question* is only *declara-* " *tive of our present Disposition*, to do *Justice*, and to give " *Satisfaction* to *the injured and distressed Proprietors*; " methinks there should be no *Difficulty* in passing it. For " we shall be as much at Liberty after we have passed it, " as we are before, to choose *that Method of Proceeding* " which shall be thought *most proper*, when we are suffici- " ently prepared for a *final Decision*.

" What has been said concerning the Difference be- " twixt *Impeachments and Bills of Attainder*, is foreign to " our present Point, and might have been spared in an " Audience, where that Argument hath been so fully and " frequently discussed, at *the End* of almost *every Admi-* " *nistration*.

" We all know, that *Impeachments* are the ancient Par- " liamentary Method of bringing *Publick Criminals* to " *Publick Justice*, and it is the Method we ought to pur- " sue on *common and ordinary Occasions*. Not but that it " is liable to many *Difficulties*, to the Tediousness and " Perplexity of *Forms*, to *the Caprice of the House of* " *Lords*, by which Means *Justice* hath very often been *de-* " *layed*, and sometimes entirely *defeated*.

" We all know too, that *Bills of Attainder* are the ut- " most Stretch, and the terrible Part, of Parliamentary " Power, which ought never to be exerted, but in *the* " *most heinous and most flagrant Instances*. I have always " considered them, as *such*: *My Aversion* is sufficiently " known, by *my constant Opposition* to them, and I envy " *no Man* the Glory of having carried *Bills of Pains and*

" *Penal-*

" *Penalties* thro' this House, by being *Prosecutor*, *Judge*,
" *Juryman*, and even *Evidence* in the same Cases.

" But should it happen in our Day, that *an overgrown*
" *unwieldy Minister of State* should tumble from the
" Height of his Power, and fall under the Censure of this
" House, for *protecting Fraud*, and *patronizing Corrup-*
" *tion*: A Minister, Sir, who may have made such *Bills*,
" as are *now dreaded*, *the Instruments of his personal Ven-*
" *geance*, and the *Support of his cruel Administration*:
" Perhaps the *Voice* of an *injured and Oppressed Nation*,
" crying aloud for *Justice*, and demanding *speedy and ex-*
" *emplary Punishment*, may then prevail over *Gentlemen's*
" *natural Inclinations*, and force them to comply with
" what they would otherwise *decline* and *disapprove*. Nor
" could the *Criminal himself*, with any Appearance of
" Modesty, or Colour of Reason, complain. For *Lex*
" *Talionis* would at least be *Argumentum ad Hominem*, and
" the World might universally allow, that it would be a
" *righteous Judgment*, for *Necis Artifices arte perire sua*.
" But we shall have a better Opportunity of explaining
" ourselves, and delivering our Sentiments at large, if the
" Case, I here only *suppose*, should ever *come actually be-*
" *fore us*, and undergo a *Parliamentary Examination*.

" I should *apologize* for this *Digression*, had not the
" Course of the Debate led me into it, and made it ne-
" cessary to say something on *these Heads*. But I shall
" conclude with returning to the Question, and humbly
" offering my Opinion that we ought to assure *the Propri-*
" *etors*, we will assist them (in a *future Session*, tho' we
" cannot in *this*) to repair *the excessive Losses* they have
" sustained, by the *Frauds and Iniquities of their Dire-*
" *ctors*, as much as lies within the Reach of *this Part of*
" *the Legislature*.

" I hope too, we shall not only concur with the *Hon.*
" *Gentlemen of the Committee* in *their Proposition*, but give
" them *the Thanks of the House* for *the Honour and Inte-*
" *grity*, with which they have acquitted themselves in the
" *publick Service*.

Articles of News Extracted from FOG's last JOURNAL.

ON Sunday last about four o'Clock in the Afternoon his Majesty's Fleet, consisting of 21 Men of War, and three Fireships, under the Command of Sir John Nor-

ris, Sir George Walton, and Rear-Admiral Haddock, ſailed from the Downs for Spithead, upon an *Expedition of great Importance.*

The Imperial Miniſters have preſented to the ſeveral Courts where they reſide, Copies of a Manifeſto publiſhed *by Order* of the Court of Vienna, explaining the Treaties that his Imperial Majeſty has *lately* entered into with his Allies, (particularly *the late Treaty of Vienna* for *Guarantying* the *Pragmatick Sanction*) and what that Court hath Reaſon to expect from the ſaid Treaties; the Miniſters at that Court, being, it ſeems, *ſo impolite* as to imagine that a *Solemn Treaty* contains ſomething more than a *Temporary Expedient.*

We are informed that Patrick Heron Eſq; *one of the North Britiſh Members of Parliament*, will be appointed Secretary to the moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of the Thiſtle, in the Room of Sir David Nairn deceaſed.

Laſt Thurſday the Blue Regiment of Trained Bands of this City, commanded by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, paraded in Broad-ſtreet, and afterwards marched by the Royal Exchange, and through the ſeveral Streets to the Artillery Ground, where they were muſtered, and made a *moſt terrible Appearance.*

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* AFFAIRS *of* SCOTLAND.

KING *Charles* the Second ſaid of *Lauderdale*, upon hearing ſome Complaints againſt him in the Privy-Council, "That they had objected many damn'd Things "which he had done againſt the *Country*, but none againſt "*his Service.*" This was a Saying of the moſt *proſtitute Prince* concerning the *moſt proſtitute Miniſter* that ever this Kingdom knew; and yet the *Craftſman* quotes it to juſtify the Neceſſity of the Diſtinction that hath with equal Induſtry and Iniquity been lately propagated, of a *Court* and *Country Intereſt*. This Saying of K. *Charles* (the moſt abandoned that ever proceeded from the Mouth of a Man, who ſtood bound, by all Laws, Human and Divine, to be the *Father of the People*) is now carried down the *Common Sewer of Scandal*, with a full Deſign of raiſing in the *Subjects* Minds Jealouſies of their *Sovereign*; to make 'em believe

lieve, that the *Court* is promoting an Intereſt againſt the *Country*; that the *Miniſtry* are engaged to ſerve the *King*, on the Ruins of the *People's Liberties*; and, that a *certain Noble Peer* of *Scotland* (infamouſly called the *Agent* of a *wicked Miniſter*) is advancing the ſame iniquitous Projects, and carrying on the ſame Deſigns againſt *Publick Good*, as that Monſter of Iniquity *Lauderdale* himſelf.

It may be expected that we ſhould enter upon a particular Examination of the late Election of *Scotch* Peers. But tho' I have good Information, that 'twas *as fair and juſt* an Election as ever was made, yet *That* is not the Buſineſs of private Perſons. Some Lords have, it's ſaid, *proteſted*, and poured forth angry Things againſt *a Miniſter* and *his Agent*; let 'em juſtify themſelves, if they are able, before a proper Court, and in a proper Place. 'Tis, tho', methinks, ſomething uncommon, that *the Minority*, who, I affirm, had not, beſides *their own Independent ſelves*, above *two or three* Independent Lords to vote for the Liſt named by the *Antiminiſter* and *his Agent*, ſhould aſſume to themſelves the excluſive Right of being *duly elected*; and ſhould *miraculouſly* take upon them to declare, that an Election, where *the Majority* was Two to One, and where *the Minority* had but *Two Lords* who could properly be called *free*, was *illegal* and *void*, This is ſo ſurpriſing, that it exceeds Belief.

'Tis alſo very uncommon, and I think unprecedented, that, that a *few Noble Lords* ſhould aſſume a Liberty of declaring, that they *apprehend*, and may have Reaſon to believe, that *Fifty other Noble Lords*, of as *fair* and *unſpotted* Characters as themſelves, ſhould lie under *undue Influences*, and that they are *corrupted* or *brib'd* by a *Miniſter* and *his Agent*. Can there be a Reflection upon *the Honour* of the *ancient* and *noble Peerage* of *Scotland*, greater than this? Beſides, ſhall *Inſinuations*, unſupported by any Evidence, be taken for Proofs? *Prejudices*, for Reaſon? *Self-Intereſt*, for publick Virtue? and *Hatred* of particular Men, for *Love of Country?* Will not *Minorities* ever ſay, that *Majorities* are corrupted; tho' they *know* and *feel* none more corrupt than the Perſons who make the loudeſt Noice againſt Corruption.

Extract

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Some Thoughts, occaſioned by the preſent Situation of our Affairs, and the Behaviour of our Patriots *in providing againſt the Publick Danger.*

THE War, which is now carried on in *Europe* amongſt the greateſt Powers, muſt awaken the Fears of every *Engliſhman*, that in the Event of theſe Broils the Happineſs of his own Country may become too much endangered. The Growth of one Party, or the Depreſſion of others, may render the *Liberty of Europe* precarious, and the Tranquillity of this Kingdom, though it be the laſt diſturbed, may be the more powerfully invaded, when other Nations are ſubdued.

The Wiſdom of Parliament, on this emergent Occaſion, hath leſſened our Danger, by providing a Force in all Appearance ſufficient for our Security; but we have in our Hands a ſtronger and much more invincible Force, than Fleets or Armies, or the largeſt Supplies; the *Union* of our Hearts, our Intereſts, and Affections, would make us more mighty and formidable, more certain of our own Peace, and better enabled to procure Peace for others.

This Nation at preſent ſtands in a neutral Capacity, her Friendſhip ſollicitouſly courted by all, her Power feared by the Strong, and ſupplicated by the Weak; her Commerce flouriſhing in the Midſt of univerſal War; her Wealth encreaſing, whilſt War, and even Victories impoveriſh her Neighbours. To theſe no greater Advantage can be added, than *Unanimity* amongſt ourſelves; ſince from the *Union of our own People*, their ſteady Reſolution and Agreement to maintain their true Intereſts; from this, and this only, the Weight of our Councils would be ſufficient to reſtrain the Arms, and to reſtore the Quiet of all the Powers in *Europe*.

What then ſhould induce us to diſclaim the greateſt Advantages which any People ever enjoyed? What perſuade us to abandon our Safety, our Strength, and Glory, to become a divided, broken, and unformidable People, inſenſible of their own Danger, inattentive to the Fate of *Europe*, and indifferent to the worſt Events; diſabling themſelves by their own Feuds, from preſerving the Peace of Mankind, and encouraging boundleſs Ambition,

to

to purſue its dreadful Courſe, 'till their own Country ſhould be threatned with the Miſeries which harraſs all around it?

Can any thing be more certain than this, that, whilſt we have Parties amongſt us determined to harraſs the Government, and to diſtreſs it in all its Meaſures, there is not a Power abroad which can be incited to invade our Intereſts, but conſiders himſelf as aſſured of a Party amongſt our own People, already liſted to ſupport him in his moſt dangerous Attempts! What infinite Temptation muſt this afford to our Neighbours, to encroach upon our Rights, to prejuſtice our Intereſts, and to diſregard our moſt preſſing Inſtances? And when the Wiſdom of our Councils may have planned the beſt Meaſures, that can be deſigned for the Advancement of our Intereſts, what Obſtacles muſt they meet with in Courts, which rely upon the Strength of our Factions, and the Neceſſities of our Government?

'Tis a Truth the moſt clear and demonſtrative, that it is the *firſt Intereſt of an Adminiſtration*, to eſtabliſh the Peace and Happineſs of their Country, whilſt it is as ſure, that Factions againſt a Government are naturally byaſſed, and led by their Intereſts, to embroil it, and to make the People unhappy under it. Let every Man, who thinks on this Subject, ſpeak from his Conſcience, and ſay, whether he does not believe, that the preſent Miniſters are ſincerely attached to the Peace and Proſperity of this Nation, that their own private Intereſts are inſeparable from this greateſt *publick Intereſt*, and that they have Capacity equal to their Experience, than which no Miniſters, who have filled their Employments, ever had greater.

What is it that Men in Oppoſition to a Government purſue? Is it any Thing but Power? And ſhall this Struggle for the Power of the Publick be allowed to ſacrifice all the Intereſts of the People? Shall the People themſelves abandon the Cauſe of their own Peace, to ſupport Parties in their Cabals for Power? Shall the People abjure their own Happineſs, that they may contribute to the Growth of immoderate, private Ambition? And, rather than not compel their Sovereign to chuſe, for his Servants and Counſellors, Men who have been his worſt Enemies, and are very far from being his Friends, will the People conſent to diſtreſs all their own Affairs, and to hazard their deareſt Intereſts?

If

If the People of *England* conſider the Perſons, who are put in Competition for their Service, they will find the moſt monſtrous Propoſition made to them, that ever was offered to a Nation. They are ſollicited to truſt a Man with the Negotiation of all their Affairs, whom there is not a Court in *Europe* that will truſt in any Affair; a Man who hath betrayed in Turn all the Courts in *Europe*; and, what is ſtill more infamous, betrayed *his own Country* even to its worſt Enemies.

When this is ſo flagrant, is there an honeſt Man in *Britain*, that would wiſh for a *Change*, or can ſo much as think of it, without the utmoſt *Horror!*

As the Oppoſition to the Government is formed under ſuch an *Head*, the Effects, which have flowed from it, have been of a ſuitable Nature; whilſt the Faction have ſet forth our preſent Situation in the moſt tragical Terms, and endeavoured to perſuade us, that we are a People whoſe Ruin is ready at Hand, what have they done to relieve us? What to keep this Ruin from coming upon us? So little have they contributed to our Security, that they have exerted themſelves to take what they could from it; and in the *laſt Seſſion of Parliament*, when they pronounced us to ſtand on the Brink of a War, they ſtrove to leave the Kingdom with *eighteen hundred Men* leſs to guard it, than had been allowed for its Defence in Times of profound Peace.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Court of *France* has lately diſpatched ſome important Inſtructions to the Marquis *d'Aſfeldt*, who commands his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Army on the *Rhine*; but they are kept ſo ſecret, that our Newſmongers do not ſo much as pretend to gueſs at them. The Diſcourſe of the King's Deſign to viſit his Army, which was lately ſo very hot, begins now to cool again. The Affairs of King *Staniſlaus* ſeem likewiſe as little to engage the Attention of the Court or Publick. Nothing is heard of but Conqueſts already gained, and Prognoſtications of greater to come, while the main Object of the War, is, as it were,

were, now quite out of the Queſtion. It is, however, ſaid, that the *French* Miniſtry has once for all declared to the Miniſters of the neutral Powers reſiding at *Paris*, that his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty is fully determined not to enter into any Negociation in Prejudice to his Father in Law.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE King of *Pruſſia* is daily expected at the *Hague*, from the Army on the *Rhine*; ſome ſay to adviſe with a famous Phyſician at *Leyden*; while others are of Opinion the Deſign of his Journey thither is rather to conſult certain State Phyſicians, and that there will be a ſort of an accidental preliminary Congreſs held there, to which ſeveral other Princes of *Germany* will reſort, to heal the Breach, which otherwiſe may ſet all *Europe* in a Flame.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

OUR laſt *Spaniſh* Letters adviſe, that the *St. Iſidore* Man of War, having 60,000 Piſtoles on Board, was ſailed from *Cadiz* for *Barcelona*, where ſhe was to take ſeveral Store-Ships under her Convoy for *Naples*. When ſhe departed from *Cadiz*, ſhe left in that Bay ſixteen *Spaniſh* and eight *French* Men of War, with two *Spaniſh* Frigats, ready to depart on ſome ſecret Expedition.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE War begins to be warm, as well by Sea as by Land, and we have daily Accounts of Prizes made on both Sides, not only in the *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Seas, but in the *Adriatick* Gulph. An Imperial Privateer, in particular, has lately taken, on the Coaſt of *Spain*, ſeven Tartanes, bound from *Cadiz* to *Marſeilles*, in one of which, whoſe Maſter made a gallant Reſiſtance, was found 60,000 Pieces of Eight.

The *Spaniards* talk of marching a conſiderable Body of Troops out of the Kingdom of *Naples* into *Lombardy*, to join the Confederate Army, as ſoon as the few Places, which have not yet ſubmitted to his *Neapolitan* Majeſty, are reduced.

The *Imperial* and *Confederate* Armies continue in the ſame Poſts on the *Setchia*, and the former have made ſeveral Attempts to diſlodge the latter from the Works they have erected at the Head of their Bridge over that River; but without Succeſs.

GERMANY.

THE two great Armies on the *Rhine* are in continual Motion, ſeeking the Advantage of one another, by their Marches and Counter-marches; but as yet it is difficult to penetrate into the real Deſign of either. The City of *Mentz* is a Place of ſuch Importance, that it is no Wonder if there be as much Aſſiduity, on the one Side to preſerve it, as there is Diligence, on the other Hand, to purſue their Deſign upon it: But if we may judge from the Situation of the two Armies, at the Departure of our laſt Advices, the *French* will find almoſt inſuperable Difficulties in undertaking that Siege. Prince *Eugene* ſeems to have been before Hand with them, and to have placed himſelf in a very advantageous Situation to protect the Place. But what may not an Army, flushed with Succeſs, attempt, eſpecially as the taking of *Mentz* would open them a Paſſage into the Heart of *Germany*; there is now no *Engliſh Army* to follow them, and play the Scene of *Hochſtadt* or *Blenheim* over again.

The *Imperialiſts* have retaken the Caſtle of *Neder-Ulm*, which we mentioned in our laſt, to have been taken by the *French*, by Surprize; and they have ſince fortified the little Town and Paſs of *Hechſt*, two *German* Miles from *Mentz*, and one from *Franckfort*. The whole Diſcourſe at theſe two Places runs upon the Deſign of Prince *Eugene*, which, they ſeem poſitive, is to attack the *French* Army; yet if, by maintaining his advantageous Poſt he can ſecure *Mentz*, we cannot ſee why he ſhould hazard a Battle, the Loſs of which muſt be ſo fatal to the *Empire*.

The *French* are ſtill encamped about *Oppenheim*, *Worms*, and *Gunderſheim*, and the *Imperialiſts* about *S. Geran* and *Tabut*. The King of *Pruſſia*, with a Swarm of *German* Princes, are yet in the *Imperial* Army.

King *Auguſtus* is returned to *Dreſden*, from *Dantzick*, and, if our Letters from thence are to be credited, great Numbers of the *Poliſh* Grandees have followed the Example

ample of those at *Dantzick*, and made their Submission to him.

The Project of sending six Thousand *Saxons* and 30,000 *Russians*, to the Assistance of the *Emperor*, seems now to be dropp'd, those Troops being yet thought necessary in *Poland*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Bishop of *Cracow* received Homage from the City of *Dantzick* in the Name of King *Augustus*, on the third Instant, the Ceremony of which was performed with the greatest Magnificence. The *Russian* and *Saxon* Troops are preparing to depart from that City, and are to march to the several Places, where the Provincial Assemblies are to be held; in Order to support the *Poles* in their Liberties, and a Freedom of Debate. How the *Russians* will hold their Capitulation with the *Dantzickers*, in Regard to Fort *Wechselmund*, we cannot determine; as yet they keep Possession, to the very great Uneasiness of that Republick.

We are in the greatest Uncertainty with Respect to King *Stanislaus*; for tho' some Accounts are very positive that he has quitted *Brandenburg-Prussia*, and heads the Crown-Army, near *Peterkow*, where they pretend he arrived on the 24th past; yet other Advices, with as great Assurance, will have it, that he remains *incognito* in some Part of the King of *Prussia*'s Dominions. We are rather inclined to believe the former, to which it is reasonable to conclude his Martial Genius will prompt him, especially as his Presence is so highly necessary to buoy up the Spirit of his drooping Party.

It is certain, that his Friends are in Motion in several of the *Palatinates*, and seem to have their Eye on the Southern Provinces of *Poland*. Those of his Party who took Possession of *Cracow*, when the *Saxon* Troops abandoned it, seem resolved to stand their Ground, and to that End have strengthened the Fortifications, the *Palatine* of *Lublin* having convey'd a large Train of Artillery thither.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

BY the Way of *Derbent* and *Petersburg*, we have an Account from *Perſia*, that *Thamas-Kouli-Kan* having received Advice, in his Army before *Babylon*, that a Reinforcement of 8000 Horſe, and a conſiderable Sum of Money were coming from *Grand Cairo*, for the *Turkiſh* Army, had ſent 12,000 Men to intercept them, which was done with ſuch Succeſs, that a great Booty, with 1800 Priſoners were brought into his Camp.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, Auguſt 15. YEſterday the Royal Family hunted a Stag in Richmond-New-Park.

They write from Newcaſtle, that on Wedneſday laſt his Grace the Duke of Argyll, and the Right Hon the Earl of Scarborough, review'd Col. Harriſon's Regiment of Foot upon Elvet-Common near that Place.

Yeſterday the Lord Biſhop of London held his Viſitation at Chriſt-Church, Spittle-Fields.

Yeſterday three Couriers arriv'd at Whitehall from Foreign Courts; and this Day will be held a General Council at Kenſington.

The ſame Morning the Aſſizes ended at Horſham for the County of Suſſex, when the Man for the cruel Murder of the Alehouſeman, his Wife, and Maid, at Ditchelling, and John Stapleton for Houſe-breaking, receiv'd Sentence of Death. Five were caſt for Tranſportation, one burnt in the Hand, and ſeveral acquitted.

The Aſſizes for the County of Northumberland ended laſt Week at Newcaſtle, when Thomas Pearſon for the Murder of William Briſcoe, and William Barker for the Murder of Rebec-

a Gascoign, were both found guilty of Manslaughter, and burnt in the Hand: One Man was cast for Transportation.

Yesterday the Britannia, Capt. Grantham, from East-India, past by Gravesend, and came to her Moorings at Eriff.

Mr. Hays is chosen Beadle of the Grocers Company.

They write from Longford in Ireland, that on the 29th of July last, a Woman in that Town, by Name Juggy Mac-Geer, was deliver'd of three Children, two of which are Monsters; one of them is without a Head, with a Foot in the Place; the other has Eyes in the back of the Head. Her Pangs of Labour was not over at the coming away of the Post

Mr. HIPPISLEY, Mr. BULLOCK, and Mr. HALLAM being united, we hear they are making great Preparations for the Entertainment of the Town at Bartholomew-Fair, at their great Theatrical Booth over-against the Hospital-Gate, where they intend to perform the Tragedy of FAIR ROSAMOND, with a diverting Comic-Ballad-Interlude call'd The IMOPSTOR, or, The BITER BIT; in which they have engag'd many of the best Performers, and provided Habits, Scenes, &c. entirely new.

August 16. An Equestrian Statue of his late Majesty King William, designed to be erected in the middle of Queen-square in Bristol, pursuant to the generous Subscription of the Merchants of that City, being now finished by Mr. Rysbrack, the Nobility and Lovers of Statuary resort daily to that Gentleman's House in Hyde-park-corner to view it, the same being esteemed a fine Performance.

Yesterday the Duke of Lorrain, Capt. Wilson, from East-India, came to her Moorings at Eriff.

Last Tuesday the Indian Chiefs, with their Attendants, went to see the Custom-House, where they were received by Order of the Commissioners, and viewed such of the Offices there as they desired, the Watchmen and other Officers attending. They afterwards went to the Tower, and were received by Major White, the Commanding Officer, in his Apartments, who attended them with the Warders of the Tower, and shewed them every Thing to be seen there.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. William Bowman, Curate of St. John Horsly-down, was married to Mrs. Hill, of Enfield, Daughter of Mr. William Baker, Purveyor to the Bridge-house; a Gentlewoman of 4000 l. Fortune.

The same Day the Arches of the new Sewer at Fleet-Ditch were intirely compleated.

Col. Manning, who has been dangerously ill at Bath, is so well recovered, that he is shortly expected in Town from thence.

The

The Lady of Sir John Hind Cotton, Bart. lay laſt Night dangerouſly ill, at his Houſe in Dover-ſtreet.

This Morning the Corpſe of the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Willis, late Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, will be carried from his Houſe at Chelſea to the Cathedral of Wincheſter, there to be interred, according to his Will.

This Day comes on the Trial, at Kingſton, of the four Bridewell-Boys, that were taken up at the laſt Election in the Borough of Southwark, for creating a Riot there.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	182	Buried	Males	289
	Females	177		Females	269
	In all	359		In all	558

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 88.

BOOKS publiſhed in *London* in the Month of *July* 1734.

GRAMATICAL.

1. C. Criſpi Salluſtii Bellum Catilinarium, & Jugurthinum cum Verſione Libera: Or, the Hiſtory of the Wars of Catiline and Jugurtha, by Saluſt; with a free Tranſlation. To which is prefix'd, a large Diſſertation upon the Uſefulneſs of Tranſlations of Claſſick Authors; as alſo the Life of Saluſt, by Monſieur Le Clerc. Printed for Meſſ. Betteſworth, and Hitch, 8vo. Price in Sheep 3s. 6d. Calf 4s.

2. Phædrus's Fables, with the following Improvements, in a Method entirely new, viz. The Words of the Author placed according to their Gramatical Conſtruction below every Fable; alſo the Rhetorical Figures as they occur; and to make the Pronunciation eaſy, all Words above two Syllables are marked with proper Accents. Alſo a Collection of Idioms and Phraſes in Phædrus, and all the proverbial Motto's to the Fables, with the Engliſh Phraſes and Proverbs ſet over againſt them. And laſtly, an Alphabetical Vocabulary of all the Words in the Author, ſhewing their Parts of Speech and Signification. To which are added. The Themes of Verbs, with their Government. The Second Edition. By John Stirling, M. A. and Maſter of St. Andrew's School in Holbourn, 8vo. Sold by T. Aſtley, Price 2s.

3. Two Gramatical Treatiſes, viz. I. Animadverſions on the Latin Grammar lately publiſhed by Mr Robert Trotter, School-

maſter

maſter of Dumfries, by Mr. John Love, Schoolmaſter at Dumbarton. II. A Diſſertation upon the Way of teaching that Language, where the Objections raiſed againſt Mr. Rudiman's, and other ſuch like Grammars for being too full, are anſwered. And the Practice of teaching Latin, by a Grammar written in that Language, is defended. With ſome Remarks on the new Latin Grammar, compoſed by Mr. Clarke of Hull. And on the Uſe he would have to be made of his literal Tranſlations. By another Hand. Sold by G. Strahan, price 1s. 6d.

LAW and MISCELLANIES.

4. The Statutes at large from Magna Charta, to the preſent Year 1734. In 6 Volumes in Folio, with a Preface by Mr. Serjeant Hawkins. Price eleven Gnineas in Sheets to Subſcribers.

5. The Proceedings at large in the Arches Court of Canterbury, between Jacob Mendes da Coſta, and Mrs Catharine da Coſta Villa Real, both of the Jewiſh Religion, and Couſin-Germans; relating to a Marriage-Contract. Sold by the Bookſellers, 8vo. price 6s.

6. A Dialogue in the Manner of Plato, on the Superiority of the Pleaſures of the Underſtanding to the Pleaſures of the Senſes. Sold by T. Cooper, price 2s.

7. A Poll taken at the City of Chicheſter, on Thurſday and Friday the 9th and 10th Days of May, 1734, for the Election of two Knights to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the County of Suſſex. By James Montague, Eſq; Sheriff; digeſted in Alphabetical Order. Printed for J. Coles, Stationer, price ſtit h'd 2s. N. B. There are a ſmall Number bound in Vellum, and interleav'd with Writing-Paper, price 4s.

PHILOSOPHY and SCIENCE.

8. The Philoſophical Tranſactions, (from the Year 1733) Abridg'd and diſpoſed under General Heads. In two Volumes. Being a Continuation of the Abridgments by Mr Lowthorp, Mr. Jones, or Mr. Motte; by Mr. John Eames, F. R. S. and John Martin, F. R. S. Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Cambridge. Printed for J. Brotherton, J Hazard, W. Meadows, T. Cox, W. Hinchcliffe, W. Bickerton, T. Aſtley, S. Auſten, L. Gilliver, and R. Willock, 4to, price 35s.

* 9. The Hiſtory of the Royal Society of London, for the Improving of Natural Knowledge. By Tho. Sprat, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter. The 4th Edition. Printed for Meſſ. Knapton, J. Walthoe, D. Midwinter, J. Tonſon, Meſſ. Betteſworth

worth and Hitch, R. Robinſon, F. Clay, B. Motte, A. Ward, D. Browne, and T. Longman, 4to, price 10s.

* 10. Philoſophical Eſſays on various Subjects, viz. Space, Subſtance, Body, Spirit, the Operations of the Soul in Union with the Body, innate Ideas, perpetual Conſciouſneſs, Place and Motion of Spirits, the departing Soul, the Reſurrection of the Body, the Productions and Operations of Plants and Animals; with ſome Remarks on Mr. Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding. To which is ſubjoined, A brief Scheme of Ontology, or the Science of Being in general, with its Affections. By J. Watts, D. D. The 2d Edition. Printed for R. Ford, and R. Hett, 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

11. Lectures on Architecture: Conſiſting of Rules founded upon Harmonick and Arithmetical Proportions in Building, Deſigned as an agreeable Entertainment for Gentlemen; and more particularly uſeful to all who make Architecture, or the polite Arts, their Study. Read to a Society eſtabliſhed for the Improvement of Arts and Sciences, and explain'd by Examples on Copper Plates, with the Proportions applied to Practice. By Robert Morris. Printed for J. Brindley, 8vo. prich ſtitch'd 2s.

* 12. The Artificial Clock-maker, a Treatiſe of Watch and Clock-work, ſhewing to the meaneſt Capacities the Art of calculating Numbers to all Sorts of Movements, the Way to alter Clock-work, to make Chimes and ſet them to Muſical Notes; and to calculate and correct the Motion of Pendulums: Alſo Numbers for divers Movements; with the Antient and Modern Hiſtory of Clock-work; and many Inſtruments, Tables and other Matters, never before publiſh'd in any other Book. By W. D. F. R. S. The 4th Edition. Printed for Meſſ. Knapton, price 1s. 6d.

* 13. A Treatiſe on Military Diſcipline; in which is laid down and explain'd the Duty of the Officer and Soldier thro' the ſeveral Branches of the Service. By Humphrey Bland, Eſq; The 3d Edition. Sold by Meſſ. Knapton, in Ludgate-ſtreet, D. Midwinter, and T. Longman, 8vo, price 7s.

14. A Diſſertation on the State of Phyſicians among the old Romans. By the Rev. Dr. Conyers Middleton. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

POETICAL.

15. On the Departure of the Prince and Princeſs of Orange: A Poem. By Richard Savage, Eſq; Printed for L. Gilliver, pr. 1s.

16. The firſt Satire of the ſecond Book of Horace, Imitated in a Dialogue between Alex. Pope of Twickenham, in Com. Mid. Eſq; and his learned Council. To which is added, The ſecond

Satire

Satire of the ſame Book. By the ſame Hand, never before printed. Printed for L. Gilliver, price 1s.

17. The Honey-Suckle: Numb. 6. which compleats a Volume. Printed for C. Corbet, price 1s.

POLITICAL.

18. The Miniſtry and Government of Great-Britain vindicated. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

19. A View of the Schemes of the Jacobites, from the beginning of this Reign. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

SERMONS and THEOLOGY.

20. The Man of Integrity's Character, with the Advantageouſneſs of it, a Sermon preach'd at the Viſitation held at Buckingham, May 17, 1734. By Edward Alanſon, A. M. Rector of Clifton Reyns and Hardmead, Bucks. Printed for T. Hatchet, price 6d.

21. Forty ſix practical Sermons: By the late Reverend Mr. Daniel Wilcox, Preacher of the Goſpel in Monke-well-ſtreet, London: Printed at the earneſt Deſire of his Congregation, and others that were his occaſional Hearers. Printed for R. Hett. In 2 Vols. 8vo, price 10s.

22. The Chriſtian Morality agreeable to the Nature and End of the Chriſtian Revelation; or a Demonſtration of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion, from common Senſe. In three Eſſays. By Chriſtopher Robinſon, M. A. Rector of Welby in Lincolnſhire. Printed for J. Pemberton, price 2s.

23. Chriſtianity revived and Judaiſm ſubverted. Occaſioned by Mr. Chubb's late Tracts, concerning Scripture Inſpiration; the Reſurrection of Chriſt; and the Caſe of Abraham, in being commanded of God to offer up his Son. In a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in London. Wherein the Doctrine of Sacrifices is examined, and the Caſes of Abraham and Jephtha, are particularly conſidered. Printed for J Robert, price 1s.

24. Remarks on M. Chubb's Caſe of Abraham farther conſidered. In a Letter to Mr. Chubb. By Edward Stone M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Printed for R Clements; and Sold by Meſſ. Knapton, and C. Rivington, London.

25. The Truth of Chriſtianity, prov'd in a plain and eaſy Manner, ſuitable to the Capacities of all. Deſign'd for the Uſe of Schools and Families; that the Youth of the Kingdom may be inſtructed in the Grounds of their Religion, or the Evidences of its Coming from God, in order to guard them againſt the Danger of

Infidelity when they grow up, and keep them ſtedfaſt in the Faith into which they were baptiz'd. By John Browne, M. A. Printed for F. jefferies, price ſtitch'd 6d, bound 1s.

26. Chriſtian Liberty: Set forth in two Diſcourſes, occaſioned by the Conduct of a certain People, who call themſelves the Reformed. Printed for Ceſt Fenner, in Canterbury; and ſold by S. Birt, London, price 1s.

27 Pſalmody: Or, a Book of Prayers and Praiſes. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

28. A Charge deliver'd at the Ordination of the Rev Mr. Farnham Haskoll, at Taunton, Nov. 8, 1733. By Henry Grove. Printed for R. Hett, price 6d.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

To Mr. ELLIS, upon his intending to draw the Picture of Miſs ATHERTON.

1.

FOND Fellow-Labourer, attend;
And, warn'd by me, be timely wiſe:
Forget the Rival in the Friend;
And hear a Siſter-Art adviſe.

2.

If, emulous of Grecian *Fame,*
You would your Pencil's Force approve,
Warm'd by Ambition's glorious Flame,
And Proof to the Aſſaults of Love,

3.

Well haſt thou choſe, and juſtly ſought
The ſweeteſt, ſureſt Means, to raiſe
Thy Art; who, from Example taught,
By Beauty's Aid aſpir'ſt to praiſe.

4.

When * Zeuxis *would a Wonder paint,*
Exploring Fancy's utmoſt Reach;
He found the Images too faint,
And from the Life improv'd the Sketch.

---

* The Story is generally known; but it is particularly well told, and applied in the beginning of the ſecond Book of CICERO de *Inventione*.

Selecting

5.

Selecting from the Virgin Train,
Each captivating Charm he took:
From one the Mien of Delorain;
And one supply'd Dorinda's *Look,*

6.

What could be more? who could in none
Perfection, *which he aim'd at, see?*
For, to behold an Atherton,
Thy kinder Fates reserv'd for thee.

7.

Yet, blended by the Master Skill,
The varying Charms with nice Accord
The promise of his Art fulfill,
A Helen *to the World restor'd.*

8.

Thy Mind if like Ambition fire,
Thou too with like Success be blest!
But if fond Love, with vain Desire
To win the Fair, torment thy Breast;

9.

Desist, rash Youth! and, by the Doom
Of my fond unavailing Strain,
Learn, that the matchless Beauty, whom
No Art can flatter, none can gain.

10.

Unheeded by the Nymph Divine,
Like Eccho *I renew my Lays:*
And thou, unhappy Friend, shalt pine,
Narcissus *like in fruitless gaze.*

11.

So shall the World with me complain,
That doubly you our Hopes abuse:
That where we thought we might obtain
A Helen, *we a* Zeuxis *lose.*

A New BALLAD,

Occasioned by a young Lady's lately shewing a delicate Pair of plump B[illegible]ks at his Royal H——s's Palace at *Kew.*

I'*LL tell ye, good People, a Story so merry,*
Of Holy-Day *Folk, who went up in a Wherry,*

To

To Hammerſmith, *there to drink Tea with a Friend,*
And the reſt of the Day in a Ramble to ſpend.
Derry down, *&c.*

His Highneſs's *Houſe was the next Thing in View;*
So, with Wind and with Tide, they ſail'd up to Kew:
But obſerve the ill Luck of theſe Damſels ſo fair,
The Baulk it was great, for the P—— *was not there.*
Derry down, *&c.*

From the Lamb *on the* Green, *the Ladies did walk,*
Like Angels in Perſon, like Saints in their Talk.
To the Palace they came, ſaw the Dairy and Cows,
And * W———d (*Courtier like*) *gave them nothing but Bows.*
Derry down, &c.

His H—n—ſs was then to the Opera gone,
To ſee Fair Cuzzoni, *and hear her ſweet Song;*
But if the good P——— *had not been there that Night,*
At home he had ſeen a much pleaſanter *Sight.*
Derry Down, &c.

The Accident fatal, I bluſh to declare!
Which happen'd to one of theſe Ladies ſo fair,
Who, by ſlip of her Foot, moſt unlucky did ſhow
A Pair of plump Bl[illegible]cks, as white as the Snow.
Derry Down, &c.

A Sight, ſo alluring, occaſion'd much Mirth,
And to Laughter, and Jokes in abundance, gave Birth;
Joe D——— *ſwore by G---- that the Skin on that Place,*
Was Fairer and ſmoother, by far, than her * *Face.*
Derry Down, &c.

The Show being over, to Brentford *they hoy'd,*
Where they drank, and eat Buns, 'till their Stomachs were cloy'd.
Then, the Belles *to the* Beaux *ſaid, 'tis Time to away:*
So the C——pt——n *and* Joe *had the* Honour to pay,
Derry Down, &c.

---

* The P———'s Valet, who ſhew'd the Apartments.
* The Lady's Face is a little injured by the Small-Pox.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home*, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXXVIII. From *Saturday Aug.* 17. to *Saturday Aug.* 24.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. An Account of the *Debate* in the H---se of L---ds in the last Session of Par---t, upon a Motion made to address his Majesty, to know who advised him to remove the D---e of *B----n* and L---d *C——m* from their Respective Regiments.

II. The *Speeches* of L--d C—t, L---d Sc----h, E---l of I——a, L---d Ba---st, E--l of Co---y, E--l of Ab---n, D---e of Ar----le, E--l of An---ey, and oth rs.

III. Some farther Remarks on the *Scottish* Election of *Sixteen Peers*.

IV. The perniciousConsequence of the Clergy's meddling in Affairs of State.

V. The Groans of the Craftsmen.

VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. *Character* of Sir *Robert Martin*, President of the new Wells at *Islington*.

IX. A Comparison between this Gentleman, and Mr. *Nash* of the *Bath*.

X. Sir *Robert*'s Verses upon an Eel's catching an Hawk.

XI. A Summary of the Contents of the Sixth Volume of the BEE.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, opposite to St. *Clement*'s-*Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXXVII.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains

I. An Account of the *Debate* in the H---ſe of L---ds in the laſt Seſſion of Par----t upon the Bill brought in by his G----ce the D----ke of Mar----gh for *Securing the Conſtitution and Regulating the Army.*

II. The Speeches of E----l of Ch---d, Ld Ha----y, the D—ke of New----le and others upon this *remarkable Occaſion.*

III. Mr. *Osborne* and Mr *Walſingham* compared to two Ladies in *Covent-Garden Market.*

IV. An *Original Speech* made in the H----ſe of C---ns in behalf of the *Sufferers* in the *Charitable Corporation.*

V. Obſervations on the Affair of *Scotland.*

VI. Some Thoughts on the Preſent Situation of our Affairs, and the Behaviour of our Patriots.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

X. A New Ballad occaſioned by a young Lady's lately ſhewing her B---t----ks at his Royal H----s's Palace at *Kew.*



THE BEE Revived:

OR, THE Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXXVIII. VOL. VI.

A farther Account of the Debates *in the H----ſe of L---ds in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.*

WE *concluded our Parliamentory Proceedings in our laſt* BEE, *with an Account of the Succeſs of the* BILL *brought into the H——e of L——ds by the D——ke of* Mar——gh: *As ſoon as the Queſtion for Reading that* BILL *a* Second *Time was put, and carried in the* Negative, *the E———l of* Sc———gh *roſe up and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

" Before this Queſtion was put, I
" had not, my Lords, an Opportunity *E—l of* S—gh's
" to give my Sentiments upon it, tho' *Speech.*
" I had fully conſidered it; and I had
" the more fully conſidered it, becauſe I thought, that both
" my own Honour, and the Happineſs of my Country
" were deeply concerned in the Queſtion: However, I
" ſhall

" ſhall now take an Opportunity to declare, that I never " gave my Negative to any Queſtion in this Houſe more " heartily, or with greater Conviction, than I did the ſe- " cond Reading of this Bill; which really, in my Opi- " nion, is one of the moſt extraordinary Bills that was e- " ver brought before this Houſe, and therefore I muſt " think, that it deſerves ſomething more, than the putting " of a bare Negative upon its being read a ſecond Time.

" It has often been endeavoured, by many Lords in this " Houſe, to ſet a regular, ſtanding Army in the moſt " terrible Light; and great Art has formerly been uſed " to ſhew the dangerous Conſequences of ſuch an Army; " but in all the Debates, that have happened in this " Houſe, upon that Head, there never were any ſuch fa- " tal Conſequences pretended, as I ſhould have dreaded " from a ſtanding Army under the Regulations preſcri- " bed in this Bill, had it paſſed into a Law. While our " Army continues in the State it is in at preſent, while " it depends upon the Parliament for its very Exiſtence, " and while the Officers depend upon the King for the " continuing of them in their reſpective Commands, I " ſhall never have any Fears about the Conſequences which " may from thence enſue; but if this Bill had paſſed into " a Law, our Army had been made independent both of " King and Parliament. The Officers would then have " depended upon no Power but their own; they would " ſoon have begun to think, that they had a legal Right " to their Commiſſions, and conſequently to their Pay; " and if both King and Parliament had joined in Opinion " for reducing any Number of them, they would have " looked on it as an Injury done them, and would have " been apt to have joined all together to prevent the Effect " of any ſuch Reſolution; and if they had, I would be " glad to know, how the Reſolutions of King and Par- " liament could have been made effectual againſt them; " whereas, while they remain in the dependent State " they are in at preſent, they know they have no longer " any Right, either to their Commiſſions o[illegible]heir Pay, " than it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to continue them in " their Command, and therefore they readily ſubmit, " whenever his Majeſty finds it proper to reduce any " Number of them."

" This, my Lords, would have been the Conſequence " as to the Publick; but then as to private Perſons the " moſt terrible Oppreſſions might have enſued, from

" making

" making the Officers ſubject to no Power but their own.
" The Officers of the Army, like all other Sets of Men,
" are apt to favour one another; they are likewiſe apt to
" favour the common Soldiers, as being of the ſame Bo-
" dy with themſelves: We all know, how many little
" Acts of Oppreſſion may be committed by the Officers
" and Soldiers in their reſpective Quarters, and other-
" wiſe, which cannot come under the Cognizance of the
" common Law. If in ſuch Caſes the Officer ſhould be
" guilty of Oppreſſions, or ſhould connive at the Irregu-
" larities committed by the Soldiers under his Command,
" we may eaſily judge what would be the Conſequence, if
" the Offender could not be any way puniſhed, but by
" a Trial and Sentence of his Brother Officers in a Court-
" martial, who might probably be all guilty of the ſame
" Crimes and Irregularities: And if, in ſuch Caſes, the
" Officers had nothing to fear, either from King or Par-
" liament, we may moſt certainly conclude, that our re-
" gular Army would ſoon become intolerably irregular,
" and would become a moſt inſupportable Grievance to
" the People, in all Parts of the Country, through which
" they ſhould happen to march, or where they ſhould
" happen to be poſted.

" This, I find, my Lords, was an Inconvenience, which
" the Projectors of this Bill were aware of; and therefore
" they have pretended to contrive a Remedy for this E-
" vil, by leaving Officers liable to be broke, or removed
" by his Majeſty, upon an Addreſs from either Houſe of
" Parliament; but I am afraid, that this Remedy would
" have been ſoon found to be altogether ineffectual. The
" principal Reaſon aſſigned, for bringing in this Bill, was
" becauſe the Officers of the Army are now become nu-
" merous in both Houſes of Parliament, and may ſoon be-
" come more numerous, ſo as at laſt to be able to bear too
" great a Sway in both Houſes. If this be the Caſe, as
" they are [illegible]nated at preſent, would not we have much
" more to fear from their Numbers and Sway in Parlia-
" ment, if they had a ſort of Freehold in their Commiſ-
" ſions; which they would have had, if this Bill had paſ-
" ſed into a Law? Would not the holding of their Com-
" miſſions for Life have made every one of them more con-
" ſiderable in the Country, than they can poſſibly be, in
" the precarious Condition they are in at preſent? And if
" you had added to their Weight and Intereſt in the

" Country, would not you of Courſe have encreaſed their " Numbers, and their Sway, in both Houſes of Parliament? This, my Lords, I look upon as a moſt certain " Conſequence; and are we not reaſonably to ſuppoſe, " that all the Officers, in both Houſes of Parliament, " would have joined, not only in voting, but in making " all the Intereſt they could againſt any Motion for ſuch " an Addreſs? This would certainly have been the Caſe, " and if this Bill had paſſed into a Law, I am convinced, " the Officers of the Army would ſoon have got ſuch an " Intereſt in both Houſes of Parliament, that it would " have been impoſſible to have procured an Addreſs from " either Houſe, for the Removal of any one of them. " The Officers who had Seats in Parliament, would, upon any ſuch Motion, naturally have told you, why this " extraordinary Remedy? If the Man is guilty, ſend " him to us; we'll try him, and break him by the Sentence of a Court-martial; and if he be not guilty, he " ought not to be broke; he ought not to be oppreſſed by a Vote of either Houſe of Parliament.

" At preſent, my Lords, if any of the Officers of the " Army commit any Act of Oppreſſion, or allow the Soldiers under their Command to commit any Irregularities upon the poor People among whom they are quartered, the honeſt Countryman has a ready Redreſs; " he repreſents his Caſe to his Landlord, and his Landlord, either by himſelf, or by ſome Gentleman of his Acquaintance, gets the poor Man's Caſe laid before the Secretary at War, who repreſents it to the King; and if " an Officer ſhould be often found guilty of ſuch little " Treſpaſſes, to be ſure his Majeſty would caſhier him, " which certainly is a Check upon the Behaviour of thoſe " Officers whoſe Inclinations may perhaps, be very ſtrong " towards Acts of Oppreſſion: But if this Bill had paſſed, " where ſhould the poor Man have gone to complain? If " he had got his Caſe repreſented to the Secretary at War, " and, by that Means, to the King, what could his Majeſty have done? He would have had no Power to rectify the Abuſe, or to puniſh the Offender: And if the " Officer had been brought before a Court-martial, they " could not have enquired into the general Courſe of his " Behaviour; they could have enquired only into that " particular Fact, which they would not, probably, have " found to be of Weight enough to have broke a Brother

" Officer;

" Officer; and even as to that particular Fact, it might " have happened, that the Court-martial was compoſed " of Officers who were moſt of them guilty of, and lia- " ble to be proſecuted for the ſame ſort of Crime; I be- " lieve it will not be ſuppoſed, that the poor injured Man " would have met with much Redreſs from that Court- " martial; who would have been loath to have encourag- " ed ſuch Complaints, by giving a proper Redreſs to the " Perſon complaining. This might have been the Caſe, " as to Courts-martial, and how difficult it would have " been for a poor Countryman, perhaps, in ſome remote " Part of the Iſland, or, indeed, for any Man, to have " obtained Redreſs, by a Complaint in Parliament, I have " already ſhewn.

" Whether this Difficulty of obtaining Redreſs againſt " an oppreſſive and unruly Officer would not have encou- " raged great Licentiouſneſs in the Army, I leave to e- " very one of your Lordſhips to judge. Even with all " the Power which the Crown now has over the Officers " and the Soldiers, it is a difficult Matter to prevent their " being ſometimes a little troubleſome in their Quarters, " or to keep up that regular and exact Diſcipline which " ought to be preſerved in an Army; but if this Bill had " paſſed into a Law, it would have been impoſſible to have " prevented the one, or to have enforced the other: Nay, " I do not ſee, my Lords, how it would have been poſſi- " ble for the Colonel of a Regiment to have commanded " that Submiſſion and Reſpect which is due to him by the " Officers of his own Regiment: All inferior Officers " would have become ſo independent of their Superiors " in Command, that it would have been impoſſible to keep " them to a ſtrict Obſervance of their Duty: Every lit- " tle Fault, every little Neglect of Duty, could not have " been brought before a Court-martial, and if it had, the " Officers would have been loath to have broke a Bro- " ther Officer for one little Failing, of which they, or " moſt of them, perhaps, had been guilty. Whereas, " while the Power of Removing remains in the Crown, " the whole Tenor of an Officer's Behaviour may be con- " ſidered, and if, upon the whole, it appears to be bad, " and without any Hopes of Amendment, his Majeſty " may, and certainly would, remove him from his Poſt " in the Army.

" In ſhort my Lords, the evil Conſequences of this Bill " are ſo numerous, that I hope your Lordſhips will en- " deavour to prevent any ſuch Bill's being brought in for " the future, and therefore I ſhall move, that *it may be* " *rejected.*

Upon which Motion, the Queſtion was immediately put, and was carried in the Affirmative, *without a Diviſion.*

Motion for an Addreſs about removing two noble Lords.

Then my L——d *C*————*t* ſtood up, and after a ſhort Speech, moved, " That an humble Addreſs " ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, " that he would be graciouſly pleaſed " to acquaint the Houſe, who adviſed his Majeſty to re- " move the Duke of *Bolton*, and the Lord Viſcount *Cob-* " *ham*, from their reſpective Regiments, and what Crimes " were laid to their Charge."

E—l of *I*——*a*'s *Speech.*

Whereupon the E—l of *I*————*a* ſtood up, and ſpoke to the Effect as follows, *viz.* " My Lords, the Mo- " tion, which the noble Lord has been " pleaſed to make, is, I think, a very new, and a very " extraordinary Motion, and it is the more extraordina- " ry, in that his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to make it " juſt after he has ſeen the Bill offered by ſome of his " Friends rejected by this Houſe; for to me it appears " plain, that ſince the Lords who offered that Bill find, " that this Houſe will not agree to the Bill they were " pleaſed to offer, they are reſolved upon endeavouring " to obtain by a Motion, the very ſame Thing, which " they had endeavoured to obtain by their Bill.

" The Deſign of the Bill was, to take away from the " Crown the Power of remo ing the Officers of the Ar- " my, and to enact, that for the future no Officer ſhould " be removed but by a Court-martial, or by an Addreſs " from either Houſe of Parliament. This the Houſe has, " I think, for very good Reaſons refuſed to agree to; " and therefore now they propoſe to us to demand from " his Majeſty the Reaſon why he has removed two Offi- " cers from their Commands in the Army. Surely every " one of your Lordſhips muſt ſee, that ſuch an Addreſs " would have the very ſame Effect; for if ſuch a Prece- " dent ſhould once be made, it would ſoon become an uſu-

" al

" al Cuſtom: If ever his Majeſty, or any of his Succeſ-
" ſors, ſhould at any Time hereafter think proper to re-
" move any Officer from his Command in the Army, there
" would immediately be an Addreſs from one, perhaps,
" from both Houſes of Praliament, demanding his Ma-
" jeſty's Reaſons for the Removal of that Officer; and in
" Caſe the Reaſons given ſhould appear to Parliament not to
" be ſufficient, we need not doubt but that the firſt Addreſs
" would be followed by a ſecond, for replacing that Offi-
" cer, which the King would be obliged to comply with,
" or fall out with his Parliament; ſo that neither his
" Majeſty, nor any of his Succeſſors, would ever venture
" to remove an Officer from his Command in the Army,
" but by the Sentence of a Court-martial, or in Purſu-
" ance of an Addreſs previouſly obtained from Parlia-
" ment for that Purpoſe.

" Thus, my Lords, it is plain, that the Addreſs now
" moved for, would make ſuch a Precedent, as would
" have the ſame Effect with the Bill which your Lord-
" ſhips have juſt now been pleaſed to reject. Nay, it is
" certain, that the Precedent would have a more exten-
" ſive Effect, and worſe Conſequences, than the Bill could
" have had; becauſe the Bill was confined, it went no high-
" er than Colonels of Regiments, but the Precedent in-
" troduced by the Addreſs now moved for, would be un-
" confined, it would extend to Generals, it would even
" extend to the General in Chief; and therefore it muſt
" be agreed, that all thoſe Arguments which, moſt juſtly,
" weighed ſo much with your Lordſhips as to make you
" reject the Bill, muſt militiate more ſtrongly againſt the
" Addreſs now propoſed: Thoſe Arguments have been al-
" ready ſo clearly and ſo fully ſtated, that I am ſure I nei-
" ther need to repeat, nor can I add to them, but ſhall only
" ſay, that as I was againſt the Bill, ſo ſhall I likewiſe be a-
" gainſt the Addreſs; and I cannot but believe that every
" Lord in this Houſe who joined with me in Opinion up-
" on the former Queſtion, will do me the Honour to join
" with me likewiſe in this.

My L——d *B*——*ſt.* " As to
" the particular Caſe now before us, if it
" be ſomething new, it is not at all to
" be wondered at; becauſe it is but late-
" ly that we have had any ſuch Thing as a
" Standing-Army, and even ſince we have had a Stand-

L——d *B*——*ſt's Speech.*

" ing

" ing-Army, it has been but very ſeldom that any Gentle-
" man has been removed from his Command in the Army,
" without ſo much as a Pretence for ſo doing, which is the
" Caſe now before us; there was not, I believe, ſo much
" as a Pretence for the Removals which have given Occa-
" ſion for this Motion; there was, at leaſt, no juſt Pretence
" that the Publick have ever yet heard of. But as to the
" Caſe in general, my Lords, it is neither new nor extra-
" ordinary; for it is well known, that this Houſe has of-
" ten addreſſed the King to know, who were his Adviſers
" as to ſome particular Step that had been taken: This is
" what appears often upon the Journals of your Lordſhips
" Houſe, and it is one of the chief Ends of our ſitting
" here: We are his Majeſty's geat Council, and if his Ma-
" jeſty, or any of his Succeſſors ſhould ever, by wicked
" Counſellors be prevailed on to do what is publickly and
" generally complained of, we are obliged, both in Honour
" and Duty, to enquire into the Affair, and to addreſs
" his Majeſty to lay before us the Reaſons for his ſo doing,
" and to inform us who it was that adviſed him to take
" ſuch Meaſures, that ſo the Meaſures, if right, may be
" juſtified, and if wrong, that the Indignation of the People
" may be removed from the Throne, that their Reſentment
" may fall, as it ought upon thoſe that adviſed ſuch Mea-
" ſures, and that the evil Counſellors may meet with
" that Puniſhment which they deſerve. This, my Lords,
" is really the Caſe now before us, a Meaſure has been
" taken which has raiſed a general Clamour, and we are
" the more concerned in it, becauſe the two Officers who
" have been removed are both Members of this Houſe. I
" make no doubt but that very ſufficient Reaſons have
" been ſhewn to his Majeſty for removing them; but I
" have ſo good an Opinion of the two noble Lords, that
" I am convinced, the Reaſons which have been ſhewn to
" his Majeſty for their Removal, are falſe, and were
" grounded only upon Miſrepreſentations.

" 'Tis true, my Lords, I was one of thoſe Lords who
" voted for the Bill, which your Lordſhips have been
" pleaſed to reject. I muſt ſay, that I have as yet heard
" nothing that can make me alter my Opinion, and ſince
" it has been ſaid, that the ſame Arguments which pre-
" vailed with your Lordſhips to reject that Bill, muſt
" now prevail with you to reject this Motion, I ſhall beg
" Leave to take ſome Notice of thoſe Arguments, I was,

" indeed,

" indeed, a little ſurpriſed to hear it ſaid, that by " the Bill, the Officers of the Army were to acquire " a ſort of Freehold in their Commiſſions. I believe your " Lordſhips would not agree to take any particular Man's " Freehold from him, even by an Act of Parliament, " without giving him an Equivalent; but notwithſtand- " ing any Proviſion in the Bill, an Officer was to remain " liable to have his Commiſſion taken from him by an " Addreſs only, without any Cauſe aſſigned, or Equiva- " lent given; nay, by breaking or reducing the Regi- " ment, all the Officers of the Regiment might have been " turned out of their Commands by his Majeſty's ſingle " Authority; which ſhews, that though the Bill had paſ- " ſed, it would have given them no manner of Free-hold " in their Commiſſions: It would, in Reality, have given " the Officers no further Right to their Commiſſions than " they have at preſent; for it is certain, that every Offi- " cer has now a Right to his Commiſſion as long as he " behaves well, and the Corp to which he belongs is " kept entire; no Officer ought, or can, juſtly, be " turned out of his Bread, as long as he behaves well; " and all that was propoſed to be done by the Bill was, " to ſubject the Behaviour of an Officer to the Judgment " of a Court-martial, or a Houſe of Parliament, inſtead " of leaving it ſubject to the Judgment of Miniſters " of State or Court-favourites: The Officers, therefore, " if the Bill had paſſed into a Law, could not have ima- " gined, that they had any better Right to their Com- " miſſions or their Pay, than they now have; and, conſe- " quently, there could never have been any more Danger " or Difficulty in reducing the whole, or any Part of the " Army, than there is at preſent.

" But, my Lords, ſuppoſing that the Officers of the " Army were to be rendered, as to the holding of their " Commiſſions, entirely independent both of King and " Parliament, ſurely, if any Danger were to be appre- " hended from them, in ſuch a State, in Caſe they ſhould " unite againſt King and Parliament, under a General of " their own chuſing, the Parliament, and conſequently " the People, have much more to fear from them, in " their preſent State, in Caſe ſome future King ſhould " think proper to make uſe of them for the Deſtruction " of Parliaments, and for overturning the Liberties and " Privileges of the People; for certainly it would be

" much

" much more eaſy for the Army to unite together under " the *King*, who is their Chief General by Law, than un- " der any *one* of their own chuſing, which very Choice " would be a flying in the Face of the Law; and this " Union would certainly be the more eaſily effected by the " King's having the Power he has at preſent of turning " out and putting in whomſoever he pleaſes: The noble " Lords who oppoſe this Motion, may talk of the De- " pendence of the Army upon Parliament; but if the " Caſe be examined ſtrictly, it will appear, that the Ar- " my has really no Dependence upon Parliament: The " King indeed depends upon Parliament for a legal " Power of keeping up a Standing-Army in Time of " Peace, and for enabling him to pay them and diſcipline " them according to Law, but if in any future Time the " Parliament ſhould think it neceſſary to reduce a Part of " the Army, and of Conſequence make no Proviſion for " their Pay, the Reſolution of Parliament could not break " any one Regiment, or any Part of any one Regiment, " in the Kingdom; the Officers might all legally conti- " nue in their reſpective Commands, and if the King then " upon the Throne ſhould not think fit to break any of " them, they might, indeed, then very probably think, " that they had a good Right to their Pay as long as they " continued in Commiſſion; and if they could not get it " by Law, they might probably join with the King in " raiſing it contrary to Law, eſpecially if he, foreſeeing " what would happen, had taken Care to model them for " that Purpoſe, which any King might ſoon do, while the " Army continues upon the Footing it is on at preſent; " and for this Reaſon, my Lords, I muſt be of Opinion, " that all thoſe Arguments, which have been uſed for " ſhewing us the Danger of making an Army independent, " are ſo many Arguments for ſhewing the Danger of our " Army's being entirely dependent upon one Branch only " of our Legiſlature, and conſequently are good Argu- " ments for the Bill, which was deſigned to make the Ar- " my not entirely dependent upon any one, but upon all " the three Branches of our Legiſlature.

" As to the Submiſſion and Obedience of inferior Of- " ficers to their Superiors, it is, my Lords, ſo ſtrongly " inforced, by the martial Law, and it is ſo much the In- " tereſt of every Officer to ſee it punctually obſerved, " that no Court-martial could, or would incline, either

" to

" to avoid or defer giving Sentence, wherever any the " leaſt Crime of that Nature ſhould appear; and as to all " Sorts of Neglect of Duty, we know that it is generally " the other Officers of the Corp that ſuffer moſt by ſuch " Neglect, and therefore we may depend on it, that they " would always take Care to ſee the Laws of War duly " put in Execution againſt all ſuch negligent Perſons; and " in this we may believe they would be the more exact, " the leſs dependent they were upon Miniſters of State, " or Court-favourites; for it is well known in the Ar- " my, that thoſe who are moſt frequently guilty of ſuch " Crimes, and meet with moſt Indulgence, are thoſe who " are the Relations or the Favourites of Miniſters of State, " or ſuch other Perſons who are ſuppoſed to have great " Intereſt at Court; and therefore I think I have good " Reaſon to preſume, that if this Bill had paſſed into a " Law, it would have greatly conduced to the Obſer- " vance of the moſt exact military Diſcipline among all " Degrees of Men in the Army.

" I am ſurpriſed, my Lords, to hear it pretended, that " the making of the Officers of the Army in ſome ſmall " Meaſure only independent of a Secretary at War, " or other Miniſter of State, would tend towards the " making Court-martials connive at the Oppreſſions or " Abuſes that might be committed, either by Officers or " Soldiers, in the Places where they were quartered, or " in the Places through which they happened to march; " I am ſure there is no Ground that I know of for ſuch " a Pretence; and as I never yet heard that any Officer " was ſo much as ſuſpended by the Secretary at War for " ſuch Practices, I muſt think, that it is the Fear of Pu- " niſhment from a Court-martial, that has hitherto kept " both Officers and Soldiers pretty much within Bounds, " in that Reſpect. It is certain, that there is not the leaſt " Crime of this Nature, but what may be brought before " a Court-martial, and may be puniſhed by them: In " ſuch Caſes, a Court-martial, as well as the Secratary at " War, may conſider the general Character of the Offen- " der, and may proportion the Puniſhment according to " it; and I do not doubt, but that they would break any " Officer in the Army, if, upon Enquiry, it ſhould be " found, that he had often been guilty of oppreſſing the " poor Country People upon whom he was quartered, or " had been guilty of but one very henious Crime of that

" Nature. But if any poor Country Inn-keeper or Victu-
" aller ſhould be refuſed a proper Redreſs, by Means of
" a Tryal before a Court-martial, could not he eaſily
" have Acceſs to ſome of the Lords of this Houſe, or to
" ſome of the Members of the other, who could repre-
" ſent his Caſe to Parliament, where he certainly would
" meet with a proper Redreſs, not only againſt the firſt
" Offender, but even againſt the Officers of the Court-
" martial, who had refuſed him Juſtice, in the ordina-
" ry Way: Whereas if any Lord of this Houſe, or any
" Member of the other, ſhould now make any ſuch Com-
" plaint, he would, probably, be told, that his Complaint
" was irregular; it ought firſt to have been made to the
" Secretary at War.

" But, my Lords, we have been told, that, if every
" Officer of the Army was to have his Commiſſion *Quam*
" *diu ſe bene geſſerit*, their Intereſt in the Country, and
" their Numbers in Parliament, would be greater than it
" is at preſent, and conſequently that they would have
" ſo much Influence in Parliament as to prevent the ob-
" taining of an Addreſs from either Houſe, againſt any
" of the Officers of the Army. My Lords, that their na-
" tural Intereſt in the Country would be greater, and de-
" ſervedly greater, I do not doubt, but that their Num-
" bers, or their Influence in Parliament, would be greater,
" I very much queſtion; for if they were to expect no
" *private Advantages* by their being in Parliament, they
" would not, I believe, be ſo very fond of being Mem-
" bers of either Houſe; and if they had no Dependence
" upon the Court, with reſpect to Elections, they would
" be upon the ſame Footing with other Gentlemen;
" whereas, while they have an entire Dependence upon
" the Court, it is to be feared, that, in every Place where
" an Officer ſets up as a Candidate againſt a Country Gen-
" tleman, the Officer will be ſupporred by the Court, and
" the additional Intereſt an Officer muſt have by his being
" ſupported by the Court, will generally be greater than
" any additional Intereſt he could acquire by his having
" his Commiſſion *Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*: And thus I
" think it muſt appear evident, that if the Bill had paſ-
" ſed into a Law, the Number of Officers in Parliament
" would not have been ſo great, as it may probably
" be, if they continue upon the Footing they are on at
" preſent.

" Now,

" Now, as to their Influence in Parliament, is it to be " ſuppoſed, that any Set of Men can ever unite ſo gene- " rally, or ſo firmly, in any Caſe, eſpecially ſuch a diſ- " honourable Caſe as that of ſcreening a guilty Perſon? " Is it, I ſay, to be ſuppoſed, that they will unite ſo " firmly when there is no Band of Union among them, " but that of their being of the ſame Profeſſion, as they " may be ſuppoſed to do, when there is not only that " Band of Union among them, but this further Band, of " every Man's Commiſſion depending upon his uniting " with the reſt under a miniſterial Leader? This is the " Influence, my Lords, that we are to be afraid of: It " is not the Influence of the Officers only, even ſuppo- " ſing them to join together; but it is when their Influ- " ence in Parliament is not only directed by the Crown, " but added to all the other Influences, which the Crown " may have, and muſt at all Times have, in Parliament. " It is by this Union of Influences that our Conſtitution " may be overturned; and this is the Danger which by " the Bill was propoſed in Part, at leaſt, to be obvi- " ated.

" It is well known, that a Dependence upon the Crown " is a Dependence upon the Miniſter, and if ever ſuch a " Dependence ſhould come to be abſolute, it is to be " feared, that the military Sword may come to move al- " ways according to the Directions of the miniſterial " Sword, that hangs over it; and that the Votes of thoſe " Officers, who may hereafter happen to be Members of " either Houſe of Parliament, may be generally directed " by the Miniſter, upon whom their Commiſſions de- " pend. It is to be feared, my Lords, that Preferment " or Diſgrace in the Army may come to depend, not up- " on military Virtues, or military Crimes, but upon O- " bedience or Diſobedience to the moſt unjuſt Commands " of a Prime Miniſter: This is what I think ought " to be prevented, if poſſible. I will admit, nay, I deſire " that the Paths of Preferment may be made like the " Paths of Virtue: Let them be rough and rugged, but, " for God's Sake my Lords do not let us allow them to " be miry and dirty.

" There is, my Lords, a very great Difference between " the Motion now before us, and the Bill which your " Lordſhips havs been pleaſed to reject: By the Addr- " moved for, it cannot ſo much as be pretended, that

" is any Attack made upon the Prerogative of the Crown, " or that the Power of the King over the Army is to " be any way touched; nor can it juſtly be ſaid, that this " would lay a Precedent for addreſſing the King upon every " Occaſion, when his Majeſty, or any of his Succeſſors, " ſhould think proper to remove an Officer; there can " never be a Precedent pretended from the Addreſs now " propoſed, but when ſuch Removes may occaſion a gene- " ral Diſcontent and Murmuring in the Nation, and in ſuch " Caſe, I hope, your Lordſhips will all grant, that ſuch " a Precedent would be of great Uſe; and that it is the " Duty of this Houſe to addreſs upon all ſuch Occaſions; " for in ſuch Caſes it will always be of great Service to " the King, becauſe it will afford him an Opportunity of " ſatisfying the Publick, that what he did was right, or " of doing Juſtice to thoſe who had ſuffered by Calum- " nies and Miſrepreſentations; and therefore I make no " doubt, but that many of thoſe Lords, who voted againſt " the Bill, will join with me in voting for this Ad- " dreſs.

E—l of C—ey's *Speech.*

The E—l of *C———ey*, among other Things, ſpoke to the Effect as follows, *viz.* " I cannot, my Lords, " believe, that the Complaints againſt " the removing of the two noble Lords mentioned in the " Motion now before you, are ſo great, or ſo general, as " ſome Lords have been pleaſed to repreſent; for in all " the Companies that I have ever been in ſince thoſe two " noble Lords were removed, I have not heard ſo much " as one Complaint againſt it; and as the Generality of " thoſe Complaints is the principal Reaſon given for a- " greeing to the Addreſs propoſed, I muſt therefore be " of Opinion, that there is no Occaſion for any ſuch Ad- " dreſs.

E—l of A—n's Speech.

The E—l of *Ab———n* ſtood up next, and among other Things, ſpoke thus: " My Lords, a very good, and a par- " ticular Reaſon may be given, why " the noble Lord, who ſpoke laſt, has heard no Com- " plaint made againſt the Removal of the two noble Lords, " mentioned in the Motion for this Addreſs. It would " not perhaps be very polite, it would not even be good " Manners, in his Lordſhip's Company to find Fault " with the Removal of thoſe two noble Lords, or with " any

"any other Measure that has lately been taken; but if "every Lord in this House, who has heard a Complaint "made against that Measure in particular, shall give his "Vote for the Address proposed, I believe it is no difficult "Matter to determine, what will be the Fate of the Ques-"tion.

The D——ke of *A*——*le.*

"I did not before, my Lords, give the House any Trouble, or offer to give my Reasons against the Bill, be-"cause, as I thought it a very new

D——ke of A——le's Speech.

"Thing, and a very extraordinary one too, I thought, "that the Lords, who appeared to be for it, ought to "have given their Reasons for being so, before it could "be expected, that any Lord should give his Reasons for "being against it; for it is known to have been always "the Custom of this House, that, when any Thing new "is proposed or offered, the Lords who are for it, give "their Reasons, and all that the other Lords have to do, "is, to shew, that those Reasons are not sufficient for pre-"vailing with the House to agree to what is proposed. "In the present Case, I did indeed hear a very handsome "Speech made in Favour of the Bill presented to us; "a great many pretty Things were indeed said in its Fa-"vour; but in all that was said, I could not observe any "real Argument, or any Reason offered for inducing us "to make such an Alteration in our Constitution, as was "proposed to be made by that Bill.

"I hope, my Lords, there are no Gentlemen in the "Army, that ever were, or ever can be prevailed on, ei-"ther to act or speak contrary to their Conscience, by "the Fears of being turned out of their Commissions; I "hope there never will be any such in our Army; but if "there are now, or ever shall be, any such abandoned "Men in our Army, I am sure, there was nothing pro-"posed by the Bill, that could have had any Effect as to "such Men; for it is well known, I believe every one of "your Lordships is sensible, that, with all those Men, "who are ready to sacrifice their Honour and their Con-"science to their Private Interest, the Hopes of Preferment, "the Hopes of a more lucrative Post or Employment, "will always be as prevailing an Argument, as the Fears "of losing what they have. I am persuaded, that there is

"not

" not a Man in the Nation, who would ſacrifice his Hon-
" our and Conſcience, rather than loſe a Thouſand Pounds
" a Year, which he enjoys, but would do the ſame, if he
" expected thereby to add but one ſingle Hundred a Year
" to his former Revenue; and therefore, in the only Caſe,
" in which it can be ſuppoſed that the Bill was neceſſary,
" it is plain it could have had no Effect.

" I muſt indeed ſay, that, if I had ſpoke againſt the
" Bill, I ſhould have differed, as to ſome Facts, from
" thoſe noble Lords who ſpoke for it. It is very true, that
" there have formerly been Removes in the Army, but
" it is certain likewiſe, that many of thoſe who were re-
" moved, had no Seats in Parliament, and therefore it can-
" not properly be ſaid, that the Behaviour of Gentlemen
" in Parliament, was ever the Cauſe of their being remo-
" ved from their Commands in the Army. However, I
" ſhall ſay no more as to the Bill, which in my Opinion,
" has been juſtly rejected,

" But, my Lords, as to the Addreſs propoſed, I really
" think it worſe than the Bill itſelf: It is certainly as great
" an Attack upon the Prerogative of the Crown, as the
" Bill was; for what ſignifies a Prerogative, if the King
" is never to make uſe of it, without being obliged to give
" an Account of his Reaſon for ſo doing to either Houſe
" of Parliament, that ſhall pleaſe to call for ſuch an Ac-
" count? The Addreſs, therefore, is as great an Attack
" upon the Prerogative, and it is a much more direct Attack
" upon his preſent Majeſty's Conduct. I am ſurprized,
" my Lords, to hear ſuch a Noiſe made about the Removal
" of two noble Lords from their Commands in the Army.
" It is true, there have been two Lords removed, but
" there has been but one Soldier removed; and therefore,
" when Lords are pleaſed to talk of Soldiers having been
" turned out of their Commiſſions in the Army, they ought
" not to talk in the Plural Number. Since then his Ma-
" jeſty has removed but one Soldier, I can ſee no Reaſon
" for pretending, in ſome Manner at leaſt, to call him to
" an Account, by deſiring him to lay his Reaſons for
" ſo doing before either Houſe of Parliament: It is what
" was never offered to any of his Predeceſſors, even when
" Numbers of Officers were removed at a Time. There
" was no ſuch Addreſs as this propoſed, in a late Reign,

" when

" when many Officers were at once turned out; Officers
" who were ſo far from being guilty of any Crime, or of
" any neglect of Duty, that ſome of them were but juſt
" returned from Victory. It muſt therefore be grant-
" ed, that what is now propoſed is without Precedent in
" either Houſe of Parliament, and for that Reaſon I am a-
" gainſt agreeing to the Motion.

The E—l of *A———y*. I " voted,
" my Lords, for the Bill, which your *E—l of A—y's*
" Lordſhips have been pleaſed to re- *Speech.*
" ject; and I voted for it, becauſe
" I heard, what I thought very ſtrong and very convinc-
" ing Arguments offered for it, and not the leaſt Shew of
" an Argument have I yet heard againſt it. What the
" noble Duke was pleaſed to take Notice of, was a very
" good Argument for offering an Amendment to the Bill,
" but it was no Argument againſt the Bill, and much leſs
" againſt the ſecond Reading of the Bill. It is certain,
" that Men are ſometimes guided by their Hopes, as well
" as by their Fears; but, ſurely, when the Hopes of Pre-
" ferment, and the Fears of Starving, are put together
" in the Scale againſt Virtue and Conſcience, they will
" jointly, weigh more heavily, than either of them would
" do ſeparately. I cannot allow, that every Man, who
" may be governed and directed in his Way of acting and
" ſpeaking, by the Fear of Starving, will likewiſe be di-
" rected by the Hopes of Preferment, or the Hopes of a
" more lucrative Poſt or Employment: for he muſt have
" a ſmall Share of Virtue, and a very great Share of Am-
" bition or Covetouſneſs, who is directed to act againſt his
" Conſcience, by the ſingle Hopes of Preferment, or the
" Hopes of a more lucrative Employment; and it muſt
" be granted, that there are many Men, who have ſo lit-
" tle Ambition or Covetouſneſs, that if they are but made
" ſure of a moderate Support for Life, the Hopes of Pre-
" ferment, or the Hopes of adding to their yearly In-
" come, will have ſo little Effect upon them, that, with
" even but a ſmall Share of Virtue, they may hold out a-
" gainſt the moſt alluring Hopes: But it muſt be allowed,
" that the Man, who ſtands his Ground againſt the Fears
" of being reduced to a ſtarving Condition, as well as a-
" gainſt the Hopes of Preferment, and adding to his year-
" ly Income, muſt have a very great Share of Virtue; a
" greater Share, I am afraid, than moſt Men can brag

" of

" of in this degenerate Age. As for thoſe who are quite " abandoned, and governed entirely by their own ſelfiſh " Ends, I believe it is not poſſible to make honeſt or vir- " tuous, but ſurely there are Degrees both of Vice and " Virtue; all Men are not equally vicious, and if we " could, by the Bill's being paſſed into a Law, but have " preſerved the Virtue of ſome, it would certainly have " been worth our while; we could afterwards have a- " mended it, if we had found, that what was done was " not ſufficient.

" As to the Addreſs now propoſed, I cannot ſee, my " Lords, how it is poſſible, that an humble Addreſs from " either Houſe of Parliament can be deemed an Attack " upon the Prerogative of the Crown. His Majeſty, or " any of his Succeſſors, may make what Uſe they " pleaſe of any of the Prerogatives of the Crown; but it " is certain, that if ever any bad Uſe ſhall be made of a- " ny of thoſe Prerogatives, the Parliament has a Right, " nay, it is their Duty, to enquire into it, and to deſire " his Majeſty to acquaint them, who it was that adviſed " him to take ſuch a Step. This has always been the " Practice of Parliament, as to every Prerogative that was " ever claimed by the Crown: This is the very Caſe now " before us: His Majeſty has made uſe of his Preroga- " tive in removing two noble Lords from their Commands " in the Army: Theſe Removals have occaſioned a moſt " univerſal Complaint through the whole Nation, becauſe " it is generally believed, that there were not ſufficient, " or good Reaſons for removing them; and as it is the " Duty of this Houſe to take Care, that his Majeſty " ſhall not, by any Step he may be adviſed to take, incur " the general Cenſure of the People, therefore this gene- " ral Complaint that has been raiſed, is a moſt ſufficient " Foundation for the Addreſs now propoſed: His Maje- " ſty's Conduct is no Way concerned in the Queſtion, it " is only the Conduct of thoſe who adviſed him; if they " adviſed him well, they will be juſtified by what is now " propoſed; if they adviſed him ill, they certainly deſerve " at leaſt the Cenſure of this Houſe; but to tell us that " his Majeſty's Conduct is, or can be concern'd, in any " ſuch Queſtion, is directly to tell us, that the Parliament " of *Great-Britain* ſhall never enquire into any Thing that " their King ſhall be pleaſed by the Advice of his Mini- " ſters to do.

" As

" As to the Number of thoſe who have been remo-
" ved, it is of no Signification in the preſent Queſtion;
" the Cauſe of Removal is what your Lordſhips are to
" enquire into; for if thoſe two noble Lords were re-
" moved only as an Example to others, one Example
" may ſerve to keep Hundreds in Awe; and if that Ex-
" ample was made, only to ſerve a miniſterial End, it
" may be of the moſt fatal Conſequence to our Conſtitu-
" tion. For this Reaſon I ſhall be for the Addreſs moved
" for. The Motion may perhaps be rejected by a Ma-
" jority of this Houſe; but if it be rejected, the whole
" World will be convinced, that thoſe two noble Lords
" were removed from their Commands in the Army, for
" no Cauſe, at leaſt for no Cauſe that can well be publick-
" ly avowed."

The D—ke of M——ſe *ſpoke next, and after him my L—d* G——er, *both for the Motion; after which the Queſtion was put, and carried in the* Negative, *upon a Diviſion* 77 *not Contents, to* 48 *Contents, no Proxies having been called for.*

A Negative *being put upon the ſecond Reading of the abovementioned Bill, a* Proteſt *was entered, which we have laid before our* Readers *in a former* BEE; *and a* Negative *being put upon the laſt Motion for addreſſing his Majeſty, there were two ſeveral* Proteſts *entered, which we have likewiſe laid before our Readers.*

(To be continued.)

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Some farther Remarks on the Scottiſh *Election of Sixteen Peers.*

THE whole Poſſe of *Miniſterial Writers* (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) contributed their reſpective Quota's, to anſwer what we have already ſaid upon this Occaſion; but as They all Reaſon in much the ſame Strain, and catch the Echo from one another, I ſhall confine my ſelf chiefly to Mr. *Walſingham.*

Mr. *Walſingham* is pleaſed to repreſent us arguing, that *twenty five* Voices (which were the loſing Numbers) are a greater Majority than *Sixty.*

We do not ſay that twenty five *are more than* Sixty; *but we apprehend that if the Election ſhould be proved contrary to* Law, *it ſignifies nothing by what* Majority *it was carried.*

Mr. *Walſingham* proceeds to what he calls, *the ſecond* Pretence *againſt the Freedom of the Election*; viz. *that there was an* Armed Force *to awe it*, and confeſſes, *that Colonel* Handaſyde's *Regiment was drawn out on the Day of Election*; but it was only to PRESERVE THE PEACE. —— Methinks this Way of Reaſoning is ſomewhat like that of the *Ruſſians*, who came into *Poland* with an Army, to ſecure the *Freedom of Election*.

The next Objection, ſays Mr. *Walſingham*, is very curious. "It is, *that the Liſt of the* ſixteen Lords elected was "ſent down by the MINISTER; and therefore theſe *ſix-*"*teen noble Lords* are to loſe the Benefit of their *own Voices*, "and from *thirty three* to *forty four* others, Peers of *North* "*Britain*, are to loſe the Liberty of *their Voices*, becauſe "ſuch *ſixteen Lords* are pretended to have been approved of "by *ſomebody*, who is alluded to under this Name of THE "MINISTER.

But here our *Author* hath thoughr fit, with his uſual Impartiality, to ſuppreſs above half the *Objection*; for the *noble Lords* did not give it as the only Reaſon of their *Proteſt*, that ſuch *a Liſt had been named by the* Miniſter, *and ſent down by his* Agent; *but that, what they apprehended to be*, undue Influence *had been uſed with many of the Peers of* Scotland, *to engage them to vote for the ſaid* Liſt.

Mr. *Walſingham* adds, that this is "a Suggeſtion which, "if it were true, is ſcarcely poſſible to be *proved*; and "which, if it were *proved*, could not prejudice the Right "of *fifty*, or *ſixty Peers*, in the Choice of thoſe ſixteen, nor "the Right of thoſe *Sixteen noble Peers*, in repreſenting "the *Peerage nf Scotland.*" ——— But pray, Sir, don't you think that it would affect *Thoſe*, who made uſe of this *undue Influence*, ſuppoſing it to be proved? You ſeem to be very cautious of touching upon that *Head*, and direct the whole Force of your Oratory againſt the *declared Nullity of the Election*; which is a Point beyond my Province, and my *intruding into ſuch an Affair would really be*, as you elegantly phraſe it, *to anticipate the moſt eſſential Enquiries of the* higheſt Judicature *within this Kingdom.* ——— Let us there-

fore

fore confine our ſelves, if you pleaſe, to *the Miniſter* and his *Agent*; or (as you, perhaps, more properly ſtyle Him) the *Miniſter's Miniſter*.

" You demand, on this Head, by what Law, either po-
" ſitive or conſtructive, any *Privy-Councellor of Great-Bri-*
" *tain* is incapacitated to adviſe, or conſer with the Peers
" of *North Britain*, in the previous Agreement of a Liſt of
" ſixteen Peers, to be propoſed as Candidates in the E-
" lection of Repreſentatives for the Peerage of Scotland.
——Why truely I know of no expreſs Statute, by which they are thus incapacitated; and yet I am firmly perſuaded in my own Mind that They ought not to intermeddle at all in *Elections*, either by adviſing, conferring, or writing ſuch recomendatory Letters as you Mention; becauſe Men in their Stations are generally qualified to talk and write with more Force than ordinary Peopie. Nay, even ſuppoſing that they ſhould back their Advice with a little undue Influence, (which is the Point at preſent in Queſtion) I cannot recollect any Statute directly againſt it; and yet will any Man, even yourſelf, pretend to ſay it is not puniſhable by the common Law of the Land, as a Crime in itſelf, an Invaſion of the Freedom of *Elections*, and tending to ſubvert the Foundation of our Government? Since you are now reviewing the Hiſtory of *England*, I believe you will find, as you paſs along, Several Inſtnaces of Impeachments of *Miniſters* and their *Agents*, for *Packing* of Parliaments. Now what, I Pray, is *Packing* a Parliament, but nominating the *Perſons* to be choſen, and bribing the Electors to chuſe Them.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

The pernicious Conſequences of the Clergy's *meddling in Affairs of State.*

WHEN the People (ſays Mr. *Fog*) ſee ſuch as are elected, and ſet apart for the Government of Chriſt's Church, and the Miniſtry of the Goſpel, mind nothing but fawning and cringing upon Men in Power for Preferment, when they neglect the Duty of Teaching and Preaching, for the Dirty Drudgery, which ſome arbitrary and corrupt Fellow, whom Fortune in her Wantonneſs has lifted

up to ruin the Affairs of a Nation, ſhall pleaſe to employ them in, it is no wonder if great Numbers of the common People ſhall begin to think, that all Religion is Prieſt-craft.

There can be nothing more out of Character, than to ſee a Prelate in a Manner forſake his Dioceſe, to become the Tool of a Faction, or a Party in the State, it is like a Layman's leaving a modeſt Wife to whom he was ſolemnly Married, to follow ſome lewd Woman of the Town, but perhaps, ſome Men may look upon a Dioceſe to be only a Wife for a Time, for a Year or two, which a Man may intend to be divorced from as ſoon as he can Marry a richer.

Mr. *Fog in this Place gives us another* Extract *out of the Pamphlet he has quoted once already, and becauſe we are almoſt apt to fancy that few or none of our Readers ever ſaw this* curious Pamphlet, *we ſhall take ſome Notice of what it ſays.*

'It is certain (ſays this Pamphlet) that the intermeddling 'in the Affairs of the State is not agreeable to the Practice 'of the primitive and purer Times of the Goſpel, for the 'Infancy of the Church, when there was ſome Diviſion 'about the Diſtribution of Alms, and the Apoſtles were 'called upon, they declared, it was not fit they ſhould neglect the Preaching the Goſpel for leſſer Concerns, and 'deſired the Congregation to chuſe ſome other Perſons for 'that Purpoſe——To the ſame Purpoſe was St. *Paul*'s 'Advice to *Timothy*——*I charge thee before God and the 'Lord Jeſus Chriſt*, preach the Word, be inſtant in Seaſon, and out of Seaſon, reprove, rebuke, with all long 'Suffering and Doctrine——but perhaps this Doctrine 'may not go down in our Days——It was indeed the 'Practice of the Apoſtles whoſe Converſation was in Heaven——but that of ſome Modern Churchmen is altogether on the Earth, and about Earthly Things—— 'The firſt employ'd their Time in praying, and the Miniſtry of the Word——but many of the laſt have laid 'out theirs in no ſuch unprofitable Matters, they have 'thought it would bring more Griſt to the Mill, to lay 'it ought in ſettling, or I wiſh I cou'd not ſay with much 'more Truth, in ruining the State.

'The paſtoral Charge is too weighty of itſelf, to admit 'any other Buſineſs to interfere with it.——St. *Paul* 'ſays, *Corin.* the 2d——*Who is ſufficient for theſe*

'*Things*

'*Things*, and yet I hope he was as well qualified as any 'of his Succeſſors, at leaſt any of thoſe of late Times, 'and as well able to go thro' the Miniſterial Duty——— 'I think none will ſcruple to acknowledge he was a Man 'of Learning———*Feſtus*, the Roman Governor, thought 'he had too much, and that St. *Paul* had the Spirit of 'God is indiſputable, and ſpoke with Tongues more than 'the Reſt of the Apoſtles. Now if St. *Paul* thus qualifi-'ed, complains of his Inſufficiency for ſuch a Task, ſure 'thoſe that want his extraordinary Endowments, I mean, 'his ſupernatural Gifts and Graces, need not the Incum-'brance of other Affairs to draw them off from their Du-'ty.

'We may venture to go farther, and maintain, that the 'Clergy's meddling in the Affairs of the State, has ſeldom 'or never proved convenient or profitable to the State, 'but often pernicious and hurtful thereto, of which there 'are Examples enough to furniſh Matter for a Hiſtory, 'and which we cannot find Room for in ſo ſhort a Diſ-'courſe at the preſent.

'The Clergy generally abound with indigent and neceſ-'ſitous Perſons, at leaſt they are ſo upon their firſt enter-'ing upon Holy Orders, nor do they enter the Church, 'call'd thereto by the Impulſe of Devotion, or the Spirit 'of the Holy Ghoſt, but merely to procure a comfortable 'Livelihood———Theſe are the Perſons that are moſt 'to be fear'd, for as their Hearts are ſet upon nothing but 'advancing themſelves; while they are preſs'd forward by 'the Fears of Want on one Side, while Avarice and Am-'bition is ſolliciting them on the other, they will bow to 'any thing that may contribute to their Preferment——— 'theſe are the Men, who prove a Scandal to the Church, 'and are dangerous to the State———theſe are the 'Men who prove the Tools of arbitrary Miniſters of 'State, and it is by obſerving the Lives and Actions of 'ſuch as theſe, that many of the ignorant Vulgar are 'drawn into believe, that Religion itſelf is all a Cheat and 'and an Impoſition upon Mankind.

As to our Parts, (continues Mr. *Fog*) I hope we need not fear any of thoſe Hardſhips and Inconveniencies, which may fall upon the Publick, no more than the Scandal and Danger, which the Church may ſuffer by a Time-ſerving and Mercenary Prieſthood———the Dignified amongſt the Clergy will not neglect their Paſtoral Charge, to at-

tend

rend the Nod of an arbitrary Fellow in Power, and to do his vile Drudgery in another Place, will not forget their Duty at the Altar, for they will conſider, that the inferior Clergy or People of a remote Dioceſe, can be but little edified by the Life and Example of one, who always lives at *London*, and while Time and Care of their Paſtor is employed in ſearching the Way to a more lucrative Dioceſe, thoſe committed to his Charge may poſſibly loſe their Way to Heaven.

If at the Day of Judgment, a Prieſt ſhould be call'd to an Account for ſuch and ſuch Irregularities that had crept into his Dioceſe, I believe it wou'd be but a bad Excuſe for him to anſwer, that he knew nothing of the Matter, becauſe he was otherwiſe employ'd when theſe Things happened, that he was buſy in voting for *H——n* T——s and Standing A————s, in approving————Treaties, and unappropriating of Funds, that he could not find Leiſure to look to the ſaving the Peoples Souls, becauſe he was employ'd in giving away their Money————I have a Notion that ſuch an Excuſe wou'd hardly paſs before ſuch a Tribunal.

The good Prelate in our Days will follow the Example of the Primitive Biſhops————If he is ſparing in his Expences, it is, that he may be able to diſtribute the more in Charities amongſt the Poor,————when he is obſerv'd to be aſſiduous and diligent in collecting and managing his Revenues, it is in order to give Penſions to the Indigent and Deſerving amongſt the inferior Clergy in his Dioceſe---his Time is not employed in cringing amidſt a Crowd of Slaves at *Levees*, or watching the private and leiſure Hours of a Man in Power, in order to ſollicit a civil Employment for one Son, a military Poſt for another, a Deanery or Prebendary in the Church for a third, for all which he is to pay by the Proſtitution of his Character.

Articles of News Extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

THE ſame Day about Five o' Clock in the Morning died, in the 71ſt Year of his Age, at his Houſe at Chelſea, the Right Rev. D. Richard Willis, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Prelate of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Clerk of the Cloſet to his Majeſty, and one of the Commiſſioners for building the Fifty new Churches. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Glouceſter in the Year 1715, in the Room

Room of Dr. Fowler deceas'd: In 1721 he was *tranſlated* to the Biſhoprick of Salisbury, in the Room of Dr. Talbot, *promoted* to the See of Durham: And in 1723 he was *tranſlated* to the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter, in the Room of Dr. Trimnel deceas'd: All which *Tranſlations* and *Preferments* he *highly merited* by his being a *faithful Supporter* of the *Eſtabliſh'd Religion* of his *Country*, a *Bold Aſſerter* of the *Rights* and *Liberties* of the *People*, and a *ſtrenuous Oppoſer* of all *Arbitrary* and *Tyrannical Schemes.*

Laſt Saturday *Night* the Right Reverend Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Lord Biſhop of Salisbury, came to his Houſe in Groveſnor-ſtreet, from his Palace at Salisbury, and we hear he will ſucceed Dr. Willis as Biſhop of Wincheſter; that the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Lord Biſhop of Bangor, will be *tranſlated* to the See of Salisbury; and that the Rev. Dr. Bland, Dean of Durham, will be made Biſhop of Bangor, *but to hold his Deanary in Commendam.*

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The Groans *of the* Craftſman.

IF the Craftſman be a Writer of any Credit, then undoubtedly he and his Party have a very hard Time on't. The Council at *Dawley*, and the ſtanding Committee in *Arlingtonſtreet*, the Weſtern Aſſociation, the Northen Confederacy, and the Adherers to the *Scotiſh* Proteſtors, are all the honeſt, virtuous, and wealthy People in *Britain*: the Authors of the *Country Journal*, and the voluntary Writers of Pamphlets in the ſame Strain, the warm and flowing Orators in a certain famous Aſſembly, and the pompous Declaimers at County Elections, are all the Men of Wit, Learning, and Capacity theſe Nations have to boaſt of. The reſt, which are a Crew of wicked, indigent Blockheads, void of Senſe, Intereſt, and Fortune, have yet, O monſtrous! preſerved themſelves in Power for a long Series of Years, in ſpite of the Wiſdom, Wealth, Integrity, &c. of the glorious Patriots in the Oppoſition. Nay, what is ſtill worſe, are yet like to continue in it, in ſpight of all that theſe excellent Men can do or ſay to the contrary. Which ſhall we pity moſt, theſe worthy Perſons denied the Opportunity of exerting the many Perfections they are endowed with, by being ſhut out of the Adminiſtration;

Adminiſtration; or our unfortunate Country, which is thus deprived of their Service, and muſt never hope to ſee another *Utrecht Negotiation*, or a ſecond Reſtoration: Melancholy Conſiderations indeed!

The LONDON-JOURNAL, *and the* FREE-BRITON.

THE laſt London-Journal *contains ſome Obſervations upon* Cromwell's *Government, and the laſt* Free-Briton *is an* Extract *from a Pamphlet which was lately Publiſhed.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Court of *France* continues yet very ſanguine with Regard to the War, and talks of great Augmentations of their Troops, as well on the *Rhine* as in *Italy*, to which End, they ſay, 60,000 new Militia will be raiſed, that the old may be incorporated among the regular Troops: And the Huſſars are to be augmented with a Squadron of fifty Men to every Regiment. If the approaching Winter ſhould not produce a general Pacification, the *French* talk very much of the powerful Fleet they are to have at Sea next Spring, in Conjunction with *Spain*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Foreign Miniſters at the *Hague* are in daily Conference with the Preſident and Deputies of the *States General*, in Order, as it is ſaid, to lay the Ground-Work of a general Pacification: But ſo many Difficulties daily ariſe, that it has not hitherto the beſt Aſpect; notwithſtanding all the pleaſing Aſſurances the Publick ſeemed to have of it, upon the Arrival of *M. Walpole*. The *States* of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland* have, in the mean Time, filled up all the Vacancies of Officers, in their Troops, and as well they, as the other Provinces, ſeem reſolved to be in a good Poſture, not only of *Defence* but of *Offence*, if Occaſion ſhould require.

SPAIN

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

TWenty Transports lye ready at *Barcelona*, laden with all Sorts of Ammunition of War, which wait only for ſome Men of War, to convoy them to *Italy*. Orders are diſpatched from Court, to the Frontiers of *Portugal*, to carry on the Work, on the Fortifications there, with all the Aſſiduity imaginable: This gives Occaſion to various Reports, though hitherto his *Portugueze* Majeſty continues backward in declaring himſelf; and ſeems inclined to join his good Offices with other mediating Powers, to bring Matters to an Accommodation.

The *Aſſogue* Ships arrived before the Bay of *Cadiz*, on the third Inſtant, ſome Weeks ſooner than they were expected, and have brought, in Gold and Silver, to the Amount of four Millions of Pieces of Eight, and two Millions more in Merchandizes, partly for the King, and partly for Merchants.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE two Armies in *Italy* continue yet pretty near the ſame Poſts on the *Secchia*, and nothing conſiderable has happened in either. They ſeem on both Sides to be ſo ſick of the Battle of *Parma*, that neither are fond of a ſecond Engagement; the *Imperialiſts* have, however, made a ſmall Motion at *Quingentolo*, as if they deſigned to advance towards the Confederates, which nevertheleſs, does not ſeem very probable, as their Infantry is ſo much inferiour, eſpecially ſince the latter has lately received a Reinforcement of 70000 *French* Foot, 1500 Horſe, and eighty Officers.

The Fortreſs of *Peſcara* has, at laſt capitulated, and the Garriſon which conſiſted of eight Hundred *Germans* ſurrendered Priſoners of War. The Bombardment of *Gaeta* was begun on the 31ſt of *July*, and continued with great Fury; the Duke of *Liria*, having ſummoned the Garriſon to ſurrender, received no other Anſwer, than that they reſolved to defend the Place to the laſt Extremity. *Don Carlos*, who is now in Perſon before that Place, has viewed the Trenches and Batteries himſelf, which has given great Encouragement to his Troops.

The *Genoeſe* have, at laſt, brought the Inhabitants of *Final* to a Submiſſion, and hope to effect the ſame quickly, with thoſe of *Corſica*; to which End they have ſent two of their Senators thither, who, it is ſaid, have Power to accept of any Terms the Malecontents ſhall offer, rather than ſuffer the Breach to grow wider.

Great Diligence is uſed in repairing the Fortifications of the Citadel of *Milan*, which are propoſed to be put in a better Condition, than they have hitherto been.

At the Departure of the laſt Letters, it was reported, that *Gaeta* had capitulated.

GERMANY.

IT is now believed, that the Marſhal *d'Aſfeldt* never had any Deſign upon *Mentz*; but that the ſeveral Marches of ſome Detachments of his Army, which occaſioned that Belief, was meerly to amuſe Prince *Eugene*, while the Marſhal gained Time and Ground, in order to puſh his real Deſign. And this is looked upon as a notable *Coup de Fineſſe*, which the School of War can produce. Letters of the 21ſt from *Heidelberg* ſay, that a large Body of *French* Troops had croſſed the *Rhine* at *Lautenburg*, with a Deſign to inveſt *Briſac*. The *Imperial* Army is near *Heidelberg*, and Prince *Eugene* ſeems perſuaded that the twenty Thouſand Men, which he had detached to *Heilbrunn*, would come Time enough to fruſtrate the Deſigns of the *French*, ſhould they attempt to penetrate into the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. The *Imperial* Huſſars have brought a large Booty into *Mentz*, taken from the *French*, conſiſting of a Waggon full of Muskets and Swords, another full of Cloths, forty led Horſes, three Mules laden with a fine Service of Plate, and a Waggon laden with Wine.

Among other Projects which are ſaid to be upon the Carpet, at the Court of *Vienna*, to retrieve the Loſſes the *Imperialiſts* have ſuſtained, at the Beginning of this War, one is a Marriage between *Don Carlos*, ſecond Son to the King of *Portugal*, and the ſecond Archduchеſs, with an Alliance Offenſive and Defenſive, between the Emperor and that King, againſt *France* and *Spain*: But the Deliberation the King of *Portugal* has hitherto ſhewn, in all his Counſels, may probably ſet this Treaty at a Diſtance.

Letters

Letters from *Dresden* advise, that King *Augustus* is preparing to return instantly to *Poland.*

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Affairs of *Poland* and *Dantzick* have had no great Alteration since our last. Fort *Wechselmund* is yet in the Hands of the *Russians*, but it is now said, that both they and the *Saxons* have assured the *Dantzickers*, it shall be restored as soon as they have paid the several Sums demanded of them. The Duke of *Mecklenburg* is arrived in the *Russian* Camp before *Dantzick*, with a View probably, to engage the *Russian* Generals in his Favour, with his Sister-in-law the *Czarina*, to interceed with the Emperor that he may be restored to his Dutchy, and that the *Imperial* Commission may be superseded.

King *Stanislaus* is said to have left *Prussia*; it is reported, that, before he left that Country, he had fresh Assurances from *France* of a powerful Support.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

WE have nothing farther from *Turky* or *Persia* since our last.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of several Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Use of such* inquisitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, August 22. YEsterday Morning, as the Royal Family was Hunting in Richmond-Park, her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia had the Misfortune to have her Horse fall with her, and was in great Danger of being hurt; but by the immediate Assistance of one of his Majesty's

Grooms, who was at hand, her Royal Highneſs happily quitted her Horſe, tho' not without leaving Part of her Habit upon the Crutch of the Saddle. The Accident happened in the Sight of their Majeſties, and cauſed a great Alarm; but her Royal Highneſs chas'd away the Concern of the Field, by remounting Her Horſe and purſuing the Stag.

Yeſterday was held a Court of Directors of the East-India Company, when they adjourned taking up Ships for Service of the enſuing Year till Tomorrow.

They write from Edinburgh, that the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly conven'd there laſt Week in a Quarterly Meeting, reſolv'd to addreſs his Majeſty, as likewiſe the Parliament at the enſuing Seſſion to have the Act for reſtoring Patronages repeal'd.

Yeſterday died at the Lord Chamberlain's Office in St. James's Place, John Evans, Eſq; one of the Cup-bearers to his Majeſty, and Deputy Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, as Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

His Majeſty's Yacht the Royal Caroline having again had the Misfortune of a Ship running foul of her as ſhe lay at Greenwich, was Yeſterday in the Dock at Deptford, in order to be repaired.

Yeſterday George Huxley, Eſq; muſtered the ſix Troops of Horſe-Grenadier-Guards in Hyde-Park.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Torrington, Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland, who is lately returned from thence, will meet the Lady Dowager his Mother at Marlborough, and accompany her to Bath, her Ladyſhip going thither to drink the Waters for the Recovery of her Health.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Boyne, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Richard Edgecomb Eſq; arrived here from Ireland.

Newcaſtle, Auguſt 16. About five Weeks ago the Widow Turpin, belonging to the Hoſpital, and her Daughter, were bit by a mad Dog; of which the Mother died on Sunday laſt, and the Daughter the next Day, and they were buried together on Tueſday.

Yeſterday Morning the Corpſe of the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, together with that of his Lady, which was removed from Chelſea, was carried out of Town, in order to be interred, with great Funeral Pomp at Wincheſter.

On Saturday laſt died at Northampton, John Paine Eſq; formerly an eminent Hamburgh Merchant of this City.

We hear that at the next Common Hall which will be held for the Election of two fit and able Gentlemen, to ſerve the Office of Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middleſex

for

for the Year enſuing, that Percival Lewis Eſq; laſt on the Liſt, and Thomas Carew Eſq; Citizen and Ironmonger, formerly an Eminent Turkey Merchant of this City, will be put in Nomination for that Office being every way qualified for ſo important a Truſt.

Tomorrow in the Afternoon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor accompany'd by the Aldermen and Sheriffs, will meet at Guild-hall, in order to proceed from thence with the uſual State to Smithfield to Proclaim Bartholemew-Fair.

Edinburgh. Auguſt 15. Yeſterday the Hon. Sir Walter Pringle of Newhall, one of the Judges of the Courts of Seſſion and Juſticiary, ſet out hence for the Bath, attended by his Brother the Doctor.

Auguſt 23. On Wedneſday Morning laſt his Excellency the Count de Montijo, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, received an extraordinary Courier from the Court of Spain, and had no ſooner read the Diſpatches, but he repaired to Sir Robert Walpole and the other Miniſters of State, to hold a Conference thereupon, and his Excellency renewed the ſame Yeſterday Morning

We hear that theſe Diſpatches tend to the Accommodation of the preſent Differences in Europe.

Yeſterday a General Council was held at Kenſington, on Affairs of Importance.

To-morrow their Majeſties and the reſt of the Royal Family will take the Diverſion of Hunting on Hounſlow-Heath.

Yeſterday the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards was muſtered on the Parade in St. James's Park.

And this Day will be muſtered the ſecond and third Regiment in the ſame Place

To-morrow his Excellency M. de Chavigny, Miniſter from the Court of France, will give a grand Entertainment at his Houſe at Hammerſmith, on Account of the Dauphin's Birth-Day, who then enters into the Fifth Year of his Age.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe at Guilford. of a conſumptive Illneſs, John Roe, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a very plentiful Eſtate.

We hear from Andover in Hampſhire, that Valentine Hurſt, a Soldier in the Hon. Col. Cornwallis's Regiment, was, on Thurſday the 15th Inſtant, ſhot for Deſertion, it being the 7th Time he had deſerted: He ſeemed very ſenſible of the Heinouſneſs of his Offence, and the Juſtice of his Puniſhment, and conjured his Fellow Soldiers, with Tears in his Eyes, to take Warning from his Fate, which but for his Majeſty's great Clemency he had undergone before, he being the firſt that has ſuffered for Deſertion ſince his Majeſty's Succeſſion, tho' ſo many have deſer'vd it.

A great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction having ſignify'd their Deſire to ſee King Tomo Chachi and the other Indians, a large Concourſe of Gentlemen and Ladies were Yeſterday admitted into the Truſtees Room at the Georgia-Office, where the King, Senauki his Wife, Toonaokowi, and their Attendants, had very obligingly placed themſelves for that Purpoſe.

In the Evening they went in Coaches to take a View of Groſvenor-ſquare, and the adjacent Buildings.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in Charter-Houſe-ſquare, John Styleman, Eſq; formerly a Director of the Eaſt-India-Company.

Laſt Week the Reverend Mr. Savage, Vicar of Cough-Hall in the County of Hertford, Miniſter of St. George's Hanover-ſquare, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, was preſented by his Lordſhip to the Rectory of Cheſhunt in the County of Hertford; and is alſo appointed to be one of the Prebendaries of Chicheſter, void by the Death of the Reverend Mr. Chapman.

The Truſtees for the Augmentation to be made to ten Incumbents of ſmall Vicarages in the Dioceſe of Canterbury, having lately nominated two ſuch Vicars to the Lord Archbiſhop, his Grace hath been pleaſed to chuſe the Reverend John Bunce Jun. L. L. B. Vicar of Hackington, alias St. Stephen's, to enjoy ſuch Augmentation, in the Room of Mr. Crane, late Vicar of Sturry, deceaſed.

Laſt Saturday one George Eady, an impudent little Boy, about Fourteen or Fifteen Years old, was committed to his Majeſty's Goal for the Eaſtern Diviſion of the County of Kent, charged by his own Confeſſion with being concerned with another Boy in taking a Pair of Breeches from under the Head of William James of Igtham in the ſaid County, Eſq; on Tueſday Night the thirteenth inſtant, at the George-Inn at Sittingborn, as he was aſleep in Bed, and taking out of the ſaid Breeches eleven Guineas, which Gold is not found, nor will he confeſs where it is hid or concealed. He ſays he was born at Lempſter in Herefordſhire, and that his Father lives near Whitechapel, and ſells Glaſs Bottles to the Apothecaries in and about London. He is ſuppoſed to be one of the Gang lately mentioned in the News-Papers.

On Monday laſt died of a Conſumption, in Staffordſhire, Penelope Lady Gower, ſecond Lady to the Right Hon. the Lord Gower: She was Relict of Sir Henry Atkins, Bart. and third Daughter of the late Sir John Stonehouſe, of Radley in Berks. Her Ladyſhip has left one Daughter by Lord Gower, of whom ſhe was brought to Bed a few Months ſince.

Late

A Court of Directors of the East-India Company will be held on Friday next, to take into Consideration what Number of Ships they shall take into their Service for the ensuing Year.

Late last Night arrived a Mail from Holland.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened	Males	182	Buried	Males	289
	Females	177		Females	269
	In all	359		In all	558

Increased in the Burials this Week 88.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

AT all publick Places to which People resort for their Diversion during the Summer, nothing seems more necessary to keep Mirth and Good-Humour constantly alive, than that there should be some Person of an uncommon Vivacity at the Head of the Company. Such a Person by an happy sort of Infection *scatters* Chearfulness *all around him, and may not improperly be called the* Genius of the Place.

The celebrated Mr. Narsh *has for many Years past governed the* Bath *with infinite Success, and Sir* Robert Martin *presides at present to the Satisfaction of the whole Company over the new Wells at* Islington. *The Character of the first of these Gentlemen is so well known, that we need not say any Thing about him; but as Sir* Robert *has but lately appeared in the Station he now fills with so much Lustre, it may not be improper to give our Readers a short Account of him. Sir* Robert, *notwithstanding his being a* Man of Quality, *has such an amiable Condescention, and so much* Freedom *and Gaiety in all his Words and Actions, that he never fails to charm all who make their Addresses to him; and in the Opinion of many, does the* Honours *of his* Levee *with a much better* Grace, *than a certain* Namesake *of his who has had the* good Fortune *to get the Start of him in the World.*

Sir

Sir Robert *has ſo much natural Vivacity, that the leaſt Squeak of a Fiddle ſings him in an Inſtant into a Minuet or a Rigadoon; nay every ſort of Muſick has ſuch an Effect upon his animal Spirits, that it is impoſſible for him to* ſit ſtill *and* hear *it. The Keeper of the white Bear, who before he removed his Charge to* Tottenham *Court, uſed to appear at* Iſlington *Wells every Morning, no ſooner began to ſound his Trumpet, than Sir* Robert *conſtantly preſented the Company with a ſort of* Pyrrick Dance, *perfectly adapted to that martial Muſick: In Default of all muſical Inſtruments the Knight frequently ſings himſelf, and dances a Voluntary to his own Tunes: But if he excels his Rival Mr.* Narſh *in theſe Particulars, he has a much greater Advantage over him in another Reſpect; the Knight, beſides his being a* fine Gentleman *and a* Man of Pleaſure, *is likewiſe a* Man of Learning, *and a moſt* excellent Poet. *He has lately found Means, by the Aſſiſtance of a certain great Lady, to ſend ſome of his Poetical Compoſitions to* Court, *where, as Works of* Wit *and* Genius *never fail of meeting with a* gracious Reception, *his Friends and Well-wiſhers are not without Hopes that he will ſoon have ſome* Preferment *beſtowed upon him equal to his* Merit.

To convince our Readers that what we have ſaid of this extraordinary Perſon is not Flattery, *we ſhall lay before them one of his Compoſitions; but the following Copy of Verſes was occaſioned by ſo* uncommon *an Accident, that it is neceſſary we ſhould mention it.*

Laſt Week Sir Robert *made his Appearance at the Wells at* Iſlington, *with a very large Hawk upon his right Hand; and when he had danced a Minuet, gave the Company the following Account (which we are well aſſured is* Matter of Fact) *of his getting Poſſeſſion of the Bird which he held.*

This Hawk at a Place near London *ſouſed down upon a large* Eel, *which ſhe ſeized by the Head: It is likely enough (as the Knight obſerves) that ſhe miſtook the* Eel *for a* Snake: *However that be, the* Eel *finding himſelf thus attacked, twiſted his whole Body round his Adverſary, in ſuch a Manner, that though ſhe was in Poſſeſſion of her Prey, ſhe could not fly off with it; and a Countryman coming along during the Struggle, took up both the Combatants alive, tho' the* Eel *was mortally wounded.*

The Fellow eat the Eel for his Supper, and presented the Hawk to our Knight, who by his affable Behaviour towards her, though he has had her in his Possession but a few Days, has made her in a Manner already Tame.

When the Knight had ended his Story, the Curious could not forbear examining his Bird, with a little more Attention than they had done at first; and unanimously agreed, that though she looked extreamly like an Hawk, she was too Big to be one: The Creature seems to be a Sort of Emblem *of her* Master, *and to be something between* Hawk *and* Buzzard.

But we detain our Readers too long from the Knight's Verses upon this Occasion; To prevent all Disputes about their being genuine, we have left the Original Copy *with our Publisher; which is in Sir* Robert's *own Hand, and was subscribed and presented by himself to a Gentleman of our Society, who happened to be at the Wells when the Knight and his Bird first made their Appearance there. We have Sir* Robert's *full Permission to publish his Verses, which we should not otherwise presume to have done.*

We shall only make this one Remark upon them. It is universally allowed to be one of the greatest Beauties *in Poetry when the* Verses *are adapted to their* Subject; *and we shall venture to affirm that Sir* Robert's Verses *are no less* extraordinary, *than the* odd Accident *they were designed to commemorate. They are as follows.*

'TIS a strange Thing I here reveal,
Not that a *Hawk* caught an *Eel*;
But that an *Eel* caught a *Hawk*,
Which to the Bird was such a Baulk,
That the like was never known
In *London*, or in any other Town.
I know the *Hawk* took the *Eel* for a *Snake*,
And so was catched through Mistake;
As she was griping the *Eel* for a Prey,
So the *Eel* twisted round her Wing, I say,
And both were taken by one who came that Way.
If of the Truth of this you make a Doubt,
I will prove the same to help you out.

Aug. 14. 1734. *Sir ROB. MARTIN, Kt.*

We have already hinted that Sir Robert *has ſome Hopes of Preferment at* Court. *He is likewiſe making his Addreſſes to a Lady of a very conſiderable Fortune, and is received by her in ſuch a Manner as gives him no Reaſon to deſpair. The Knight's only Misfortune is, that his* Finances *are at preſent in ſome little Diſorder; and we cannot help thinking that thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies whom he has ſo often diverted at the Wells, ought in Gratitude to make up a* ſmall Purſe *for him, that he may be enabled to appear both at* Court, *and before his* Miſtreſs, *in a proper Equipage: To encourage them to do this the more chearfully, we are ſo well aſſured of the Knight's* Honour *and* Generoſity, *that we will venture to paſs our Words for him, that as ſoon as ever he is made either* First Miniſter, *or marries a* Fortune, *he ſhall pay all thoſe who now contribute towards his Preferment their Money again, and make each of them an handſome Preſent into the Bargain.*

The End of the Sixth VOLUME.